SIXTY-FOUR PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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NEWS SUMMARY

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

King Edward is still trying to stop war in the far east.

Report of battle at the mouth of the Yalu in which 7,000 Japanese were killed is still unconfirmed.

FOREIGN.

The sale of the Panama canal was approved by the stockholders of the French company.

DOMESTIC.

Interesting competition between the Wabash and Pennsylvania railroads is expected at the auction of South Penn franchise.

A hero of the Samoa hurricane is remembered by President Roosevelt.

Independent vaudeville managers organize a new circuit in opposition to B. F. Keith.

Uninstructed delegates will predominate at the Democratic national convention.

John Dalzell and Bourke Cockran had exciting political debate in congress.

The Smoot hearing will continue till the next session of congress.

A thief murdered a watchman, fatally wounded another, and was himself severely wounded and captured, in Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crawford county Democrats cannot find enough Democrats to fill their ticket.

The Pittsburgh committees that inspected Philadelphia's water system will recommend preliminary filtration.

LOCAL.

H. C. Frick signs waiver of damages from hump removal.

Monongahela Water Company offers to sell its plant to city at once.

Brewers and their lawyers are to hold a conference tomorrow.

Prof. W. F. Durant will lecture tomorrow in Tech course at Carnegie Music hall.

Capt. Alfred Hicks and associates make big land deal up Allegheny river.

Merchants & Manufacturers' association secures charter and is ready for work.

Pittsburgh Yacht club reorganized upon new lines.

Seven lawyers are mentioned for the three seats on the new common pleas court bench.

Homeopathic hospital trustees to build a larger structure in the East End to relieve the Second avenue institution.

South Side property owners meet and will demand participation in filtration plans.

William Thomas Howe, the well known banker, is dead.

FINANCIAL.

New York banks gained nearly $10,000,000 cash for the week. Loans and deposits surpass all previous totals. Stock market the dullest for years. Good weather reports lower grain prices.

LEGAL.

License court finished its day's allottment for the first time since present session began.

Juvenile court lectures parents and compels them to provide for children charged with vagrancy.

SPORTING.

The Pirates made a great uphill fight and won the final game of the local series from Cincinnati, mainly through the good pitching of Camnitz.

The Michigan team carried off the honors at the big college relay meet in Philadelphia. One world's record was equaled.

Champion Jeffries has gone into training at Harbin Springs for his fight with Miner Munroe.

Local amateur teams played some very fast baseball games and close scores were the rule.

Pittsburgh High school athletes, although beaten in the Philadelphia relay contest, made a very creditable showing.

The averages of the National league players show the members of the Pittsburg team to be close to the top.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

The Gaelic Revival in Pittsburgh.
Thibet: Its Priests and Warriors.
When Johnston Was Governor.
The Canal and Our Tree of Commerce.
Secrets of the East.
Universal Suffrage.
Books and Bookmen.
Plays and Players.
The Quiet Observer.
Financial Review.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Constable Ketcham and Coon Hollow.
Citizen Fixit and Upside Downs.
Foxy Grandpa and Prof. Knix.
Buster Brown as King of the May.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

"The Eyberry Miracle of 1904," story by Cornelia Redmond.
Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh—No. 18, "The Psychic Pretender;" or, "A Musical Make-Up."
"The Garden of Youth," story by Derek Vane.
I Go A-Gossiping—Mistress Pepys tells a few spicy tales anent Pittsburgh millionaires abroad.
A Japanese Lady at Home.
Sarah Graham Jay's Talks on Artistic Home Needlework.
Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau.
Practical Household Suggestions, with prizewinners for the week.
Frocks in Silk and Cloth.
Spring and Summer Costumes—New York fashion letter.
For Health and Beauty—Care of Hands.
At Story-Telling Time.
A page of amusement for the children.

Czarina Preparing Little Garments.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The young empress is taking intense interest in a dainty little trousseau being prepared under her personal supervision. The stork is expected to appear late in the summer and the prayers of the emperor's subjects will be for an heir to the throne.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived April 23.

New York—Italia, from Naples; Mongolian, from Glasgow; St. Louis, from Southampton; Etruria, from Liverpool.
Queenstown—Celtic, from New York.
Naples—Romance, from Boston.
Plymouth—St. Paul, from New York.
Genoa—Citta di Napoli, from New York.
Liverpool—Concordia, from St. John; Georgic, from New York.
Bristol—Montpouth, from St. John.

Sailed April 23.

New York—Philadelphia, for Southampton; Campania, for Liverpool; Zeeland, for Antwerp; Pretoria, for Hamburg; Koenigen Luise, for Naples; Minneapolis, for London; Sicilian Prince, for Palermo; Calabria, for Naples.
Liverpool—Armenian, for New York; Lucania, for New York.
Southampton—Germanic, for New York.
Rotterdam—Potsdam, for New York.
Genoa—Citta di Milano, for New York.
Havre—La Gascogne for New York; La Touraine, for New York.
Antwerp—Vaderland, for New York.
London—Minneionka, for New York.

ANYBODY'S RACE IN DEMOCRACY

Uninstructed Delegates Will Predominate in Convention.

PARKER IN THE LEAD

New York Judge Still Against the Field of Favorate Sons.

CONFLICT ON THE PLATFORM

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

Ten states and one territory have to date elected 266 delegates to the Democratic national convention. Three states and one territory have instructed for Hearst, giving him 24 delegates. Massachusetts with 30 delegates has instructed for Olney, and New York with 78 for Parker. Five states have declined to instruct. The states which have refused instructions will send 134 delegates to the convention or one-half of the total number elected to date. The significance of this result lies in the fact that it indicates an overwhelming majority of uninstructed delegates in the convention.

The indications point only to instructions from states which will present "favorite sons." Maryland will probably instruct for Gorman; Missouri will instruct for Cockrell; Wisconsin for Wall and Illinois may present Williams. If this policy is carried out it would bring the total number of instructed delegates to 266 in a convention of 1,000. Mr. Hearst has displayed an ability to secure instructions from the states and territories which will have six votes each in the convention, and if his successes continue he may add 40 votes to the list of instructed delegates and force the total to 300, or less than one-third of the convention.

Parker In the Lead.

Of the uninstructed delegates elected Parker has more than all other candidates combined. Pennsylvania, with 68 delegates, and New Jersey, with 24, are bound by the unit rule, and it is conceded that the majority in both delegations is for the New York jurist. Ten votes in Kansas are claimed by Judge Parker's managers, four in Oregon and six in West Virginia. This estimate gives Mr. Parker a total of 190 votes out of the 266 delegates elected, or nearly three-fourths majority.

Following is a list of the states which have instructed their delegates under the unit rule:

For Parker—New York, 78 delegates.

For Hearst—Rhode Island, 6; South Dakota, 6; Nevada, 6; New Mexico, 6—24 delegates.

For Olney—Massachusetts, 30 delegates.

Total instructed, 132.

The following states have declined to instruct their delegates: Pennsylvania, 68; Kansas, 20; New Jersey, 24; Oregon, 8; West Virginia, 14; total uninstructed, 134 delegates.

The Democratic determination to ignore the platforms of 1896 and 1900 is clearly shown in the resolutions adopted by the conventions which have been held. The only states which have declared for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform are Oregon, Kansas and the four which instructed for Mr. Hearst with a total of 52 delegates, or one-fifth of the number chosen. In all the larger conventions the resolutions have sought to bring forward new issues.

Fight on the Platform.

The indications point to a conflict over the platform. Judge Parker's managers will find it easier to control the convention than the committee on resolutions for the very simple reason that New York, with 78 delegates, and Pennsylvania, with 68, will have the same strength on the resolutions committee as Alaska and Hawaii. The 24 delegates who have been instructed for Mr. Hearst will be represented by four votes on the committee which will prepare the Democratic platform, while the 78 instructed for Judge Parker will have one representative.

It is hardly probable that the conservative forces in the Democratic party will submit to the adoption of a plat-

Continued on Second Page. Fifth Column.

BRYAN ROASTS REORGANIZERS

Denounces Parker as Well as Cleveland, Hill and Other Democrats.

IS FOR NONE OF THEM

Hires a Hall to Repudiate Those Who Seem Likely to Control Democracy.

VEILED BOOM FOR HEARST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, April 23.—William J. Bryan hired a hall, acted as his own chairman and introduced himself to denounce Judge Parker of New York and other leading Democrats of the so-called "conservative" wing tonight. Bryan does not call them "conservatives" but "reorganizers." Early in his speech he referred to Hearst once and as Hearst was the only Democrat mentioned except to be denounced Bryan's performance is regarded as a veiled effort to boom the New York editor for the Democratic nomination for president.

Bryan spoke in the armory of the Second infantry, at the corner of Curtis street and Washington boulevard. The place was packed to its utmost capacity, and a large number of people were unable to get through the doors.

The meeting was entirely an affair of Mr. Bryan's, he having rented the armory and paid all of the expenses of the meeting. He was particular to declare that his address was not in favor of or against any particular aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. His subject was "The New York Platform." His speech follows:

Bryan's Position This Year.

"As it is somewhat unusual for a political speech to be made as this one is tonight, let me preface my remarks with an explanation: I have hired this hall and I introduce myself, because I do not care to speak under the auspices of any club or organization which is committed to any particular aspirant for office. My concern is not about the name or the personality of the nominee, but about the principles for which the Democratic party is to stand.

"While many of the papers seem to assume that the contest for the Democratic nomination is necessarily between Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst, and that every Democrat must either be for one or the other, such a position is illogical and without foundation. Those who are classed as reorganizers—and by that I mean those who would carry the party back to the position that it occupied under Mr. Cleveland's administration—are not entirely agreed among themselves as to the proper candidate upon whom to concentrate their votes, and so those who are in sympathy with the spirit of our recent platforms may differ as to the relative availability of those who represent the progressive element of the party. My own position is one of neutrality.

Should Draw the Line.

"I regard as available all candidates who are in favor of making the Democratic party an honest, earnest and courageous exponent of the rights and interests of the masses, and I regard as unavailable all who are in sympathy with, or obligated to, the great corporations that today dominates the policy of the Republican party and seek, through the reorganizers, to dominate the policy of the Democratic party. I have no favorites among those on our side and no special antagonism to those who represent the reorganizers. I believe that the line should be drawn between principles, not between men, and that men should only be considered as they may be able to advance or retard the progress of the Democracy.

"When some two years ago I became satisfied that ex-Senator David B. Hill was planning to be a candidate, I pointed out the objections to his candidacy. When the Cleveland boom was launched I pointed out the objections to his candidacy, and now that Mr. Parker seems to be the leading candidate (though not the only candidate) among the reorganizers, I desire to present some reasons why he cannot be considered as an available candidate for a Democratic nomi-

Continued on Fourth Page, Second Column.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

DALZELL STIRS COCKRAN BLOOD

New Yorker Denies That He Was Hired to Support McKinley in 1896.

MADE NASTY FLING

House Thrown Into an Uproar Over Dramatic Charges on the Floor.

EXCITING POLITICAL DEBATE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

Dramatic was the exchange of thrusts on the floor of the house today between Representatives John Dalzell of Pittsburgh and Bourke Cockran of New York. Cockran had been denouncing the protective policy of the Republicans when Mr. Dalzell asked him if those were the same views he held when he supported McKinley in 1896.

Cockran replied that when he supported McKinley he did so from principle and charged that when Republican politicians support a cause they do so for profit. It was a nasty fling and invited from Mr. Dalzell the remark:

"I have heard that the gentleman from New York himself profited by his course."

"That," shouted Cockran, "is a charge I have heard wherever there has been a tongue foul enough to utter it."

He denied that he had ever received even railroad fare for the part he took in the McKinley campaign, whereupon Mr. Dalzell said he doubted if the New York man had paid any railroad fare. The exchange was becoming exceedingly interesting and personal.

Call Upon God.

Cockran challenged anyone to prove that he had received pay for supporting McKinley, and with dramatic gestures called upon God to witness the truth of his statement. Mr. Dalzell said:

"I have been told by a Democrat—"

"Name him," roared Cockran, "or stand convicted as a ———. I hesitate to say it."

"Name him, name him," yelled the Democrats, but Mr. Dalzell was not to be caught in a trap so simple.

"Of course I will not name him," said he.

"Then," replied Cockran, with an air of injured innocence, "I decline to yield further to the gentleman from Pennsylvania."

Incidentally, the bill for a commission to investigate the question of ship subsidy was passed.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa first aroused and held Republican enthusiasm at a high pitch. Hepburn took the Democrats to task for talking tariff before the money question was settled. First he asked if it was not settled.

"No," shouted Mr. Maddox (Ga.)

Hepburn's Stinging Sarcasm.

"Then let me read your platform." Mr. Hepburn read that part of the Democratic platform of 1896 which said that no agitation of tariff changes should be made until after the money question was settled. He arraigned with stinging sarcasm Democratic tears at McKinley's death. It made him indignant beyond anything to have McKinley and Lincoln, the men most abused, most villified, most slandered by the Democratic party, now claimed as in complete harmony

Continued on Second Page, Fourth Column.

THE JAPANESE LAND 20,000

English King Doing All in His Power to Stop Conflict.

RUSSIA UNWILLING

Will Push War to the Utmost, Confident That Japan Will Lose.

BATTLE REPORT UNCONFIRMED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—A report is current here that the Japanese have landed 20,000 troops at Kin-Chau, above Port Arthur.

London, April 23.—King Edward has not relinquished his efforts at mediation to bring the war to an end. When in Copenhagen he had a hour's talk with the Russian ambassador, urging mediation and explaining that his desire for mediation was personal and not as a sovereign.

On his return to London, Thursday, the king gave a long audience to M. Benckendorff, who reluctantly explained that, however much Russia might desire peace she was unable to consider mediation at present, because at the end of the war Russia wished to be magnanimous to Japan and allow her terms then which now it would be impossible to grant. This was an intimation to his majesty that Russia is confident of victory and intends to push the war until the Japanese are vanquished, no matter what the time and cost, and that Russia would be more generous to vanquished Japan than to Japan in the field.

This morning the new ambassador to St. Petersburg, Mr. Hardinge, was summoned to Buckingham and had a long audience with the king, who wrote an autograph letter to the czar, detailing his talks with the emperor's ambassadors and urging again the submission of the war to mediation. Hardinge starts for St. Petersburg tomorrow. Japan has knowledge of the king's renewed efforts at mediation, wherefore Count Okuma's warning to the public at Tokya yesterday to be prepared for the intervention of some European power during the war.

Battle Report Unconfirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—(Special Cable.)—Again reports were circulated here today that there had been a decisive battle near the mouth of the Yalu and that the Japanese had been repulsed with heavy loss. The report even went into detail and estimated the Japanese loss at 7,000 men, but there has been no confirmation of the report officially and the rumor is generally discredited, although news from the front has been meager in the extreme for the past few days.

The chief interest in regard to the war is centered about reports of mediation by the United States government or by King Edward of England to stop the conflict in the far east and about the attitude of China, which has caused much concern in military circles.

In official circles nothing is known respecting the reported desire of the Pekin government to withdraw its ministers from here. Russia caught the Chinese playing tricks on several occasions, and each time China unfailingly received a

Continued on Second Page, Sixth Column.

PROBING WILL REACH TO UTAH

Reed Smoot Hearing Will Continue Throughout the Summer.

MORMON SUPREMACY

The Church Not Only Dominates Politics but Rules in Business Affairs.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

With only one more important witness to be heard in the case of Senator Reed Smoot, tentative plans were made today in the committee on privileges and elections to postpone action and carry final decision over to the next session of congress. A resolution will be reported to the senate and adopted providing for a continuation of the hearings by the full committee or a sub-committee thereof.

The same authority to summon witnesses and take testimony as is now lodged in the committee under the resolution by which the present hearings are conducted, will be given in the new resolution, with the additional provision that the committee may take testimony wherever it sees fit. This means that it will go to Salt Lake City, investigate on the spot and make another attempt to obtain the evidence of witnesses now said to be in hiding. In order that it may not be necessary for the full committee to conduct the continued investigation, another provision will be included in the resolution stating that five or possibly seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Among those almost certain to go to

Continued on Second Page, Third Column.

GREATER HOME IN EAST END

Homeopathic Hospital to Build a Larger Institution in Fifth Avenue.

WILL COST $250,000

Action Has Already Been Taken and Committee Is Trying to Secure Site.

OLD HOSPITAL WILL REMAIN

A greater Homeopathic hospital is to be established in the East End at a cost of at least $250,000. That does not mean the abandonment of the present institution on Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets.

The new institution is to be primarily for the treatment of women and children, and especially for convalescents. It will be conducted along the same lines as the downtown hospital and the same corps of physicians will serve at both places. Out of 3,000 patients treated at the present hospital last year, 2,300 were charity patients. The new hospital will be as liberal. During last year from 15,000 to 20,000 patients were cared for at the present dispensaries and the same feature will be provided.

The project is an outgrowth of the crowded condition of the institution in Second avenue. Reports at the annual meeting of that hospital this month showed that over 3,000 patients had been cared for there during the past fiscal year. This number is far more than can be comfortably accommodated. At the previous annual meeting, when it was shown that 2,500 patients had been treated, it was apparent that relief must soon come. At the meeting just held more room was declared an absolute necessity. In view of its central location the place has been an emergency hospital. Although a very desirable site in this respect, a location to better suit the requirements of convalescents and sick patients is wanted.

Friends of both the Homeopathic and West Penn hospitals have been looking for such locations for some time. It is now practically certain that the former has satisfied the long-felt need.

A self-constituted committee of trustees and friends of the downtown Homeopathic hospital is now at work negotiating for a location. It was stated authoritatively last evening that the site is to be between South Highland avenue and the Homewood district, and that it will include about two and one-half acres of ground. It is probable that either the old Howe property, near Highland and Fifth avenues, or the Stewart holdings nearby, will be secured. If present arrangements carry the purchase will be made inside of 10 days.

The next step will be a permanent organization to go ahead with the work, which will be done as soon as the location is obtained.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, Fifth and Wilkins avenues, is among those interested. In speaking of the matter last evening he said:

"Of course, our plans are only taking form now. More can be said about the hospital later. However, the dreams of those who have seen the coming necessity of such an institution are apparently soon to be realized. If present arrangements go through a working organization will soon be effected.

"Then every move will take time. It required years to erect the hospital in Second avenue. Building plans, funds and such work require a great deal of attention and cannot be taken care of in a short time. I do not care to discuss this question now, although the reports you have are substantially correct."

The hospital, it is stated, will accommodate 4,000 patients a year. It will have about 300 beds. Those at the head of the movement propose to erect a building that will be handsome from an architectural standpoint. The front will be constructed so as to do credit even to a select residence locality. The structure is to be set back 100 feet from the street and patients will enter from the rear. Beautiful lawns and driveways will be features. The building will be in the shape of two Ls, facing each other. It will be of brick and stone. The $250,000 is expected to cover the cost of both land and building, although it may be necessary to spend more. Those behind the project wish it to be understood that the institution is to be a general hospital.

FILTER PLANT IS INSPECTED

Pittsburgh Committee Is Pleased With Preliminary Station.

WILL SAVE MONEY

Duplicate of Mechanism at Lower Roxborough Will Be Recommended.

AN AID TO SAND PROCESS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Press Building.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 23.

The joint committee of Pittsburgh common council and the chamber of commerce today made a very exhaustive investigation of the Philadelphia filtration system. Especial attention was devoted to the subject of preliminary filtration. The conclusion reached by the committee and expressed to officials here was that the scheme of preliminary filtration is not only advisable from the standpoint of purification of the water, but also for economic reasons, which they will set forth in their report to councils.

The chamber of commerce was represented by Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Disher, W. H. Stevenson and J. E. Ash. Common council was represented by J. A. Perley, William Brand, Dr. A. M. Barr, John Martin, James Reed, John Morin and Joel Gibbon. Charles S. Crawford, ex-president of common council, also accompanied the party. John W. Hill, chief of the Philadelphia bureau of filtration, and other local officials extended every possible courtesy to the visitors, giving them all data and information required.

Visit to Roxborough.

The committee went first to the office of John W. Hill, chief of the bureau of filtration, where they were met by W. I. Kline and George Hill, assistant engineers of the bureau, who were to escort them on the trip to the plant. The first place visited was Upper Roxborough, where the visitors were shown the process of filtration by the slow sand method with the sedimentation basin. One of the sand filter beds was opened, so that the members of the party could go inside and examine the details of the construction.

The stay there was short, as the councilmen wanted to put in as much time as possible on the inspection of the preliminary filtration plant at Lower Roxborough, the principal object of their visit here. At this plant they were joined by C. A. Maignan, who is the inventor of the process. Mr. Maignan assisted the engineers of the filtration bureau in explaining the operation of the plant. Councilman Brand asked many questions and took notes, which will be used in the discussion of the filtration question at the meeting of common council on Monday night.

Has Many Filters.

The preliminary filtration plant at Lower Roxborough consists of 11 filters. Each of these is 16x80 feet and about eight feet high, being built of concrete, strengthened by iron girders. The filtering material consists of 41 inches of crushed coke, the pieces varying in size from three inches in diameter at the bottom to about one-half inch at the top. On top of the coke is a layer of 12 inches of sponges, kept in place by a lattice work of boards. The water enters at the bottom of the filter and comes up through the top, from which it is drawn off through a series of pipes to the slow sand filter beds. The flow from the preliminary filters is regulated by means of a float. According to statements made by those in charge, the plant has a daily capacity of 15,000,000 gallons. The total cost, including the building, was less than $100,000. On this basis, a preliminary plant of the capacity needed for Pittsburgh would cost less than $1,000,000.

The councilmen spent two hours at this plant, and during most of the time were asking questions either of the engineers or the inventor, and were preparing themselves to be in a position to answer any argument that might be made against the system.

Estimate Too High.

After dinner the committee met in the office of Chief Hill, who went over the entire subject with them. Mr. Hill told the councilmen that the total cost of the Pittsburgh filtration plant, as fixed by the report of the experts, was very liberal, and that if anything it was higher, rather than lower, than the actual cost will be. Director Edward M. Bigelow of the department of public works has asked for about $500,000 more than the amount fixed by the experts.

Mr. Brand asked Mr. Hill to make a statement of what difference in cost of operation there would be with a preliminary filtering system as compared to the slow sand method with a settling basin. Mr. Hill said:

"From our experience in Philadelphia, the result of a careful computation, the expense of operating with the pre-filtering system is considerably less than with the other method. In Philadelphia the difference is about 60 cents a million gallons, which in the case of the Pittsburgh plant would amount to about $60 a day, or $21,000 a year. There is no reason why there should not be the same saving in Pittsburgh that we have here."

Hill Denies Rumor.

"It was said by Director Bigelow, Mr. Hill, that you signed the preliminary filtration report because you were told to do so?" Mr. Brand remarked.

"That is not true," said Mr. Hill, "and you can deny it for me most emphatically. I signed that report because I believe that preliminary filtration represents the latest and best practice in the purification of water. It is absolutely essential for us to use this method in Philadelphia, and we could not get results from our sand filtration plants without it."

Mr. Brand then asked a series of questions bearing on the cost of the construction of the plant, and was told in answer to his queries that if the pre-filtering system were adopted it would mean a saving of $1,000,000 in the first cost.

The members of the committee were

TWO RAILROADS WILL BID FOR RIGHTS OF SOUTH PENN

Spirited Competition Expected at Foreclosure of Line Wanted by Both the Wabash and the Baltimore and Ohio.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Competition for the western section of the projected South Penn line is expected to be spirited at the foreclosure sale ordered at Geiger, Pa., on May 14. The Gould interests want this right of way for the Wabash extensions to the Atlantic seaboard, and the Pennsylvania railroad management will endeavor to prevent the Goulds from acquiring the property.

It is authoritatively asserted that the Vanderbilts are not concerned in the pending sale, although it was New York Central influence that obtained the right of way and started the construction of the old South Penn road several years ago.

This South Penn project was primarily the cause of the existing community of interest agreement between the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania railroad. The New York Central planned to build a line through the soft coal field of Pennsylvania to compete with the Pennsylvania railroad. Part of the line was built, but work was stopped owing to a proposition submitted by the Pennsylvania railroad for a friendly alliance. This alliance has been extended and strengthened since then.

The Pennsylvania completed the eastern part of the South Penn line and now operates it. The western part of the projected line, if built and connected with the Western Maryland, would shorten the distance by rail between Pittsburgh and the Atlantic seaboard. Gould owns the Western Maryland and naturally wants the South Penn right of way if he can get it at a reasonable price.

The approaching sale is to be made at the instigation of the Union Trust Company of New York, which is the trustee under a mortgage of about $10,000,000. Vanderbilt interests still hold some of the bonds. Pennsylvania railroad representatives say that if this property is bought in by that interest it will be turned over to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

ALEXANDER DODDS.

WATCHMEN HAVE FATAL FIGHT WITH ROBBERS IN CHICAGO

Thief Kills One Officer and Gives Another Deadly Shot, Though Wounded—Tries to Murder His Captor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, April 23.—In a vicious revolver battle between watchmen and thieves at the plant of the International Packing Company this evening, one man was killed, one fatally and one severely wounded. The shooting caused a panic among the residents round about Forty-fifth street and Packer's avenue and in the commotion one of the thieves escaped.

The dead and wounded:

ARTHUR CLEMMONS, watchman, shot and instantly killed.

PETER M'GEE, watchman, shot twice in the right side and once in the back, said to be dying.

GEORGE WALSH, 1218 West Forty-seventh street, shot once in the side and twice in the abdomen; condition serious, but he may live.

Clemmons was shot dead as he pursued one of the thieves. McGee gave chase and shot down Walsh, who, it is believed, killed Clemmons. The victim fell to the ground, McGee came upon him and as he stooped to arrest the man, he was made the target for the remaining bullets of the prostrate thief. Three balls took effect.

Pedestrians fled in terror of the flying bullets and in the midst of them the other thief was lost. The police have a clew to his identity and he may be arrested before morning.

Walsh, struggling vainly to get to his feet, was seized by George Durst, an employe of the packing company. W. A. Dunn, an employ of the plant, said he had seen Walsh lurking around the vicinity all afternoon. The police say the injured man is one of several thieves who have worked in the stock yards district for a long time.

Walsh's captor says the wounded man tried to bring his revolver into play for a third victim, but the weapon had been emptied of cartridges. Clemmons was married and McGee has a wife and four children.

evidently very favorably impressed with what they saw today. After the talk with Mr. Hill, Mr. Brand said:

"I think there should be a thorough investigation of this new feature of filtration before we take final action on the bond issue ordinance. We were told last Monday night that nobody knew anything about preliminary filtration. We were told that it was an experiment, and yet we have today seen a plant which has been in operation for six months, and which does 60 per cent of the work of the slow sand filter and at a much less cost. The man who made the statement must either have been mistaken or else did not know what he was talking about."

Dr. A. Martin Barr of the Eighteenth ward said that he was strongly in favor of adoption of the preliminary filters.

"It is the only way," he said, "in which filtration will be a success in Pittsburgh. There are certain seasons of the year during which a slow sand filter would not give satisfactory results."

The other members of the party expressed themselves as being very well pleased with the plant at Lower Roxborough, and said that they would advocate its adoption in Pittsburgh. The party is loaded with facts and figures and the debate on the question at Monday night's session promises to be of more than ordinary interest. CHESTER D. POTTER.

RESULT OF FIGHT MEANS MUCH TO MILWAUKEE

Semet-Solvay Company Battling for Gas Mains Franchise—Intends Large Investment.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 23.—The hottest corporation fight in the history of Milwaukee is rapidly drawing near its culmination. The contest is between the Semet Solvay Company, of Syracuse, and the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, over the right of the Syracuse company to lay gas mains in the streets of the business district of the city. The Syracuse company has already completed a coking plant which costs $1,500,000. If the company wins its fight, it will at once invest an additional $1,750,000.

The Milwaukee company has a state franchise which gives it the exclusive right to lay gas mains in the streets for illuminating purposes. At the last legislature, however, the agents of the Syracuse company secured a change in the charter, which would permit the laying of mains in the business district for fuel and gas engine purposes. The franchise was introduced in the city council two months ago, to permit the Syracuse firm to furnish gas to the factories in the manufacturing district. This franchise was the beginning of the fight with the Milwaukee company, which had not noticed the change in its charter in the state legislature. Twenty-four ovens were put in operation this week, and the rest of the 80 ovens will be started next month. President Schlesinger, of the local company, under Syracuse control, says the daily product will be nearly 500 tons of coke, all of which will be taken by a coke company which has offices in the down-town district. If the franchise is obtained the number of ovens will be doubled. The company has plans also for the erection during the next three years of a total of 320 ovens. So far the company has used 35,000 tons of coal, and will receive a total of 250,000 tons a year from West Virginia mines, controlled by the Syracuse company.

POLICEMAN MAY DIE.

Attempted to Arrest a Man for Furious Driving and Buggy Was Upset.

Officer Bernard W. Ward of the Forty-third street police station may forfeit his life as a result of an attempt to arrest "Ted" Mooney of Miller avenue for fast driving at Butler and Thirty-fourth streets yesterday afternoon.

Mooney had been driving furiously up Penn avenue and stopped at the saloon of J. P. O'Donnell at the forks of the road. Officer Ward approached and Mooney started to drive on. Ward ran after the rig and grabbed Mooney around the waist from the rear. Near Charlotte street the buggy upset upon the sidewalk, throwing both men to the pavement. Mooney escaped with slight bruises, but the officer alighted on his head, fracturing his skull. The horse continued his flight and demolished the rig before being captured at the Allegheny Valley railroad tracks. Capt. Peter Welsh placed Mooney under arrest. Ward was removed to the West Penn hospital and had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night.

Ward is a sub-patrolman and was acting as cornerman at the forks of the road. Shortly before the accident Capt. Welsh had informed him of his assignment to a new beat. Ward is married and lives with his family on Thirty-ninth street.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

Greensburg Police Believe They Have Captured Leaders of Bunco Gang.

GREENSBURG, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—In the arrest of Thomas Martin of Johnstown, and John Sloan, alias John Hart, of Allegheny, the local police authorities believe they have captured the leaders of a gang of bunco men who have been operating along the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad for several months. Martin and Sloan are alleged to have visited a dozen business places in Greensburg today and to have "short-changed" three merchants. Martin was arrested in Greensburg and Sloan was captured on a Pennsylvania railroad train between here and Latrobe.

A third member of the gang was traced to Wilmerding, but eluded capture. At a hearing tonight before Justice of the Peace J. F. Beatty, Martin and Sloan were held for court in default of bail.

BRADDOCK WILL SECURE PURE WATER FROM WELLS

Braddock's water will soon be improved, as a number of wells sunk near the pumping station have proved successful beyond expectation. The water, which now has a pressure of 800 pounds to the well, will be turned into the borough mains as soon as connections can be made. The wells are being cased and will be connected in a few days.

Col. Dechert Retires.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—Orders were issued today by Adjutant General Stewart relieving from active service and placing on the retired list of the N. G. P., at his own request, Col. Henry T. Dechert, Second infantry regiment. The order to direct Brigadier-General Schall to order an election for Col. Dechert's successor.

Miss Roosevelt Has Measles.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Miss Roosevelt is suffering from a slight attack of German measles. As she is isolated from the rest of the household, her physician does not think it necessary for Mrs. Roosevelt to recall her invitations for Monday afternoon.

FISCHER $175. PEASE $125.

TWO FINE UPRIGHT PIANO BARGAINS AT HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD ST.

A beautiful Fischer upright piano in first-class condition, cost $375.00, now only $175.00, with stool and cover; easy terms.

A Pease upright piano, rosewood case, good tone quality and action, cost $325.00, now only $125.00, with stool and cover, on easy terms.

The above are fully warranted and are genuine bargains, and will give better satisfaction and musical value than buying a new cheap piano. See them at

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.

Sole representatives for Sohmer, Vose and Sterling pianos. Send for catalogues.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Twenty-fifth anniversary, 310 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Authors of "Actual Practice in Bookkeeping, Banking, Commerce." Modern Commercial Training, Gregg's Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, English Education taught in half the time and for half the cost of obsolete instruction. Scholarships, $50. Easy payments. Day and night school all year. Positions secured. Get particulars at college office or write for catalogue.

SHE GAVE AWAY HER LITTLE GIRL

Mother Now Seeks to Undo What She Did 12 Years Ago.

SHE WANTS HER DAUGHTER

Novel Suit in Court Is Decided Against Pittsburgh Woman by Judge Taylor of Washington County—Unique Bargain Must Stand.

Before the birth of Della Gladice Pierce 12 years ago, the mother, Mrs. Miller Pierce, promised a friend, Mrs. Callie Johnston, that the child proved to be a girl, she might have it. The birth occurred in October, 1891, at New Castle, and the baby girl was immediately claimed by Mrs. Johnston, who then lived at Cambridge Springs. Now, almost in

Della Gladice Pierce.

her teens, Della is a bewitching child. A year ago she moved to Washington, Pa., with Mrs. Johnston. She was in ignorance of the facts of her parentage until yesterday, when Mrs. Pierce, before Judge J. Franklin Taylor of Washington, sued for the possession of her child.

It was then that the child bargain became generally known. The defendant proved beyond doubt that her ward has a good home and the court sustained her. The address of Mrs. Pierce was given as 75 Nineteenth street, South Side, but inquiry at that number last night proved that she had moved sometime ago. Her present address is not known.

D. A. R. ADJOURNS.

Annual Congress Will Meet Next Year at Washington, D. C. Resolutions Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The thirteenth continental congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution concluded its sessions tonight and adjourned to meet in this city the week of April 19, 1905. The attendance was large. Resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of a distinctive ribbon state badge, to be worn on all public occasions; accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to attend the fair on flag day, and urging members to display the American flag on all patriotic occasions.

The proposition involving the recognition pin was disposed of by voting to permit Mrs. Eleanor Dutchey Key to retain the contract.

After a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung and the meeting was brought to a close.

GARNISHED A BISHOP.

Supply Firm Wants Him to Pay for One of Its Debtors.

The Valley Lumber company, which furnished lumber to a sub-contractor on St. Christopher Catholic church in Turtle Creek, yesterday issued a garnishee execution against Bishop Richard Phelan, as trustee of the new church, for $495 53. Bishop Phelan is brought into the case only because the, plaintiff thinks that as trustee of the church the bishop may owe the defendant something on the contract, which was completed about two months ago.

An execution was issued on the judgment of Michael Rodman against Thomas J. McCormick for $672.

Big Class Visits Steel Plant.

The 30 members of the Casino Technical night school at East Pittsburgh, which is supported by the Westinghouse Electric Company of that place, visited the Homestead steel works yesterday to obtain practical ideas of their studies. The class is composed of employes of the big East Pittsburgh plant, and is under the supervision of Prof. Thomas Bair of this city, who accompanied the students. The class will visit other large plants in the Turtle Creek and Monongahela valleys.

THE WEATHER

The Washington weather sharps predict fair weather for the daylight hours today, to be followed by showers tonight, but it will be colder tomorrow. Yesterday was the first real spring day of the year, the thermometer rising as high as 67. The sun rose cloudy at 5:30 a. m. and set at 7:09 p. m. The following report for yesterday was furnished by the local weather office:

Fair.

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	30.31	51	69	S.	Rain
8 p. m....	30.18	64	57	S. W.	Clear

Comparative temperature and precipitation for April 23:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum ...	67	49	Mean	59	44
Minimum ...	51	39	Precipitation	T	T
Nor. temp. 31 yrs..	54		Nor. precip. 31 yrs..	.10	
Excess for day....	5		Dfcy. for day.....	.10	
Dfcy. since Apr. 1.	133		Dfcy. since Apr. 1...	.42	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1.	439		Exc. since Jan. 1...	.20	

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday, followed by showers Sunday night; Monday, showers and colder; fresh south winds.

Ohio—Showers Sunday and Monday; colder Monday, with fresh south winds.

West Virginia—Fair in east and showers in west portion Sunday; Monday, showers, and colder in west portion.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 o'clock last night:

Cincinnati	70	Cloudy	Washington	54	Cloudy
Chicago	72	Cloudy	Parkersburg	68	Cloudy
St. Louis	72	Cloudy	Indianapolis	72	Cloudy
Louisville	76	Clear	Kansas City	60	Rain
New York	48	Clear	Philadelphia	48	PtCldy
Buffalo	58	Clear	Huron	52	PtCldy
Cleveland	68	Clear	New Orleans	74	PtCldy
Memphis	74	Cloudy	Denver	58	Cloudy
St. Paul	54	Cloudy	Salt L. City	46	Rain

DIED.

ROWE—On Saturday evening, April 23, 1904, at his residence, Morewood avenue, WILLIAM T. ROWE.

Notice of funeral later.

PROBING WILL REACH TO UTAH

Continued from First Page.

Salt Lake City during the summer are Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, and Senator Dubois of Idaho, a leading member of the minority, who is very deeply interested in the Mormon question and firm in his opposition to Mr. Smoot on account of the conditions in his own state.

Worse Features Than Polgamy.

Former Judge O. W. Powers of Salt Lake City concluded his testimony this afternoon and was the only witness during the day.

"Polygamy is not its worst feature," he said. "More dangerous still do I consider the hierarchy's un-American domination, the teaching that the head of the church is inspired, the control of the body over politics and the intermingling of Mormon influence in the business life of our people. Corporations run by the church control the votes of their employes, not as owners of property, but through ecclesiastical rule."

Senator Overman asked if women were elected to the legislature in Utah. The witness answered in the affirmative, and said a woman was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house in the legislature which elected Mr. Smoot senator.

"Did she vote for Smoot?" asked Senator Overman.

"I understand she did."

Senator Dubois—Judge Powers, what do you regard the chief exhibition of church domination over political affairs that has come to your notice?

"It occurred at the April (1896) conference, when the political rule that is the manifesto against Mormons entering politics without consent of the church authorities was adopted. This rule was adopted without a dissenting vote, and at the same conference Moses Thatcher's name was dropped from the rolls as an apostle and no explanation of any character was made."

Senator McComas—How do the young men in the Mormon church regard the practice of polygamy?

Mysterious Power of Church.

"I think the young Mormon men, and women too, are opposed to the practice—strongly opposed, although I confess that I cannot understand the power the church is able to exert over them. I believe, however, that if the church authorities should attempt to re-establish polygamy, by revelation or otherwise, there would be trouble."

In regard to continuation of polygamous cohabitation, Judge Powers said that some look upon this condition with tolerance and others with open hostility.

Several senators engaged in the discussion of the future of polygamy, and Judge Powers said he believed the practice could not last any more than could slavery.

Senator Hopkins—The same charge about commerce can be made against other churches in a limited way, can it not?

"Not as I make the statement here," said Mr. Powers. "I do not know of any other church that conducts bathing beaches, street railways, electric light and power plants, banks, mines, mills, and that attempts to control in local politics for the purpose of obtaining concessions and franchises."

Compared With Methodism.

Senator Hopkins—There is the Methodist church in Chicago, of which I am a member. It engages in business, and I have always supported that idea.

Attorney Worthington—And the Trinity church in New York also owns and rents property.

"But as I understand it, Judge Powers means that the Mormon church is a trust and owns and controls great commercial institutions," said Senator McComas.

"That is it; it is a trust," said Judge Powers.

Questions by Mr. Van Cott brought out statements from the witness that he believed the Mormon church would eventually assume a position similar to that of other churches. With honest, upright and law-abiding leaders he thought the people would be honest and law-abiding. He deplored, however, that the people were disposed to obey the leaders of the church, whether such leaders were good or bad.

Senator Bailey asked Senator Hopkins and Mr. Worthington if the Methodist church in Chicago and Trinity church in New York engaged in mercantile affairs, and both admitted that the business consisted merely of owning property and receiving rents. Senator Dubois suggested that if comparisons of power of the Mormon and Methodist churches were to be made it would be well to summon the bishops of the Methodist church to testify.

Powers Supported Roberts.

"If you were as well acquainted with Methodism as I am, it would not be necessary to summon a bishop," retorted Senator Hopkins. "However, I may not be so well acquainted with Mormonism."

Judge Powers continued in the line of making it clear that the Mormon church controlled business in Utah in a large degree and that it was protected by secrecy which was hard to get at.

Senator Overman remarked that there was no secrecy in Methodism and therefore the comparisons were unnecessary.

It was brought out that Judge Powers was chairman of the Democratic convention which nominated Brigham H. Roberts and Moses Thatcher, both of whom are Mormons. The witness said the nominations were the result of the ability of both men and their courage in standing out against the political rule of the church. The witness said he had gone on the stump for Mr. Roberts, and had defended him. Continuing, he said to Mr. Van Cott: "I do not think I was any more culpable than you were, who, I understand, went on the stump and supported the ticket without mentioning Mr. Roberts' name."

The opposing candidate was Eldridge, another Mormon, but not a polygamist. Judge Powers said, however, that the distinction was without a difference, as Eldridge connived at, aided and abetted polygamy. The cross-examination was concluded, but the witness was requested to remain in the city until Monday.

YOUNG WOMAN SUICIDE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

The body of the young woman who committed suicide in the boarding house of Mrs. Amelie Elicker, 129 Anderson street, Allegheny, Friday, was yesterday identified as that of Elizabeth Cronin, aged 23 years, whose home is near Parkersburg, W. Va. The identification was made by Edward and James Crossan, cousins of the woman, and the body was taken to the undertaking rooms of R. T. Rodney, Ohio street, Allegheny to await the arrival of Miss Cronin's parents.

Sunday Free Organ Recital.

Organist Edwin H. Lemare will give the usual free recital in Pittsburgh Carnegie music hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The program:

Marche Nuptiale	Widor
Meditation	Boost
Sonata in A Minor	Tour-Pelle
I. Allegro. II. Andante. III. Toccata.	
Funeral March of a Marionette	Gounod
Duo "Quiet est Homo"	Rossini
Overture, "Tannhauser"	Wagner

Will Install Immense Plant.

MONESSEN, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The Monessen Water Company, owned by Pittsburgh capitalists, is considering putting in a 1,000,000 gal on filtration plant and making other extensive repairs this summer. H. Dallas McCabe, formerly of Pittsburgh, is superintendent.

Steel Shipments Improving.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The Democratic committeemen of Washington county met here today and re-elected County Chairman R. W. Knox and also appointed a committee to place in nomination a full county ticket for the election next November.

SOUTH SIDERS DEMAND WATER THAT IS FILTERED

Object to Helping to Pay Cost of Plant Without Reaping Any Benefit—Lively Meeting in the West End.

Fifty of the most prominent citizens and property owners of the South Side met in the West End Savings Bank hall, South Main street and Wabash avenue, last night to protest against the filtration plans promulgated by Director E. M. Bigelow of the department of public works, President Thomas P. Hershberger of the West End board of trade, presided.

Councilman John F. Semmelrock stated that the meeting had been called to learn the sentiments of the people of the South Side as to whether only certain parts of the city should be benefited by the proposed filtration project. He said that in view of the fact that the residents of the South Side would be called upon to pay a proportion of the cost of filtration, the entire district should be included in the improvement.

The speaker explained that as the contract with the Monongahela water company expired within two years, unless some provision was made in the bond ordinance for the purchase of the South Side plant, it would be impossible to get relief, as one year's notice must be given to the company before the required proceedings to secure the plant could be instituted. He stated that the officers of the company were now ready to waive all legal rights and allow the city to condemn the plant at once.

It was the opinion of the meeting that the Chartiers Valley water company and the Pennsylvania water company's plant be included in the purchase.

Former Councilman Kirk Q. Bingham explained the hopelessness of the South Side wards ever attempting to get anything after the bond ordinance was passed.

"It took 20 years to get free bridges, and it will take longer to get pure water if we miss this opportunity," declared former Councilman Patrick Foley.

Councilman John Costello of the Thirty-fifth ward declared that the district "wanted more water, and wanted it filtered."

A resolution was finally adopted, in which it was declared that it was the sense of the meeting that the councilmen should vote for a sufficient bond issue to provide for the purchase of the plant of the Monongahela Water Company and providing filtered water for the South Side.

At a special meeting of the vestry of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church Friday the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the city of Pittsburgh purchase the Monongahela Water Company's rights and issue bonds for filtration plant sufficient to supply the city of Pittsburgh, including the West End, South Side and hilltops with filtered water, as the supply of water from the Monongahela Water Company is not fit for domestic purposes.

JOHN DALZELL STIRS BLOOD OF COCKRAN

Continued from First Page.

with the Democratic party.

"Pah!" exclaimed Mr. Hepburn. "It is contemptible on the part of men who have pursued such a course to whine and snivel at the tomb of those who for a lifetime they had vituperated." McKinley, he said, never uttered a word not in harmony with Republican principles.

Turning his attention to Democratic presidential possibilities, Mr. Hepburn said that when "that young giant of the west had begun to move over the troubled Democratic waters, it became apparent to the leaders of that party that something must be done." This young man, Hearst, he said, was not liked by the Democratic house leaders, nor the Democratic senators, but they saw that he must be nominated unless something was done.

Sphynx Was in Demand.

"So the men who had said nothing but Cleveland," he continued, "those who had said Gorman, or Olney, all got together in conference and scratched their ranks with fine tooth comb and finally discovered a man who had never uttered a single political sentiment, but he had voted the Democratic ticket, he was a friend of Cleveland and had not bolted Bryan. At once they said, 'This is our man.'

"If the sphynx could change his habits from Cairo to New York he would have been of all men the most acceptable. (Laughter.) That gentleman never has said any foolish thing and could give guarantees for the future. But they could not get him, so they accepted the next best but not inferior man, and they are now engaged in putting him forward.

"But when the masses of the Republican party shall name by acclamation Theodore Roosevelt (prolonged Republican applause) it will be because they know him, they know his sentiments, they know his integrity, they know his intelligence and wisdom, and can trust him." L. W. STRAYER.

C. T. A. UNION RALLY.

Annual Meeting in Corpus Christi Church to Be Addressed by Philadelphian.

The Catholic Total Abstinence union will hold its annual rally this evening at Corpus Christi church, Lincoln avenue and Agnew street. J. Washington Logue, one of Philadelphia's most eminent lawyers, will be the principal speaker.

St. James Catholic church, Wilkinsburg, will hold a temperance rally in the hall connected with the church tomorrow evening. The Very Rev. A. A. Lambing, L. L. D., will make the opening address. The Rev. John G. Beane, president of the diocesan union, will also speak, as well as A. B. Floyd of Irwin and Charles D. McShane.

The committees of the Catholic Philopatrian club who will hold their first reception and euchre at Thuma academy next Wednesday evening have completed arrangements. Prizes will be presented, Graffelder's orchestra will furnish music for dancing. Invitations can be obtained by addressing the secretary at room 313 Ferguson building.

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS."

Much Interest Being Taken in Coming K. of P. Benefit at Nixon.

Considerable enthusiasm is being manifested over the coming production of "Damon and Pythias," at the Nixon theater during the week of June 6, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias in Western Pennsylvania. Over 10,000 tickets have already been ordered by the various lodges and additional orders are being received daily. All signs point to a succession of crowded houses.

The Nixon will be elaborately decorated, inside and out, and the reception committee is earnestly at work devising pleasant events for each of the performances. This committee consists of Gen. Starbird, Col. Brush, Maj. Williams, Col. Reichard, Capt. R. T. Griffiths, Capt. Jordan, Capt. J. A. Bell and Capt. Hampt. Supplementing the efforts of the knights the friends and admirers of Lizzie Hudson Collier are actively working up a welcome for this favorite actress.

EVERY SEAT IS SOLD.

Americus Republican Club Banquet at the Schenley Will Be a Success.

The banquet committee of the Americus Republican club yesterday afternoon completed the arrangement for the Grant banquet next Wednesday night at the Hotel Schenley. There are 388 seats and it was announced that all of them had been sold.

At the dinner President S. J. Wainwright, Jr., will call the assemblage to order and introduce Vice President James Francis Burke, who will open the speech making by placing Attorney General P. C. Knox in charge as toastmaster.

President Wainwright, George W. McCandless and James H. Wilock were appointed a committee to go to Washington to escort the honor guests to the city. They will leave tomorrow night and return on Wednesday morning.

Location Fixed for Plant.

BUTLER, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Arrangements have been completed for the location of the plant of the McGuire Metallic Casket Company on the Salt works property, owned by J. P. Anderson and others in the eastern part of this city. The main building will be 500 feet long by 100 feet in width. The capital stock of the company is $300,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $135-$185.

Two used upright pianos, good as new; one must be sold for cash to close up a lease account. The other may be had on very easy terms at a slight advance over cash price. One is a fine burl walnut case, large size; the other a handsome, hand-carved mahogany case. Clear, sweet-toned, used only four months, and would pass for new. Call and examine these and other big bargains at

Henricks Piano Co. Ltd.
611-613 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. (Established 30 years).

IT IS ANYBODY'S RACE IN THE DEMOCRACY

Continued from First Page.

form reported by the resolutions committee which was not satisfactory to them.

The various committees of a national convention entirely misrepresent the voting strength of either party. In a Democratic convention it is possible for states which cast less than one-third of the electoral vote to have a clear majority of the committee on resolutions. The six territories which have no vote in the electoral college have the same voting strength in the committee which prepares the party platform as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Texas with 156 votes in the electoral college and 312 votes in the national convention.

The Democratic leaders who will represent the states of the east and south in the St. Louis convention are in no frame of mind to submit to the further domination of states which under no possible conditions could poll a sufficient number of votes to elect a president or give the party a majority in the lower branch of congress.

Only a majority vote is necessary in order to adopt a platform, and this the conservatives easily will have. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and the southern states, which have already given indication of following the leadership of New York, will supply the necessary votes in the national convention to defeat any majority report of a resolutions committee which is unsatisfactory.

L. W. STRAYER.

BRICK KILN CAVED IN.

Three Men Injured, One of Them Being a Recent Bridegroom.

Three men were hurt by the caveln of a brick kiln at the Allegheny Valley brick works at Tarentum at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The injured:

EDWARD PRESSLER, aged 28, head and face cut and leg broken; taken to Pittsburgh.

ANDY TOMASO, aged 34, cut and bruised about the body.

JOH NANDREANO, aged 38, cut about the head and face.

The contracting firm of Pressler & Waltenbaugh is erecting kilns for the brick works about 200 yards from Cragdell station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad. Pressler and the two foreigners were in a new down-draft kiln when it collapsed. Their escape from death in that shower of 13,000 fire bricks was something marvelous. Pressler was married only recently and had made all arrangements to go to housekeeping next week. He and his wife have been boarding in East Eighth street, Tarentum. The two foreigners live at New Kensington.

APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

Anthracite Miners Ask President to Have Colorado Strike Investigated.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt has been asked by petition from the 75,000 mine workers of this district, to intercede in the Colorado strike situation.

The petition describes how mine workers and union officials are forcibly deprived of their rights as citizens, imprisoned, deported and abused, and asks that the president immediately order an investigation under federal jurisdiction, for the purpose of giving the people of the country knowledge of the situation and restoring complete liberty to the citizens of Colorado.

Crawford Makes a Statement.

W. I. Crawford, president of the Inter-State Financial Company of Pittsburgh, who is charged with conspiracy to defraud for his connection with investment schemes, went to his home in New Castle last night. Crawford explained that the concern of which he is the official head, the Inter-State Financial Company, has nothing in common with the Fidelity Home and Realty Company, which is accused of being a fraudulent concern.

Brown Will Move to Pittsburgh.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Ex-Sheriff James H. Brown of this city, brother of ex-postmaster John B. Brown, and a leading politician of this county, goes next week to Pittsburgh to become a yard engineer on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. He was in the cab of a Lake Erie engine for many years until he resigned to become city fire chief. Later he was elected sheriff and since his term expired last January has been acting as deputy for Sheriff Edwin Ayres.

Resigning Pastor Honored.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. McDowell, for 18 years pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church of this city, who is to leave here next Tuesday to become pastor of the Danville, Ky., Presbyterian church, was extended a public farewell reception at his church here last night. Rev. Dr. McDowell who is the only pastor the congregation has ever had, received a handsome silver present.

Oil Found on Dambach Farm.

BUTLER, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Dambach and Company this morning brought in a well on the Edward Dambach farm south of Callery Junction which is said to be flowing at the rate of 700 barrels a day. The oil was found in the Snee sand. Eisler and O'Brien of Butler have finished a 20-barrel well in the 100-foot sand in the same neighborhood.

Oil Tanks Being Removed.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The immense steel oil tanks along the Chartiers railroad are being taken to the oil fields of Kansas. The tanks average 35,000 barrels each and recently eight were torn down in the vicinity of McGovern. These tanks were built during the great oil strike about 15 years ago.

THE JAPANESE LAND 20,000 MEN

Continued From First Page.

smart rap over the knuckles from this country, which regime will be continued rigorously.

It appears that on the examination of an officer recently shot as a spy it was revealed that he had been deliberately passed through Pekin. Russia full realizes the danger of China's becoming engaged in the war, and is finally assured that the only way to check this complication is to exercise the severity which is demonstrated by Gen. Kuropatkin's brusquely worded remonstrance.

In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokyo that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the enemy's crossing is no part of Gen. Kuropatkin's tactics. The Russians intend that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force.

The Japanese fleet is again reported to be off Port Arthur, but the report is not official.

Grand Duke Cyril has arrived at Irkutsk on his way to St. Petersburg. He has risen greatly in popularity among all classes owing to the fact becoming known that when the boats came to his rescue he called for them to go and save the weaker ones struggling in the water before himself. He will surely receive a great ovation on his return to this city on account of this act.

PARIS, April 24.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, it is stated that fresh Russian forces are crossing the Tumen river to attack the Japanese flank. The czar has signed Viceroy Alexieff's recall.

JAPANESE RUSE FAILS.

Try Again to Entice Russian Warships from Port Arthur Harbor.

PORT ARTHUR, April 23.—The Japanese have failed in what is believed to have been a clever ruse to entice the Russian ships out of Port Arthur. Several men-of-war were sighted immediately after the battleship Petropaviovsk was blown up, steaming rapidly toward Port Arthur, with other ships pursuing them demonstratively and firing at them. It is possible that it was a chase of merchantmen, but the opinion here is that the Japanese desired to create the impression that the Vladivostok cruisers were attempting to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet. Knowing the whereabouts of the cruisers, however, the Russian fleet did not go out, and the Japanese ships retired.

The survivors of the Petropaviovsk are recovering from their burns and the inflammation of the lungs consequent upon their immersion in the sea.

FLOOD OF WEALTH.

McKeesport and the Neighborhood Will Receive Over $250,000 This Week.

McKeesport and vicinity will be flooded with money this week by the big mills and the city treasurer. It is estimated that more than $250,000 will be disbursed among the workingmen of the city. Every day during the week will be payday at one or more of the manufacturing plants.

On Tuesday all the city employes will receive their monthly salaries. Commencing tomorrow and Tuesday, the pipe departments of the National Tube mills will pay; Wednesday and Thursday, the Monongahela furnaces. Connecting railroad, Boston rolling mill, seamless department and galvanizing works; Friday, the United States Tin Plate Company, and Saturday, the W. DeWees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company. The employes of the big independent tin plate plant at Port Vue will also be paid on Saturday.

Fully 15,000 men will benefit by the distribution.

GEN. MILES THEIR CHOICE.

Prohibitionist Delegates Meet at Venango and Nominate Candidates.

FRANKLIN, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Two hundred delegates were in attendance at the county convention of the Prohibitionists of Venango county today. James R. Clark of Oil City and G. H. Graham of Sandy Creek were nominated for assembly and John S. Ruminger of French Creek for sheriff. Ruminger has also been nominated for sheriff by the Democrats.

John E. Gill was re-elected county chairman and David B. McCalmont was re-elected secretary of the county committee. The conferees of the congressional conference were instructed to vote for the nomination of John E. Gill, and it is likely that Mr. Gill will be selected to make the run against Joseph C. Sibley, the Republican nominee. The resolutions favor granting suffrage to qualified voters regardless of sex and indorses Gen. Nelson A. Miles as the ideal leader for Prohibitionists for president.

DAVIDSON NO PRISONER: ON WAY TO MONTREAL

VICTORIA, B. C., April 23.—(Special.)—The suggestion that William Davidson, a Canadian for some time past residing at Port Arthur, has been taken prisoner by either Russian or Japanese officials as a spy, put forward in Mukden and Paris dispatches announcing his mysterious disappearance in Manchuria, may be dismissed from further consideration. Davidson, who is the agent of several American trading companies, left Port Arthur after the second bombardment, accompanied by his wife. They arrived here Tuesday morning as passengers on the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of China and are now, unless snowbound in the mountains, well on their way to Montreal.

ISELIN RELEASED THROUGH PROTESTS OF U. S. CHARGE

PARIS, April 23.—Henry Iselin, the American, and director of the Societe Generale Banque, who was arrested and detained in custody pending an investigation into the alleged relations of his bank with the defunct Banque Centrale de Credit Mobilier et Industriel, was released today, following strenuous representations on the part of Mr. Vignaud, charge d'affaires of the United States embassy, during the absence of Ambassador Porter. Mr. Vignaud's inquiries indicated that Mr. Iselin had been the victim of sharp practices of others.

GUN CAPTAIN BRAUN'S BODY IS BURIED AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O., April 23.—The funeral of Gun Captain Peter J. Braun, who was killed in the explosion on the Missouri, off Pensacola last week, took place here today from St. Michael's church. A sensational story published today, to the effect that Braun's body had been shipped to Erie, Pa., and buried under the belief that it was that of Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, was found to be without foundation. Braun's body was not shipped from Pensacola until April 19th and arrived here on the 21st.

WINTHROP APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Roosevelt has appointed Judge Beakman Winthrop, of the court of first instance, Philippine islands, to succeed William H. Hunt as governor of the island of Porto Rico. Judge Winthrop is a member of one of the oldest families of New York. He is a graduate of Harvard and a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Strike at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—More than 400 men have been thrown out of employment by a shut-down of the Harrisburg rolling mills because of a strike caused by the management's refusal to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of which 40 of the men had recently become members.

HUNGARIAN STRIKERS WILL GO TO WORK NOW

Government Employs Five Hundred Non-Striking Workmen.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, April 23.—Several thousand new men have applied for employment on the government railways, to take the places of strikers. About 500 of them thus far have been engaged. A committee representing the strikers waited on the minister of commerce later in the day and announced that the men were willing to accept the government's terms. The minister's reply has not yet been announced.

The government has taken drastic steps to deal with the strikers in ordering all the reserve men liable to military service to join their respective regiments.

A large force of police under the chief commissioner and two squadrons of hussars surrounded the strikers' camp at noon. The strike leader, Sarlay, was immediately arrested on charges of inciting disorder and treason, for adverse criticism of the royal decree calling out the engineer reserve men for service on the railroad.

Addressing the strikers, the commissioner declared that all who had committed breaches of the law would be prosecuted. In the meantime everyone present must produce proof of identity and all liable to military service would receive an enrollment order from the recruiting officer and would be required to join their respective corps this evening.

FIREMEN KILLED.

Two Meet Death and Many Are Injured at Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—(Special.)—Two firemen were killed and 15 others injured today at a fire in a six-story building in Mechanic street, occupied by Weinner & Company, saddlery hardware manufacturers. While the fire was at its height a score of firemen were on the roof of the building of the Empire Gear and Top Company, a one-story brick structure, adjoining the Wiener building. An explosion occurred in the Wiener building which blew out the wall of that building and three stories of the side wall of the Weiner structure crashed down on the firemen. Two firemen, W. B. Crane and Jacob Bleyle, died on the way to the hospital.

Some of the injured men are very badly hurt and may not recover. An investigation showed that the wreck was caused by an explosion of naphtha.

The loss of Wiener & Company is placed at $6,000, partly covered by insurance. The Empire Gear and Top Company loses $3,000, insured.

ENGINE HOUSE BURNED.

Pennsy Railroad Company Suffers a $10,000 Loss at Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company suffered a $10,000 loss and the destruction of rolling stock to the value of $50,000 was threatened by a fire which totally destroyed the engine house at the Southwest branch junction, one-half mile east of Greensburg, tonight. The origin of the fire is said to have been a spark from the cinder dump, which has been smouldering for years. The blaze was discovered by the night operator at S. W. tower, and trackmen in the vicinity were successful in getting three "dead" locomotives from the burning structure in safety.

The conflagration was the most spectacular seen in years, the structure being of frame, 40x120 feet. The sand house was also gutted. All telegraphic communication was cut off with the Southwest branch and the operation of trains was greatly hampered tonight.

THROWN FROM STREET CAR

Conductor Objects to Passenger Standing on Platform and Knocks Him Off.

While a passenger on a Birmingham car last night at about 7 o'clock, W.

FRICK WAIVES DAMAGE CLAIM

Signs Upon Condition That He Be Released from Payment of Benefits.

SETS TIME FOR WORK TO START

Removal of Hump Must Begin Not Later Than January, 1905, and Be Completed by July, 1906—Companies Bear One-Half of Their Expenses.

Henry Clay Frick signed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the long-promised waiver agreement with the city, waiving any damages that may result to his property by the removal of the Fifth avenue hump. Director E. M. Bigelow claims that Mr. Frick's signature insures the passage of the ordinance authorizing a bond issue of $2,000,000 for the cutting down of the hump.

Mr. Frick stipulates that the removal of the hump shall be started not later than January 1, 1905, and completed not later than July 1, 1906. He also requires that he shall be exempted from the payment of benefits. If any of these conditions are violated by the city the waiver becomes null and void. The agreement signed by Mr. Frick is in the possession of W. W. Smith, assistant city solicitor. The text of the agreement is as follows:

Whereas, The city of Pittsburgh is contemplating the grading or cutting down of Fifth avenue between Smithfield street and Tunnel street, and of the various streets, lanes and alleys connecting therewith and intersecting with each other; said improvement being popularly known as "removing the hump," and,

Whereas, The undersigned, H. C. Frick, is the owner of certain lands situate upon the said avenue or said streets, lanes or alleys, and desires said improvement to be made, and,

Whereas, On the plan attached hereto, marked "Exhibit No. 1," the figures in red ink within the lines of the streets and alleys show the grades which will exist on each of said streets and alleys respectively after said work is completed, viz.: The number of feet of rise in each 100 feet in length of said streets and alleys respectively.

Releases City From Damages.

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Frick, in consideration of the city of Pittsburgh making the improvement aforesaid and doing the said grading upon the said avenue, streets, lanes and alleys, as well as furnishing to said city an inducement to commence and finish the improvement as aforesaid, do, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, release and forever discharge the said city of Pittsburgh from all damages, debts, claims, demands and rights of action at law or otherwise, which I or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns hereafter shall or may have by reason of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever arising out of the said improvement; provided that this agreement shall not in any way affect or modify the liability of the said city or its agents, employes or contractors for damages resulting from negligence in the performance of all or any part of said work.

This agreement shall become null and void if any assessment of benefits is made in any proceeding before viewers or otherwise upon the undersigned, or any part of his property by reason of said improvement.

This agreement shall become null and void if any of the said streets and alleys respectively are not graded to the grades shown by the red ink figures above mentioned on the said plan hereto attached.

This agreement shall become null and void if the said improvement shall not be begun on or before January 1, 1905, and wholly completed on or before July 1, 1906.

Agree to Pay One-Half.

"The gas companies have agreed to pay one-half the cost of lowering their mains to conform to the regrading of Fifth avenue. The Pittsburgh Railways Company will also bear one-half of its expense, and I believe all the other companies will do likewise," said Director E. M. Bigelow.

Director Bigelow said yesterday that he was authorized by Mr. Frick to state that he intends to build a skyscraper on the plot of ground at Diamond street and Cherry alley and also bounded by Relief and Scrip alleys. The site is directly in the rear of the Carnegie building.

"He expects to build a large hotel at Sixth avenue and Grant street, and another building on the old cathedral site," said the director. "He wants this work done before he commences to erect any more buildings. He told me it would cost him $150,000 to remodel the first two floors of his present building at Fifth avenue and Grant street to meet the new grade. He is in favor of widening Oliver avenue clear through to Grant street, and is willing to give free to the city a portion of his ground on the north side of the avenue for this purpose."

Mayor William B. Hays said yesterday, speaking of the hump removal: "I don't know much about the plans of Director Bigelow, but I want to see the waivers of damages before we go further. The damages, unless the property-owners agree to waive them, will be the biggest part of the cost of the removal of the hump. I still think that Director Bigelow's estimate of $2,000,000 is too low."

Quite a number of property-owners are said to have refused to sign waivers, among whom are the directors of the Second ward public school.

Members Brought Into Line.

"I expect the hump and filtration ordinances to go through common council on Monday night in their present shape," said Director E. M. Bigelow yesterday.

It was stated yesterday by councilmen who were present that the caucus Friday night was for the purpose of bringing into line the East End and South Side members who "kicked over the traces" at the last meeting of council.

Thomas S. Bigelow was present and acted as drillmaster. He endeavored to show the recalcitrant East Enders and South Siders the error of their way. G. W. Hammer and C. W. Helmond of the Twentieth ward and J. J. Mathews of the Nineteenth ward were the three East End members who voted with the Republicans against the hump proposition at the last meeting. Several South Side Citizens members also voted with the Republicans on the proposition to buy the South Side and Pennsylvania water plants. The Citizens leaders claimed that they secured at the caucus promises from all of these members, including J. W. Rapp of the Thirty-fifth ward, to go along with the administration tomorrow night.

MILLER DID NOT APPEAR.

Fire Bureau Official Dismissed From the Service By Director Moore.

Director Harry Moore yesterday notified Superintendent of Machinery E. A. Miller, in the bureau of fire, that his services were no longer required. Miller was suspended last Tuesday pending an investigation. A number of tools and parts of machines had disappeared from the city shops at Water and Short streets. Director Moore asked Miller to account for their disappearance, but he was unable to do so. Moore took the stand that this was a decided neglect of his duties and suspended him for a hearing yesterday. Miller did not appear for the hearing and the director discharged him.

Brakeman Stabbed Two Men.

For stabbing John and William Troupe of Leechburg, an act which he admits, but asserts to have done in self-defense, Charles D. Kipps, an Allegheny railroad brakeman, was held for court yesterday by Magistrate J. F. Kane. Kipps says the men attacked him in the roundhouse at Forty-third st. on March 4. John Troupe was stabbed in the lung and William in the back. William now has brain fever and his brother was in the hospital a month.

The Only Wines Fit for Invalids.

The chemical change that takes place in wine while ageing and depositing its unhealthy parts is too little understood and appreciated. It is wonderfully improved for medical use. Each racking after six months rest during a number of years extracts its unhealthy parts.

Speer's Port Grape Wine and Burgundy of Passaic, N. J., are not bottled until nine years old and racked every six months during that time. Old doctors in wine countries of Europe understand this. Sold by druggists.

Daylight Needs No Colored Lantern Advertising. We do not devise systems to insure honest goods and then forget to deal honestly with words in advertising them.

W. H. KEECH CO.

We Mark All Goods in Plain Figures, because we quote one price to everybody—our credit price—which is subject to 10 per cent discount for cash.

Artistic Furniture

Olden-Time Designs - - Modern Construction - - Keech's Prices

People who admire out-of-the-ordinary things in furniture will find an ideal display here this week. The olden-time styles—called Mission, Colonial, Quaint or Arts and Crafts—are here in generous showing, side by side with pieces of lighter construction. More odd and beautiful Furniture, at moderate prices, than any other store carries—furniture that is different, decidedly different, from the usual displays one sees.

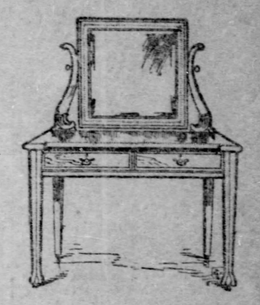
We don't mean to be boastful, but an ordinary statement of facts about this business sounds so much like boasting that some may misunderstand. The facts can be easily proven—and probably no one furnishes now-a-days without first shopping around.

This Reception Hall or Library Suit is in the good old mission style, and in the sturdy mission construction. Wood is a beautiful brown Antwerp oak. Seats are fine roan leather and they are deep and wide. Price of arm chair or rocker $15 each. Settee $27, or the suit if three pieces..... **$57**

10 Per Cent. Discount From All Prices for Cash With Order, Or in 30 Days.

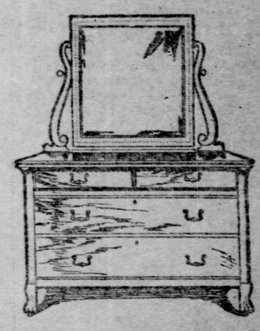
In appearance this suit is one of the "old timers"—old-fashioned slat seats, on which are laid thick pillow-cushions, covered with roan leather. Antwerp oak frames. Price of settee $32, arm chair or rocker $17.50 each; the suit of three pieces..... **$67**

10 Per Cent. Discount From All Prices for Cash With Order, Or in 30 Days.



The wood in this Dressing Table is genuine mahogany, hand polish finish. A quaint design. Square French bevel mirror. Large size. Value $35..... **$28**

$25.20 If You Pay Cash.

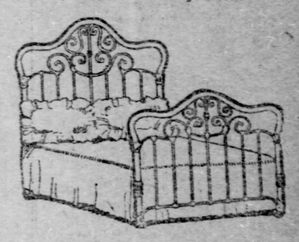


This handsome Colonial Dresser is in genuine mahogany. Finish and construction are as fine as any one makes. Four drawers—finished inside. Square French bevel mirror..... **$47**

$42.30 If You Pay Cash.

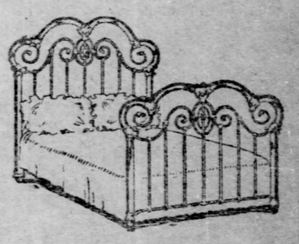
This Bernstein Bedstead has brass scrolls in head and foot. Heavy posts and fillers. The Bernstein bed spring—which is a part of the bed—is guaranteed five years against sagging or breaking..... **$28**

$25.20 If You Pay Cash.



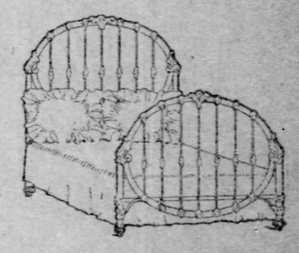
A beautiful Bernstein Iron Bedstead with brass scrolls in head and foot. Three coats of enamel. Complete with bed spring..... **$21**

$18.90 If You Pay Cash.



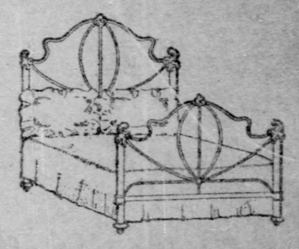
Bernstein Iron Bed. Choice of green and white; maroon or black enamels. All Bernstein beds have three coats of enamel, each coat separately baked on. Price includes Bernstein Bed Spring..... **$20**

$18 If You Pay Cash.



A handsome Iron Bedstead. Enameled in blue, white and gold. Full size. One of the best designs of the year..... **$11**

$9.90 If You Pay Cash.



A fancy design in a low price Iron Bedstead. Heavy iron posts and fillers. Cast mounts. Full size. Black, white or green enameled..... **$3.70**

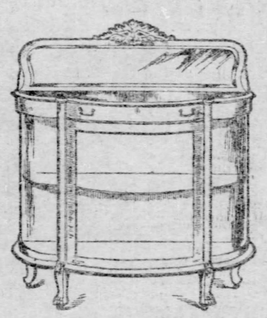
$3.33 If You Pay Cash.

An Easy Way to Furnish

You needn't pay us all cash with order—nor even before goods are delivered—unless you want to. Long terms of credit, at prices quoted here. But if you prefer to pay all within three months we give 10 per cent. Discount for Cash With Order or in 30 days. 7½ per cent. in 60 days. 5 per cent. if you Pay All in 90 Days.

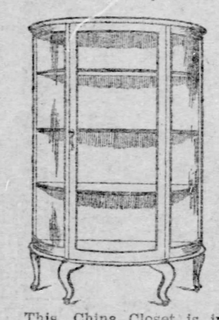
A beautiful Buffet in quartered Antwerp oak, 3½ feet wide, 38-inch French bevel mirror. Rich hand carvings **$37.50**

$33.75 If You Pay Cash.



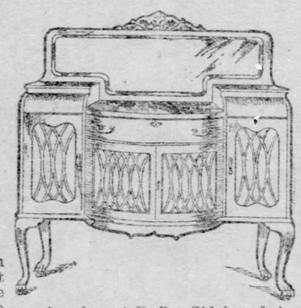
A beautiful Crystal Closet with bent glass in ends and door. Pattern French bevel mirror on top. Very finest quartered golden oak **$45**

$40.50 If You Pay Cash.



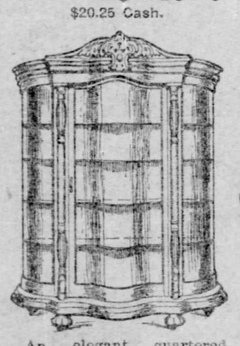
This China Closet is in quartered golden oak. Bent glass ends. Shelves are grooved for plates and are adjustable..... **$22.50**

$20.25 Cash.



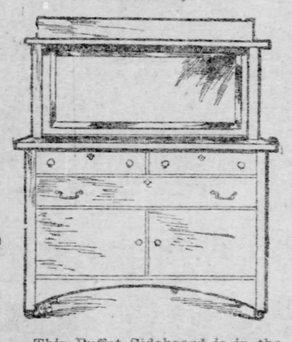
An elegant Buffet Sideboard, in finest quartered golden oak. French bevel mirror on top. Leaded glass panels in doors. Hand carved..... **$60**

$54 If You Pay Cash.



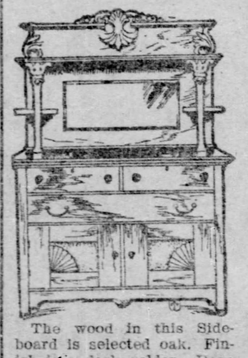
An elegant quartered golden oak China Closet with mirror in back, 6½ feet high, 4 feet 3 inches wide. Bent glass in ends and in door **$85**

$76.50 If You Pay Cash.



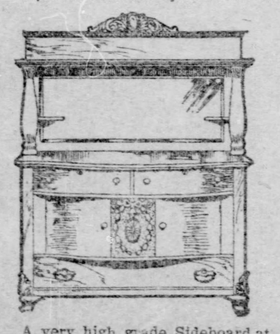
This Buffet Sideboard is in the rugged mission style, without a line of carving. 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep. 40-inch French bevel mirror. A $42.50 value **$29**

$26.10 If You Pay Cash.



The wood in this Sideboard is selected oak. Finish is a dark golden. Deep carvings. French bevel mirror. Two small and one linen drawer. Double cupboard **$12**

$10.80 If You Pay Cash.



A very high grade Sideboard at a low price. Finest quartered golden oak. Swell top drawer fronts and doors. Hand carved. Polish finish.... **$35**

$31.50 If You Pay Cash.

This old Dutch Rocker is in either Antwerp or golden oak. Wood is thick and very heavy. The old "celloist," carved in back, is well executed.... **$16**

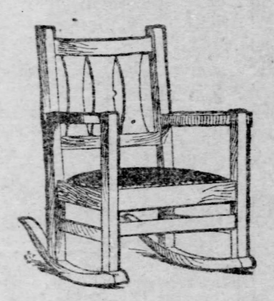
$14.40 Cash.

A striking design in a Dutch Rocker. Massive in construction. The carving in back represents two monks taking a cup of "good cheer." Antwerp or golden oak **$15**

$13.50 Cash.

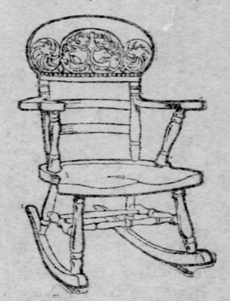
Carvings on the back of this Rocker are very heavy. Curved arms. Round seat. One of the most popular sellers in the line. Antwerp oak **$16**

$14.40 Cash.



This is one of our most popular mission Rockers, in Antwerp oak. Old-fashioned framed seat, covered with roan leather. Wide flat arms. Roomy seat..... **$18**

$16.20 If You Pay Cash.

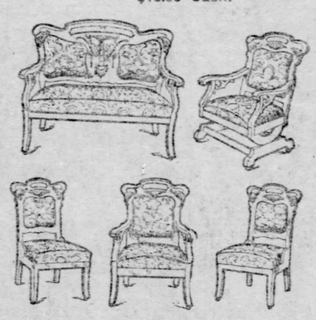


This golden oak Rocker is suitable for parlor or library. Roomy saddle seat. High arms. Carved back. A regular $4.25 rocker reduced to . **$2.75**

$2.47 If You Pay Cash.

One of our prettiest genuine mahogany Parlor Chairs. Silk damask seat, in a set figure. Light hand carving. Highly polished, at **$20**

$18 Cash.



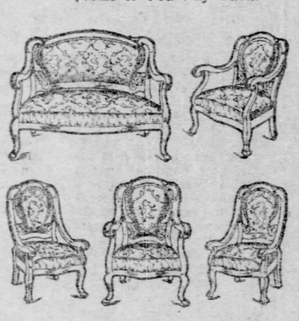
This five-piece Parlor Suit is covered with a deep-pile verona velour. Color is a two-tone green. Mahogany finish frames. High backs. Large seats.. **$50**

$45 If You Pay Cash.

This Parlor Stand is made with tops in four sizes. Prices:

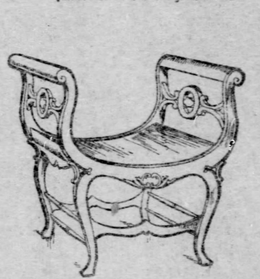
16-in. top, golden oak, 95c
18-in. top, golden oak, $1.00
20-in. top, golden oak, $1.25
24-inch top, mahogany finish $1.75

10 Per Cent Discount Cash.



An elegant Parlor Suit in the finest Verona Velour. Hand carved mahogany finish frames. Deep spring seats. Ruffled edges throughout. 5 pieces **$90**

$81 If You Pay Cash.

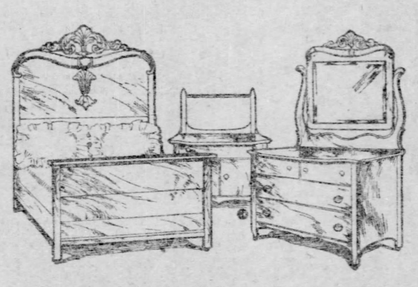


A beautiful Roman Chair with a rich old mahogany veneered seat. Comfortable in use; rich in design; a desirable piece in any home. Our price.... **$13**

$11.70 If You Pay Cash.

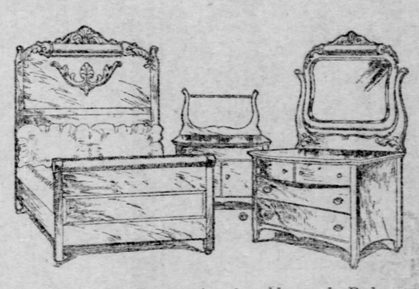
A heavy golden oak Suit, with deep hand carvings. Shaped top on dresser and washstand. Pattern French bevel mirror. Good cabinet work. Value $32.00..... **$22.50**

$20.25 If You Pay Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



A very substantial Bedroom Suit, in selected and quartered golden oak. Carvings are heavy. Construction is A1. Swell top on dresser and washstand. Large bevel mirror **$50**

$45.00 for Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



A very pretty quartered golden oak Bedroom Suit, with roll cap on footboard. Heavy carvings. Pattern French bevel mirror. Swell fronts on top drawers **$62**

$55.80 for Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

Good Luck Gas Range $15.25

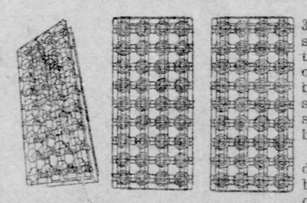
Large baking oven with broiler oven beneath. Four gas-saving burners on top. Pilot light. Flue connections. Cast iron frame. Full nickel trimmed. Value $17.50.

$13.73 If You Pay Cash.

The most complete showing of Good Luck Coal and Gas Ranges in Pittsburgh is in this store.

The New Three-Section Spring

FOR IRON OR BRASS BEDSTEADS



In each section there are 36 heavy steel wire coil springs. The springs interlock and are bound on outer edge by a heavy wire band. Each row of springs stands on a corrugated steel bridge that cannot bend or get out of place.

Advantages: The middle part of all springs breaks first. The sections of this new spring can be placed at head, foot or middle. It will last three times as long as an ordinary spring..... **$6**

The convenience of handling is a desirable feature, and being all steel and japanned it is vermin-proof. The price is not one cent higher than other good steel springs.

Comfort Cotton Felt Mattresses $10

Layer cotton felt of a good quality. Soft, pliable and will not mat down. The best mattress obtainable at the price. Try one 30 nights; if it isn't satisfactory—your money back.

Soft and Cotton Top Mattresses, . . $2, 4, $5

A better quality at each price than any other store is willing to give. Come in; let us prove it.

Mantel Folding Beds have the most popular sale. Convenient to move; easy to open or close; low in price. The bed here illustrated has a quartered golden oak front. It is rigidly built and is furnished with wire bed spring. A $17.50 bed **$15**

$13.50 Cash.

In the front of this combination Folding Bed is a wardrobe with mirror in door; two book shelves; a writing desk and roomy cupboard. The folding bed in back is full size and is furnished with National wire bed spring **$45**

$40.50 If You Pay Cash.

EASIEST TERMS OF CREDIT

KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES

923 TO 931 PENN AVE.

KEITH OPPOSED BY NEW COMBINE

Independent Vaudeville Managers Organize a Competing Circuit in New York.

HARRY DAVIS IS A PROMOTER

Local Manager Will Be a Prominent Factor in the New Combine—All Large Cities Included—Pittsburgh a Storm Center.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Room 10, Postal Building. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

A combination of vaudeville theatrical managers is being formed among the independents to resist the possible monopoly of the business by B. F. Keith. Pittsburgh has been the storm center in the vaudeville competition and Manager Harry Davis of the Avenue theater, who has been here all week, is mentioned as among the active workers in the new combination, and will be prominent in its management.

The results of the organization of the independents will be far-reaching. The Iroquois theater in New York will be bought and opened as a "continuous" house. The salaries of the better vaudeville performers will be increased from 25 to 50 per cent. A larger opening will be made in America as a field for European artists. The impetus given the business through the infusion of new spirit will make warm weather shows more popular, and the Avenue in Pittsburgh, it is announced, will remain open through the summer.

All on the Spot.

Every vaudeville manager of prominence east of the Mississippi is in New York, either to attend the meeting, or to keep an eye on his competitors. After thoroughly reconnoitering the situation the independents decided that the only course open to them, if they were to survive the increase of Keith's power, would be to organize a circuit in opposition to him. Keith is an important factor in the control of vaudeville stars and the independents recognized the necessity of prompt action. If they would delay until after the summer booking season, they would lose every attraction of especial merit.

Their work is being carried out with zest and is said to meet the unanimous approval of all anti-Keith managers. The new combination will include the Hyde & Behman Amusement Company, Hurtig & Seaman, Harry Davis, P. F. Shea and other managers in the west. Control will be had of one or more theaters in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Providence, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago. A large amount of capital is being subscribed and headquarters will be established both in New York and Chicago.

Independents Already Booking.

In the matter of booking the independents are already on the alert. Each of the individuals in the firm, it is said, has booked a number of attractions for next season and these will be extended to include as many of the associated houses as possible. Distinguished performers in the vaudeville profession have been slow to sign, and in some instances they have been able to secure surprisingly large increase in their salaries. Owing to the competition some who are glad to do their "turn" for $500 a week will be paid $1,000 next season. Even those raw actors who go on during the "supper turn" in the continuous theaters are expecting and demanding more pay.

This meeting of the independents will settle the vaudeville situation in Pittsburgh. No person believes that three "continuous" houses will be run next season. Hyde & Behman are proceeding with their new theater in Duquesne way and Harry Davis has denied that the Avenue would be closed. It is declared in some quarters that the solution of the whole matter will be that Keith may be compelled to continue combinations in the Alvin. These are knotty problems that will be solved later on.

The daily program of the independents at first was a puzzle which mystified newspapermen. The managers dropped quietly into New York and the majority made their headquarters in the Hotel Imperial. They seemed to be doing nothing and talked less. Their meetings were star-chamber sessions and for several days not a word leaked out. It was even denied that meetings were being held. Some leading vaudeville performers who are sojourning here suddenly took on a prosperous-looking air. Those visiting managers from the far provinces whisked about the lobby of the Imperial as busy as upstate delegates at a political convention. It was then that a definite policy had been decided upon and the deal was rapidly pushed toward consummation. Soon all kinds of rumors were afloat, and these were met with all sorts of denials. The appearance of Attorney S. S. Robertson of Pittsburgh upon the scene during the middle of the week looked significant, but he was quite as reticent as his clients. He had evidently been called to the metropolis in haste. He said that he "was preparing papers," but refused to discuss their nature and would not talk about details.

Tunis F. Dean, local business representative for Harry Davis, said last night that Manager Davis would not arrive from New York until Monday, and that nothing here was known of the arrangements which had been reached in the conference of the independent managers. Manager Davis said last week that he would retain the Avenue and would continue the season through the summer if the patronage justified it. An effort will be made to extend the stock company's season for an indefinite period also.

Chicago Announces Celebration.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A consolidation of the vaudeville interests of the Orpheum circuit, Kohl & Castle, M. C. Anderson and Middleton & Tate was effected at a meeting held in Chicago today. The Orpheum circuit controls theaters in Minneapolis, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Kohl & Castle own the Chicago opera house and the Haymarket and Olympic theaters in Chicago. M. C. Anderson owns the Columbia and Walnut Street theaters in Cincinnati and the Grand opera house in Indianapolis. Middleton & Tate own the Columbia theater in St. Louis.

The business of the consolidated interests will be conducted by an executive board, in which each of the interests will have representation. M. Meyerfield, Jr., president of the Orpheum circuit, will be chairman of the board. The executive officers of the association will be C. E. Kohl, president; Martin Beck, general manager of the Orpheum circuit, vice president; M. C. Anderson, secretary; George Castle, treasurer.

The association will maintain offices in Chicago, New York and London. It is stated that the opening of new vaudeville theaters in several other cities is contemplated.

Accused of Wholesale Robbery.

John Perry, Henry Mitchell and James Weaver, negroes, were arrested last night on suspicion of stealing wagonloads of brass fittings from the Booth & Flinn Company's plant in Forbes street. The men were formerly employed by the company, and it is alleged they took a wagon to the yards in Forbes street and hauled away several loads of brass, which they sold as scrap.

W. J. BRYAN DENOUNCES PARTY REORGANIZERS

Continued from First Page.

nation, and I find these reasons, not in his personality, but in his position upon public questions. For a year he has been urged to speak out and declare himself upon the important issues of the coming campaign, but he has remained silent. If this silence meant that nobody knew his views, those who have been loyal to the party in recent years would stand upon an equal footing with those who deserted, but it is evident now that while to the public generally his views are unknown, they are well known to those who are urging his nomination. Whatever doubt may have existed on this subject heretofore has been dispelled by the platform adopted by the New York state convention, and taking this platform as a text, I am sanguine enough to believe that I can prove to every unbiased mind that Judge Parker is not a fit man to be nominated either by the Democratic party or any other party that stands for honesty or fair dealing in politics.

"I cannot hope to convince those who favor deception and fraud in politics, but I am satisfied that we now have evidence sufficient to convict Judge Parker of absolute unfitness for the nomination. If he did not know of the platform in advance, if he did not himself dictate it or agree to it, he has allowed it to go out as his utterance, for the convention was dominated by his friends and adopted a resolution presenting him as the candidate of the party of the state.

What are the issues before the country? The trust question is certainly an issue, and yet there is nothing in that platform that gives any encouragement to the opponents of the trusts. There is not a word or syllable that binds a person elected on such a platform to do anything that the trusts are unwilling to have done. The Kansas City platform stated the party's position on the trust question, but the New York platform not only fails to indorse the last national platform, but also fails to propose any definite or positive plan of relief.

Silent on Labor Issue.

"The labor question is an issue. The laboring men have been before the committees of congress endeavoring to secure three important measures. One is the arbitration of differences between corporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Both the Chicago and Kansas City platforms declared in favor of arbitration, but the New York platform not only fails to refer to the arbitration plank of these platforms, but it fails to write a new plank concerning this subject. The laboring men are also trying to secure an eight-hour day, but the New York platform is silent on this subject. The laboring men are trying to secure the abolition of government by injunction. Both the Chicago and Kansas City platforms contained planks on this subject, but the New York platform dodges this as it does all other vital questions. As the capitalists now have what they want and are in the position of defendants in a suit, while the laboring men are in the attitude of plaintiffs seeking relief, the failure of the New York platform to advocate what the laboring men desire is really a declaration against them.

"On the tariff question no issue is joined. It was reasonable to suppose that on this question, at least, something would be said, but Mr. Hill and Judge Parker seem to be as much afraid of the tariff question as of other issues.

"The platform does not antagonize the proposition now before congress to give the national banks unlimited control over the volume of paper money. In other words, there is not a line in the platform that is written in behalf of the people; not a line that will excite criticism in Wall street.

"The platform ignores the income tax; it fails to indorse the election of senators by direct vote, and also omits the plank of the Kansas City platform denouncing corporate domination in politics.

Platform for Artful Dodger.

"The New York platform is a dishonest platform, fit only for a dishonest party. No one but an artful dodger would stand upon it. The submission of such a platform to the voters of a state is an insult to their intelligence, for it is intended to deceive them, and a deliberate attempt to deceive—especially so clumsy an attempt as this platform is—is a reflection upon the brains of those to whom it is submitted.

"This platform proves that the opposition to the Kansas City platform is not opposition to silver, but opposition to every needed reform and opposition to all that the masses desire.

"I had expected that a platform prepared by Mr. Hill for Judge Parker would be evasive and lacking in frankness, but I did not conceive that any body of men calling themselves Democrats would present such a platform as a recommendation of a candidate. If we are to take the New York platform as an indication of what the next Democratic platform is to be in case the reorganizers control the convention, then who will be able to deny the secret purpose of the reorganizers to turn the party over to predatory wealth? With such a platform and a candidate who would be willing to run upon it, the party could secure as large a campaign fund as the Republican party has ever secured, but in securing it it would, like the Republican party, secretly pledge the administration to a construction of the platform satisfactory to the corporations and the combinations.

"Can anyone doubt that with such a platform as was adopted in New York, and with a candidate whose conscience would permit him to run upon such a platform—does anyone doubt that with such a platform and candidate the party would be mortgaged beforehand to the corporations that are now using the government as a private asset and plundering the people at will?

Dangers from Plutocracy.

"But there is another reason why the Democratic party cannot afford to go before the country with an ambiguous platform and an uncertain candidate. No matter how people may differ as to the relative importance of issues all must recognize that the trust question today presents an important phase of the great conflict between plutocracy and democracy. We have recently had a supreme court decision on the merger case. This decision was rendered by a bare majority of one, and that one (Judge Brewer), in a separate opinion, has stated his position in such a way as to leave no doubt that in the first case involving a trust he may join the majority and defeat the Sherman law. The president to be elected this fall will doubtless have the appointment of one or two, and possibly three, supreme court judges. If his sympathies are with the corporations he will doubtless appoint judges satisfactory to corporations—especially if obligated to the corporations by large campaign contributions—and these judges can make it impossible to secure any remedial legislation for years to come. If, four years hence, the people should secure a president, a senate and a house opposed to private monopolies they may find themselves unable to get any remedial legislation past the supreme court for several years.

"The issue presented today in the trust question and in all the other questions with which we have to deal, is the question between human rights and the so-called 'property rights'—or, more properly speaking, between ordinary people and the great corporations. Those who believe that property rights are supreme take the side of the trusts. If we have a president who is in sympathy with this theory it means that the dollar will be given consideration before the man. It means that organized wealth can continue to trample upon the rights of the people; it means that the instrumentalities of government can be used for the protection of every scheme of exploitation that the capitalists can conceive.

"I, for one, am not willing that the Democratic party shall become the tool of the corporations; I am not willing that it shall be the champion of organized wealth. And it is because I believe that the party has a higher mission than to be the exponent of plutocracy that I am protesting against the schemes of those who would put it into competition with the Republican party for the support of Wall street financiers. It is for this reason that I protest against mortgaging the party to the capitalists to secure an enormous corruption fund.

Martyr of the Democracy.

"If any who are present tonight, or who read what I say, think that I am trying to interfere with Democratic success, let me answer that no Democrat is more anxious for the party to succeed than I am. No one has suffered more from dissensions and divisions in the party, and no one, I believe, is more eager for the country to enjoy the great benefits which a triumph of real Democracy would bring. But I do not desire that the party shall win offices only. If that is the only purpose of the party, let its principles be abandoned and its platform simply declare the party hungry for the patronage. The lesson of 1894 shows the folly of hoping to win by a surrender to the corporations, but even if success could be bought in such a way it would not be worth the price.

"No one can defend the Democratic party without defending its principles, and its principles ought to be so clearly set forth as to be easily understood. We ought to appeal to the conscience of the public and arraign Republican policies as hostile both to the principles of free government and to the principles of morality. We have an opportunity to make the Democratic party a power in this country, not only a power, but a power for good. Let us array the party against every abuse of government and against every policy that is hurtful to the people. Let us drive out of the party every Democrat who betrays his trust, every official who would administer the office for his private advantage. Let us make Democracy stand not only for good government—for honest government—but for a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' And the first step in this direction is the adoption of a platform that recognizes the right of the people to decide public questions as well as their capacity for understanding public questions. The present a platform which is evasive and ambiguous shows that those who write the platform either distrust the people who are to act upon it or have purposes that they desire to conceal.

Disgrace to the Party.

"The New York platform is ambiguous, uncertain, evasive and dishonest. It would disgrace the Democrats of the nation to adopt such a platform, and it ought to defeat as an aspirant for a Democratic nomination any man who would be willing to have it go forth as a declaration of his views on public questions. In Illinois, in Wisconsin, in Michigan, in Minnesota, in Indiana, in Ohio, and in every state that has not acted, it behooves the Democrats to arouse themselves and organize to the end that they may prevent the consummation of the schemes of the reorganizers. Their scheme begins with the deception of the rank and file of the party. It is to be followed up by the debauching of the public, with a campaign fund secured from the corporations, and it is to be consummated by the betrayal of the party organization and of the country into the hands of those who are today menacing the liberties of the country by their exploitation of the producers of wealth."

Killed by a Train.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 23.—(Special.)—Charles Warden, aged 25 years, of Cambridge, was killed by a train this evening.

Nature's Greatest Cure For Men and Women

Swamp-Root is the Most Perfect Healer and Natural Aid to the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder Ever Discovered.

Swamp-Root Saved My Life.

I received promptly the sample bottle of your great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root.

I had an awful pain in my back, over the

MR. T. S. APKER.

kidneys, and had to urinate from four to seven times a night, often with smarting and burning. Brick dust would settle in the urine. I lost twenty pounds in two weeks, and thought I would soon die. I took the first dose of your Swamp-Root in the evening at bed time, and was very much surprised; I had to urinate but once that night, and the second night I did not get up until morning. I have used three bottles of Swamp-Root, and today am as well as ever.

I am a farmer, and am working every day, and weigh 190 pounds, the same that I weighed before I was taken sick.

Gratefully yours,

Sec. F. A. & I. U. 504. T. S. APKER,
April 9th, 1903. Marsh Hill, Pa.

There comes a time to both men and women when sickness and poor health bring anxiety and trouble hard to bear; disappointment seems to follow every effort of physicians in our behalf, and remedies we try have little or no effect. In many such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring, and not knowing what the disease is or what makes us sick, Kind nature warns us by certain symptoms, which are unmistakable evidence of danger, such as too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, scalding irritation, pain or dull ache in the back—they tell us in silence that our kidneys need doctoring. If neglected now, the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

There is comfort in knowing that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in quickly relieving such troubles. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. In taking this wonderful new discovery, Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered.

Swamp-Root a Blessing to Women.

My kkineys and bladder gave me great trouble for over two months and I suffered

MRS. E. AUSTIN.

untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. E. AUSTIN,
19 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Pittsburgh Gazette May Have a Sample Bottle FREE by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—If you are sick or "feel badly" write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about it, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., to be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

$5.00 WORTH OF ANY KIND OF STAMPS FREE WITH $1.50 SHOE SALE.

Be sure and see our spring styles before buying shoes. We have the greatest line on earth. Shoes at all prices. Try us.

M. A. SOLOMON,
531 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.; 517 Grant Ave., Millvale.

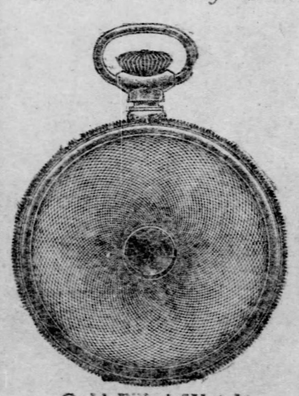
If it's not all Smit says it is, walk out!

But you'll not be disappointed in the wonderful New Way. In fact, no newspaper announcement can bring to your mind how great the New Way really is.

Here's as far as we can tell you here: Say you want a Watch. Well, you come to Smit's and get a Watch AND THEN SAVE TO PAY FOR IT IN THE HANDSOME CLOCK-BANK SMIT GIVES YOU!

That's how easy it is. The only way to beat it would be to actually give the goods away.

Smit asks for no security. He positively charges nothing for the convenience of his new plan. On the contrary, he continues to save his customers as much money as he has always saved them.



Gold Filled Watch.

Either ladies' or gentlemen's size—handsome case, warranted for 25 years—Waltham or Elgin movement, warranted for 25 years—a $37 value now for only

$25 on the savings bank way.

Solid Gold Watch.

Celebrated Elgin or Waltham movement—guaranteed for correct time—beautifully engraved solid gold case. A $50 value now for

$35 on the savings bank way.

Solid Gold Watch.

Fine Waltham or Elgin movement with absolute guarantee, 14K solid gold case, beautifully embellished—in either ladies' or gentlemen's size—a $70 value now for

$50 on the savings bank way.

212 Fifth Ave. **M. J. SMIT** 212 Fifth Ave.

Rosenthal's BIG FIFTH AVE. STORE

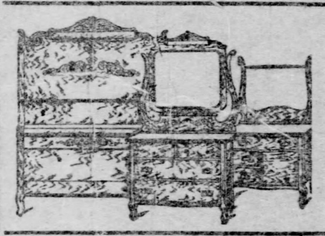
816-818 FIFTH AVENUE
3 SQUARES ABOVE COURT HOUSE

WHERE CAN YOU DUPLICATE SUCH OFFER?

2-Room Outfit! Just think—Bedroom and Kitchen furnished complete with each and every article ready for housekeeping—and, remember, Rosenthal's 2-room outfit contains a far superior grade of Furniture and Carpets than any of the other houses that advertise these outfits at even $20 more. As an extra special to newly married folks this week only at..... **$49.00**

This Leather Couch has proven itself to be the greatest bargain on earth. The frame

is solid oak and very highly polished—the couch is extra long and full width—and we guarantee the leather never to crack, peel or tear—and besides it is all tow and moss filled—the springs are steel tempered and will never break. These couches were purchased from a Bankrupt manufacturer who needed Ready Cash badly—hence our low price..... **$15.00**



Bedroom Suits at 1/3 Off

This is going to be Bedroom Suit Week at Rosenthal's, and well it will pay you to BE here. No matter what the plainly marked price on Each Bedroom Suit—it's yours less 1-3 off the price.

How Can You Resist Such Legitimate Offer?

See our specials at $12, $15, $18 and $22.

Our Carpet Offerings Will Amaze You

Genuine Wilton Velvets in the prettiest patterns you have ever seen—made, laid and lined at only, yard..... **98c**

Rich Body Brussels—the never-wear-out kinds—a grand selection to pick from—made, laid and lined at only, yard..... **80c**

10 Wire Brussels—a choice line of patterns in red, green and blue—made, laid and lined at only, yard..... **65c**

Extra Special!—250 pairs of genuine Arabian Net Lace Curtains, worth $5, at only, pair..... **$1.98**

300 Rolls of the finest Japanese Matting—all colors and patterns, in new spring effects at only, yard..... **19c**

WE HAVE EVERYTHING WE ADVERTISE

OUT OF TOWN BUYERS WILL REAP A HARVEST AT THIS SALE!

ROSENTHAL'S BIG FIFTH AVE. STORE

816-818 FIFTH AVE. Three Squares Above Court House.

CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity."
B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Best For The Bowels **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 603

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

EYE-FIX THE GREAT EYE REMEDY

Fixes all kinds of sore eyes.
Send 10c for sample to
Eye-Fix Remedy Co.,
Dept. E, Detroit, Mich.
Never accept a Substitute.
Sold by All Druggists and Opticians.

They dance the Sailor's Hornpipe,
They've not a single fear;
They're "Johnny on the Spot" because
They drink this famous beer.

The Pittsburgh Brewing Co.'s **BEER**

ASK FOR EBERHARDT & OBER, WINTER, BAEUERLEIN, STRAUB.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.	* 1.10 am	* 1.4 am
Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo	* 3.15 am	* 2.1 am
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.	* 4.00 am	* 6.2 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.50 am	* 8.45 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.00 am	† 7.22 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.00 am	† 6.35 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	† 5.30 am	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Crestline	† 5.35 am	† 5.35 pm
Salem and Alliance	† 6.00 am	† 3.5 pm
Jamestown and Youngstown	† 6.30 am	† 12.0 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	† 6.30 am	† 6.10 pm
Ohio Valley Express	† 6.45 am	† 5.9 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	† 7.00 am	† 5.7 am
Tiffin and Toledo	† 7.00 am	† 5.40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 7.30 am	† 4.56 pm
The Forest City Special	* 8.00 am	† 7.46 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.00 am	* 5.00 pm
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.00 am	* 5.15 pm
Marion and Oil City	* 8.05 am	*10.55 am
New Castle and Erie	* 8.05 am	† 5.00 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 8.05 am	*10.55 am
The Toledo Special	*12.00 m	* 7.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12.37 pm	* 2.00 pm
Youngstown and Jamestown	*12.35 pm	* 8.20 am
New Castle and Ashtabula	*12.35 pm	* 8.50 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.35 pm	† 7.25 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	† 1.35 pm	† 1.10 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 4.50 pm	* 8.50 pm
Youngstown and Niles	* 4.30 pm	† 5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.50 pm	* 8.50 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 4.55 pm	† 8.40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*11.30 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.10 pm	† 9.10 am
New Castle and Jamestown	† 5.35 pm	† 9.35 am
The Chicago Special	* 5.30 pm	† 7.45 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 7.15 pm	* 6.20 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.10 pm	* 6.50 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.10 pm	* 6.00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.10 pm	* 6.20 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.15 pm	* 6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	* 8.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	*10.40 pm	* 8.20 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.05 pm	* 6.45 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., *6.00 am, †7.30 am, †9.00 am, †12.45 am, †1.20 pm, *3.10 pm, *4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †5.30 pm, †8.30 pm, *11.50 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, *6.45 am, *8.20 am, *11.50 am, †2.30 pm, *4.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *8.40 am, *3.25 am, *2.30 pm, *4.15 pm, *8.30 pm, *10.55 pm, †11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *2.40 am, *2.30 pm.

Leave for Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, *2.25 pm.

*Daily. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

Time tables, tickets and sleeping car space may be obtained at 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street; at Union station, Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne station, Allegheny.

[illegible] CK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Pass'r Agt.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.
STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Waite, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. H. Christ, Agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel. 423.

Men, Women and Children Treated.

RUPTURE

CURED IN 30 to 60 DAYS.

Dr. Geo. B. Wix.

I am the discoverer and have exclusive control of the ONLY SYSTEM which will cure Rupture Permanently without the use of the dangerous knife, without pain and without loss of time. This procedure (called the Electro Chemic Method) is a combination of electricity and chemistry, which is almost infallible in the cure of Rupture.

I can show you letters from thousands of persons all over the country, which will convince you that My Electro Chemic Method CURES where less scientific methods, trusses, electric batteries and "home treatment" proved UTTER FAILURES after repeated trials.

Throw Your Truss Away.

Read This Testimonial From Two Rupture Sufferers:

"We wish to state for the benefit of any and all who are ruptured that we were both afflicted with a bad rupture—each on the right side. Trusses did us no good. We got worse instead of better, and on the 28th of June, 1903, we both went to Pittsburgh and placed ourselves under Dr. Geo. B. Wix's Electro-Chemic Treatment. We stayed in Pittsburgh a week or 10 days, during which time we were treated every day. We were completely cured and have neither felt nor seen anything of the rupture since. We recommend this Method and Dr. Wix to anyone who wishes to be cured.
W. H. HOWELL, 7th Ave. and 5th St., Junista, Pa.
B. F. GORSUCH, 5th Ave. and 12th St., Altoona, Pa.

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INTERVIEW THESE PATIENTS.

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ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE } Book No. 1 on Rupture. Book No. 3 on Piles and Rectal Diseases. { Consultation and Advice Free. Arrangements for Credit. Reasonable Charges.

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OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and 6 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 4.

With this Coupon $2.00 worth of stamps with 3 lbs. Economy roll butter at 50c, 55c or 60c.

$10.00 worth of Stamps with $1.00 Orders from the following list:

Laundry soap, flannel soap, toilet soap, scouring soap, soap powder, coffee, tea, spices, baking powder, extracts, cocoa, blue, baking soda, corn starch, stove polish, silver polish, sewing machine oil, talcum powder, tooth powder and other toilet preparations, perfumes, etc.

ECONOMY SUPPLY CO., 403 East Ohio St., 2d Door from Cedar; 1620 Beaver Ave. Allegheny, Pa.

THE PITTSBURGH YACHT CLUB IS REORGANIZED UPON UP-TO-DATE LINES

Many Millionaires Will Be Numbered Among Its Limited Membership.

OFFICERS ALREADY ELECTED

Automobile Boats Will Be a Feature. Club House to Be a Magnificient Steamer—This Summer's Cruise Will Take in St. Louis.

E. C. M'GRAW.

GEO. EDWARD PAINTER.

H. H. NEGLEY.
Treasurer Pittsburgh Yacht Club.

The Crucible club will not be the only organization in Pittsburgh to limit its membership and to include among its members many millionaires who are interested in aquatic sports. At a meeting at Attorney H. H. Negley's office in Grant street yesterday, which was attended by many of the best known yacht owners of the two cities, it was determined to reorganize the Pittsburgh Yacht club, but on an entirely different basis from the old organization, which included many undesirable persons. The new club will be limited to 125 members, who will be admitted by a strict membership vote, and who will be compelled to put up $10 before they will be balloted upon, this to be retained as an initiation fee if they are elected. As over 75 men have already placed their names upon the roster, but 50 more will be taken in and a waiting list then established.

At the meeting yesterday C. W. Painter, the iron manufacturer, owner of the fastest yacht on the three rivers, was elected commodore; E. C. McGraw, hotel proprietor, vice commodore; H. H. Negley, treasurer; C. D. Fetterman, secretary; Capt. George W. Bolland, fleet captain. Directors—H. A. Shaffer, Charles W. VanHook, N. A. Voeghtley, Morris Meade, R. W. McGraw, W. H. Muncey and A. H. Sunshine.

Other Prominent Members.

Among the other members are George E. Painter, S. W. Carpenter, W. M. Cooke, James Tott, Dr. Maratta, R. C. Price, William Graff, E. P. Hodges, William Dodds, E. S. Batchelor, William Murray, A. M. King, Jr., John Bolland, Robert Arnold, George Stevens, Monongahela City; George M. Schmidt, O. L. Schoyer, H. A. Shaffer and John Campbell, while a number of wealthy men who are just commencing to get interested in yachting and automobiling, have signified their intention of applying for membership.

A number of objects led to the reorganization of the club at this time. The old club had a membership of over 400, and among them but few members owned yachts. Many of the members were so undesirable to a number of the others that the purpose for which it had been organized signally failed. While a number of races were arranged and run on the rivers, the sport soon died out and no races have been run since 1898. The club's affairs were settled and the organization practically went out of existence, but a few of its best members met regularly and kept the charter alive, while the members who failed to pay dues were suspended and finally dismissed.

Luxurious Floating Club House.

Now the purpose, as expounded by Messrs. Painter, Negley, McGraw and others, are several fold. In the first place, all owners of yachts, if desirable, will be taken in, and others who succeed in passing scrutiny. Yachting will be a main feature, but every other club enjoyment will be provided, the club house to be a handsome steamer stationed on the river, with every luxury and convenience on board, first-class stewards and attendants, and sleeping apartments for the entire membership of 125 when on a cruise.

An island will be purchased somewhere in the three rivers, fitted up and used as a summer resort for the members, their families and friends. St. Louis will be the main objective point for the coming summer's trip, and the plans will be made on an elaborate and enjoyable scale.

It is proposed to start at once with the erection of a large stern-wheel steamer club house. The top apartment will be arranged for carrying yachts of all the members to whatever point on the river is desired. It will be fitted with a mechanical room for repairing, painting and taking excellent care of every yacht or boat intrusted to the management's care, and it will be commodious enough to carry every yacht belonging to the members to St. Louis, while the members enjoy themselves in the cabins, buffet, parlors and lounging rooms below.

Date for Trip Not Fixed.

The exact time or duration of the trip to the Louisiana Purchase exposition has not been arranged, but from preliminary plans all the members will be invited, without any extra cost, to take the trip on the steamer. All kinds of games and smokers will be arranged during the trip, which includes a three-days' stop at Cincinnati, two days at Louisville, one day at the Mammoth cave and several days at St. Louis. A great time on board is expected.

All the yachts will be put in commission at the Mound City and from the steamer club house as a rendezvous will make side trips as desired by the owners and their friends on the Mississippi and other rivers of the south. The fair will be taken in and hotel accommodations will not be needed or desired by the exclusive membership of this club. Every comfort under the sun will be found on the palace steamer, and the best of beds American manufacturers afford will be at their disposal at any time, as well as the best viands that an expert chef and his assistants can put up. No expense will be spared to make this club one of the best organizations in Western Pennsylvania. The dues are expected to be nominal, but members will be charged for what they eat and drink, as in every other organization of its kind.

At the meeting Commodore Painter was instructed to appoint a committee of five on by-laws, rules and regulations, which will meet and formulate an entirely different set of rules than those in force under the old regime. The meeting adjourned after organization to meet at Attorney Negley's office Wednesday afternoon at 4 p. m. for the transaction of further business. The entire membership is expected to be elected within 20 days, when the waiting list will be established and applicants voted on in turn as old members leave.

Among some of the yachts owned by members are Painter's Wahneta, E. C. and R. W. McGraw's Edwinna, S. W. Carpenter's The Leader, James Tott's Gwenlein, W. M. Cooke's Anita, Dr. Maratta's Alys, R. C. Price's Wabash and Panama, William Graff's William G., E. P. Hodges' Muscogee, William Dodds' Maya, E. S. Batchelor's Manaly, and a number of new boats owned by other members, but as yet unnamed. Several eastern makers are building yachts for wealthy men who have applied for membership. Among the members are many who are not at present interested in yachting, but they are expected to catch the fever, and while they are not compelled to buy or own a boat, they are expected to keep up the reputation of the club by attending such social affairs as banquets on the river, to which notables from other cities will be invited.

Automobile Boats to Be Purchased.

The rules and by-laws will be patterned after those of the New York and Boston yacht clubs. A different trip will be arranged each summer, and if the steamer cannot go the entire course it will be left at some convenient point and another steamer hired for the occasion. The membership is very enthusiastic over the outlook and promises to give Pittsburgh one of the finest social clubs in its confines.

A number of new automobile boats will be bought by the club for use of members who are not individual owners of yachts. E. C. McGraw is at present investigating the claims of eastern builders, who guarantee to build him a yacht that will distance anything ever built. The price asked is $16,000. The erection of the new dams on the Ohio and Monongahela increases the interest in yachting, as the deepest draught boat now in commission can go anywhere at any time from above Morgantown to New Orleans.

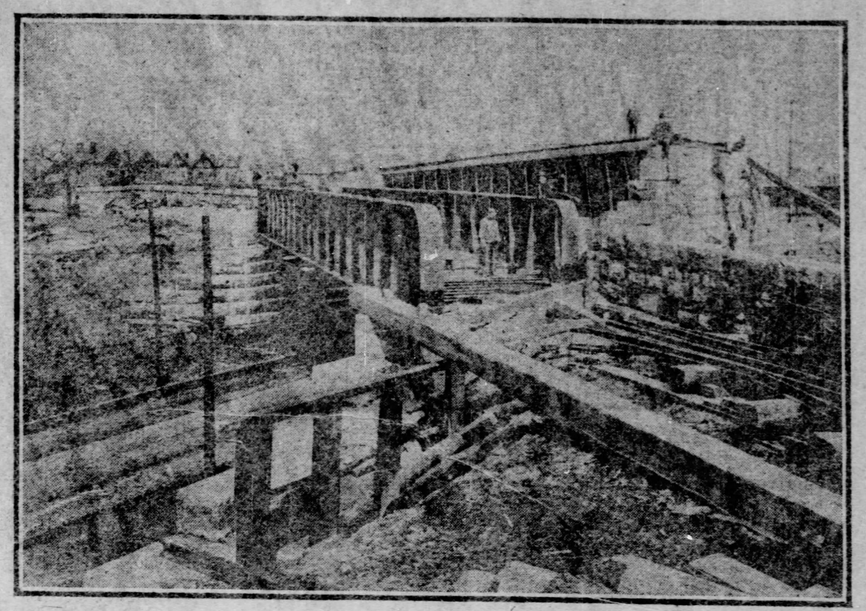
The high-speed torpedo-model launch Edwinna, owned by Vice Commodore E. C. McGraw, was built in 1903 at Syracuse for use on Lake Ontario to the special order of Mr. McGraw and his son, Robert. After her summer's commission on the lake she was shipped here by rail and will now make these waters her permanent home.

Are of the Fastest.

The Edwinna is a companion boat to the Adois, the fastest gasoline speed launch in the world and the winner of the American Power Boat association's race at New York harbor on August 31, 1903, in the fastest official time on record. The Edwinna is the Leighton type torpedo model, white cedar hull, copper riveted, finished in solid mahogany, equipped with dynamo, searchlight, electric lights and bells. Her 40-horse-power three-cylinder motors are self-starting and reversing. She will seat and carry from 20 to 25 passengers, in this respect being totally unlike the racing machines of eastern waters, which have room only for a pilot and engineer. The Edwinna's owner and his family and friends use her almost every nice afternoon, her present moorings being in Mr. McGraw's own boat house at the Allegheny end of the Seventh street bridge. He keeps the boat house for the use of this launch only.

The Wahneta has always held the high-speed record in these waters and easily makes a mile in 1:59½. She has never been outrun in a race and all other boats in these waters were handicaped with the Wahneta as a standard. Messrs. Painter have purchased a number of racing and pleasure boats, but none has given them more satisfaction than the Wahneta.

Brilliant Cut-Off Will Soon Be Completed



The High and Low Grade Bridges.

In the course of a month or two it is expected the Pennsylvania railroad will have finished the Brilliant cut-off which has been the scene of most energetic work for over a year. The whole character of a good portion of the East End has been changed by this work. Where fine residences formerly were located there now stretches a long line of railroad track.

The picture presented above shows the cut-off where it crosses Kelly street. The high and low grade bridges over the street are both shown. The high-grade bridge, which is the one to the right, is the main line of the cut-off. The other is part of a siding which is being placed.

When completed this line will be used to send Allegheny Valley and West Penn trains over the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, instead of sending them down over the present tracks to the city stations.

WILL DETERMINE PLAN OF ACTION

Brewers and Their Lawyers Are to Hold a Conference Tomorrow.

THEY MAY APPEAL TO COURT

There will be a conference of brewers and their lawyers tomorrow at which the suspension order will be discussed. The question of making a final appeal to the court will then be determined.

The brewers are hopeful that they can secure a rehearing or that some legal step can be taken to remove the ban placed upon them by the license court. The lawyers for the companies affected have been at work for a couple of days trying to decide upon some plan of action. If they have hit upon a method, they are keeping it quiet. All that could be learned yesterday was that a general conference had been arranged for tomorrow morning. Under the rules of the court tomorrow may be the last day in which a request for a rehearing can be made.

Some of the brewers and wholesalers are of the opinion that under the rulings of the court it will not be safe to sell beer to any club, whether or not it is chartered. If this interpretation is correct many prominent social institutions in the two cities will have to look to foreign manufacturers for their supplies. Lawyers generally are of the opinion that the legitimate club is not affected and that the court intended to strike at the speakeasy only.

The brewers and liquor dealers are beginning to talk about appealing to the next legislature. Just what kind of legislation they will ask for does not appear to be very clear to them. They want some kind of an act that will not make the life of their business so uncertain. Many of the judges of the state would be glad to be relieved of the license court work. The liquor men also expect trouble from the Anti-Saloon league at the next session of the legislature. They believe that this organization will try to secure legislation objectionable to the liquor trade.

M. & M. SECURES CHARTER AND IS READY FOR WORK

Secretary James W. Wardrop Will Arrive from the East Tomorrow to Take Hold.

This week is to see the active starting of the work for which the new Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Pittsburgh was formed. Judge Elliott Rodgers yesterday granted the application for a charter for the organization. As stated some time ago, when the application was made, the purposes of the association are to advance, encourage and protect the trade and commerce of Allegheny county; to collect, compile and distribute commercial information, to secure improved freight and transportation facilities and to advance in every lawful way the interests of the association's members.

James W. Wardrop of New York, who has been chosen secretary or general manager of the association, will arrive in Pittsburgh tomorrow morning to assume his new duties. The offices of the association in the Keystone bank building, Fourth avenue, have been furnished and are now ready for occupancy. Immediately upon Mr. Wardrop's taking up his residence here the association will enter upon its work.

A special meeting of the board of directors has been called for Tuesday evening at the Union club. At this meeting Mr. Wardrop will be present and will outline the plans which he has formed and will bear the suggestions of the other officers and directors.

Mr. Wardrop has spent the last week or 10 days in studying the methods pursued by several eastern organizations similar to the Merchants and Manufacturers' association here. All that has been brought to his attention will be carefully explained and a plan of campaign by which Pittsburgh may sell more goods will be outlined at once and actively prosecuted.

HER ILLUSION DISPELLED.

Satisfaction of a Shadyside Miss Punctured by a Curious Conductor.

After much primping and fixing up, with numerous careful looks into her mirror to catch and imprison a stray lock of hair here and there, a young miss of Shadyside started on her weekly trip to her vocal teacher, whose studio is in the East End. The maiden has just reached the age when the skirts are first worn long enough to tease the ground by an occasional touch now and again, and at a time in life when much good time is spent arranging little details about personal appearance, which in after life are forgotten or not held in such great value.

On the way from her home to the car she felt certain that all her neighbors were peeping at her and commenting on her appearance from behind drawn curtains. She reached the car and seated herself with much satisfaction. Looking about for acquaintances or carefully going over and criticising in her own mind the costumes of the other passengers occupied her attention on a bright and sunny afternoon last week.

As the car sped along toward the East End the young miss detected the eye of the conductor resting on her on several occasions. For the next few blocks it was a question whether he was admiring her or if he was in doubt about having collected her fare. The conductor walked to the forward end of this car several times and back again, always keeping his one eye on the girl. While passing her he finally plucked up courage and stopped to ask, loud enough for all on the car to hear, "Are ye Maggie Murphy?" and the sunshine of the beautiful afternoon and the thought of how good it is to live passed out of her mind.

North Side Death Rate.

There were 40 deaths in Allegheny last week, one less than during the previous week. Pneumonia was the principal cause.

Little May Discovered Burglar in Clothes Press

When little May Gardner, the 10-year-old daughter of Robert Gardner of Munhall, went to a clothes press to get her night clothing, shortly before midnight Friday night, she was almost frightened to death by a man who leaped out and escaped through a rear door. The child was too badly frightened to give a description of the fellow. It is thought he gained an entrance to the house early in the evening and hid in the wardrobe, intending to rob the house after the family retired.

LOLITA ARMOUR IMPROVES.

Prof. Lorenz Thinks She Will Soon Be Able to Walk Perfectly.

VIENNA, April 23.—Prof. Lorenz today examined Lolita Armour of Chicago, who, accompanied by her parents, arrived here yesterday. The professor said she had made capital progress and that the case was thoroughly satisfactory. He had no doubt that after a short course of massage and manipulations of the injured joint, the girl would be able to walk perfectly.

Mr. Armour said he was entirely satisfied with the result of Prof. Lorenz's operation. Everything the professor promised had proved true. Mr. Armour will sail for home next week. Lolita and her mother probably will remain here until July, when it is hoped the treatment will have effected a complete cure.

MARRIED.

QUIGGIN-CECIL—The marriage has been announced of Mr. R. E. Cecil, a young mechanical engineer of Staunton, Va., and Miss Louise Quiggin of Pittsburgh, Pa. The ceremony took place at the home of the Rev. D. H. Ward, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church, on December 18, 1902. Mr. Cecil is connected with the Fort Pitt bridge works of Canonsburg, Pa., at which place the young couple will reside.

DEATHS.

CONWAY—On Saturday, April 23, 1904, at 1:30 a. m., THOMAS A. CONWAY, husband of Margaret Conway (nee Burke), in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from late residence, 413 Atlantic avenue, McKeesport, Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Service at St. Peter's church, McKeesport, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DURBIN—On Saturday, April 23, 1904, at 4:40 a. m., HENRY H. DURBIN, aged 67 years.

Funeral services at the residence of the late Capt. W. P. Herbert, Home avenue, Avalon, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private on Monday at Steubenville, Ohio.

FLAHERTY—On Friday, April 22, 1904, at 2:30 p. m., at the family residence, 593 Preble avenue, Allegheny, THOMAS A., son of Elizabeth and the late Patrick Flaherty, aged 23 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Services at St. Andrew's church at 9 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.]

FIFE—On Saturday, April 23, 1904, at 9 a. m., at the residence of her son-in-law, N. E. McGarvey, Mt. Lebanon, Pa., RACHEL AIKEN FIFE, in her 74th year.

Funeral services Monday at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be at the end of Mt. Lebanon street car line.

HILLEBRECHT—On Saturday, April 23, 1904, at 8 a. m., at Braddock, Pa., MRS. ANNA HILLEBRECHT, in her 62d year.

Requiem services at St. Joseph's Catholic church, Grayson street, Braddock, Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

KENNEDY—On Saturday, April 23, 1904, at 7:30 p. m., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Bonnett street, Crafton, MISS KATE KENNEDY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REDMAN—On Thursday, April 21, 1904, at 7 p. m., JACOB T. REDMAN, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, John G. Redman, 4815 Monongahela street, Hazelwood, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SCHMITT—On Friday, April 22, 1904, at 2:15 a. m., MARY W., beloved wife of GEORGE J. SCHMITT.

Funeral services at the family residence, 856 Western avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private later.

TANN—On Thursday, April 21, 1904, at 5 a. m., GEORGE TANN, in his 74th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, Atlas hotel, Braddock avenue, East Pittsburgh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of Smoky City Council No. 54, U. R. K. P., K. and P. No. 183, Lawrence Castle, A. O. K. of M. C., No. 26, Knights of Fidelity No. 1, Fort Pitt Conclave Heptasopha No. 429, Carnegie B. P. O. E., No. 831, Forester Court, City of Pittsburgh, No. 3 are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON—On Friday, April 22, 1904, at 4 p. m., SARAH ALMEDA, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Thompson of the Eleventh United Presbyterian church, aged 20 years.

Funeral services at family residence, Kerr avenue, West End, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment later.

WOOD—On Saturday, April 23, 1904, at 1:46 a. m., at her residence in Sewickley Heights township, RACHEL VIRGINIA WOOD (nee Yant), beloved wife of William R. Wood.

Funeral services at St. James Roman Catholic church on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3445 Grant.

J. P. STEINMANN,
Watches. Jewelry. Silverware.
318 Farmers Bank Bldg.
Third Floor.

Special Great Bargains in
Rugs, Portieres, Etc.

Swiss Curtains, with colored border; worth $2.00, for, per pair, $1.48 and..... $1.25

Smyrna Rugs, fancy patterns on both sides, with wool fringe; in rich designs; 30x60; worth $1.75, at only..... 95c

Curtain Poles, 4-foot, in oak with wood fixtures, each..... 7c

Curtain Swiss, in plain, dotted, striped and figured effects, at, per yard, 15c, 12½c, 10c and..... 8½c

Portieres—odd pairs— at a remarkable reduction.

JOYCE'S
305-307-309 Penn Ave. and Third St.
TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH.
Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 10 P. M.

4 Great Specials in
LACE CURTAINS

Fine Arabian, Scotch, Irish Point, Cable and Brussels Net Curtains, in handsome designs; worth $6, at..... $2.98

Nottingham Lace Curtains in Battenberg and Irish Point designs; 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide; with corded edge; worth $3 per pair; at..... $1.48

Nottingham Lace Curtains—3 yds. long; worth $1.75 per pair; at..... 75c

Ruffled Curtains in Bobbinet and Swisses; 3½ yards long; extra wide; at, per pair, $1.48 and..... 98c

We GIVE Niagara Trading Stamps

Strong Price-Arguments for Monday's Shoppers in
Made-Up Garments---Millinery---Dry Goods

The "GREATEST BARGAIN HOUSE OF GREATER PITTSBURGH" has made preparations on a mighty scale for tomorrow—We have taken the handsomest and most up-to-the-minute productions throughout the house and marked prices that are unprecedented for April! We are going to sell on the LOWEST MARGIN OF PROFIT EVER KNOWN TO PITTSBURGH RETAILERS! There isn't an item in the entire advertisement that an up-town house can match—They've double the store expenses of this house, so are forced to keep prices up!

We're not only surprising the whole local trade with our UNMATCHABLE PRICES, but are giving the most perfect, most handsomely tailored garments which Manufacturers of unusual skill could create! We always pay SPOT CASH for all our stocks, so have full sweep of the entire Manufacturing world—thus get choice of the most beautiful gowns! When you make comparison you'll not wonder that particular women aren't satisfied unless they come down Penn avenue to this store. Pick out any Suit, Skirt or Jacket and we will have our expert fitters make any necessary alterations!

We Give Niagara Trading Stamps

Specials for Monday and Tuesday
SKIRTS
At Less Than Price of Materials

Women's Tailor-Made Walking Skirts—in all-wool meltons, black and blue; 7 and 9-gore, full flare strapped seams; several rows of silk stitching around the bottom; same quality skirts sold in other stores for $2.98; special sale here..... $1.24

Walking Skirts—made of all-wool cheviots, homespuns, meltons and mixed novelties, 7 and 9-gore; full flare or new plaited and kilted bottoms; trimmed with covered buttons of same material; perfect fitting skirts; $4.50 and $5.00 value; special here..... $2.95

Dress Skirts—made of all-wool broadcloths, coverts, voiles, etamines and all new novelties; latest 7 or 9-gore; cut or plaited flare with kilts; trimmed with taffeta silk strappings, braids and buttons; black, blue, castor, grey and tan; regularly sold elsewhere for $8.50; special here..... $4.95

Dress Skirts—made of fine voiles, etamines, broadcloths, coverts and novelties; in all the newest and most desirable colors shown this season; inverted plaits; handsomely trimmed with silk strappings; French braids and fancy buttons; guaranteed perfect hanging skirts; same quality skirts sold in most other stores at $11.50; special here..... $7.95

Almost 50% Saved on These
JACKETS

Handsome Covert Jackets—lined or unlined, with or without collars; silk stitched; heavy strapped seams; fitted backs or box style; new sleeves with turned-up cuffs; regular $5.50 jackets; special at..... $3.98

Girls' Fine Covert Coats, Box Backs—sizes 6 to 14; lined with best mercerized satin, trimmed with nice gilt buttons; collarless, with new bishop sleeves and turned-up cuffs; $4 coats; special at..... $2.98

Women's and Misses' English Covert Jackets; fitted backs; single or double-breasted; some with collars and some collarless; lined with best tailors' silk, serge or satin; elegantly tailor finished with heavy silk stitched strapped seams; new shaped sleeve and cuffs; other stores sell the same jackets for $10.50 and $8.50; specials here at $7.98 and..... $5.98

SPECIAL WAIST OFFERINGS

Women's Handsome Waists—made of very fine quality lawn; beautifully trimmed with 12 small tucks and 3 rows of teneriffe insertion; new shape collar and bishop sleeves with small tucked cuffs; regular value $1.98; special offering..... 98c

Women's Fine Madras Waists in stripes and figures; neatly made with gathered plaits and pearl buttons; bishop sleeves and cuffs to match; new style stock collars; sold everywhere for $1.00; special offering at..... 49c

Tomorrow We Will Break Every Record for BARGAIN GIVING in
Ladies' Misses' SUITS!

These are the newest designs in cheviots, venetians, novelties and mixtures; made in stock, blouse or military coat styles; lined with satin; collarless or with collar; stylishly trimmed with fancy braids and silk; the new shades worn this season; would be considered cheap for $18.00; special..... $7.95

Very Stylish Suits, made of strictly all-wool materials, such as broadcloths, venetians, cheviots, panama cloths and new mixed weaves; in military jackets, blouse or eton styles; lined with satin and trimmed with taffeta silk strappings, fancy braids and silk stitchings; newest shape gore skirts or made with plaited bottoms; effectively trimmed to match jackets. You must pay $25.00 in other stores; special here at..... $11.90

Swell Suits—made of finest all-wool broadcloths, coverts, etamines and voiles, newest shades for this season; military, blouse or eton coat, lined with best silk or satin; trimmed with fancy braids and silk strappings; skirts 7 and 9-gore kilted flare effect; trimmed to match coats; sold in other stores for $32.50; special here at..... $15.50

SILK COAT SALE

Taffeta Silk Box Coats—women's and misses' sizes; the fashionable lengths; made with new shoulder capes; trimmed with imported venise lace and medallions; new shape bishop sleeves with turned-over cuffs; considered cheap for $7.50; special..... $4.95

Tomorrow We Inaugurate a Remarkable Sale of
Trimmed Hats

If you haven't yet selected your Spring millinery this sale offers manifold advantages. We've spent great effort and labor to show the catchiest, nobbiest and tastiest creations and have undersold up-town stores and exclusive milliners as never before! You'll be amazed at the exquisite productions we're specializing tomorrow at $5.90, $4.50 and $2.48. There isn't a milliner anywhere who would duplicate them for less than twice these prices. THERE ARE ALSO WONDERFUL SPECIALS IN CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS FOR MONDAY.

3 Specials in Ladies' Trimmed Hats

Very Stylish Hats, trimmed with large plume, June roses, ribbon, velvet and cut steel buckle, and made of the best proxeline braids; hats that we are selling for $10.00 in exclusive millinery establishments; our price..... $5.90

Next Style—Lace hats in stylish flare and baby shape, black, cream or white; trimmed in pretty June roses and velvet ribbons and buckles; regular price, $8.00; our price..... $4.50

Third Style—A large assortment of trimmed hats, any style or shape you want; trimmed in chiffons, ribbons or fancy lace; regular price $4.98, our price..... $2.48

The New Delmore Ready-to-Wear Hats, made of satin braid, draped in silk and fancy gold cord, trimmed with quills, in brown, chapagne, navy, black and white; regular price $7.50; our price..... $3.25

A Large Ready-to-Wear Hat for ladies, made of soft braid with straw wheels and gold buttons and quills; regular price $3.50; our price..... $1.98

Specials in Two Styles of Ready-to-Wear Hats—a very pretty ready-to-wear hat; turban shape, trimmed in velvet and cut steel buckles; regular price $2.25; our price..... $1.48

Ready-to-Wear Hat, with white crown, navy, black and brown brim; trimmed in pretty quills and straw cabochons and draped in silk; regular price $2.25; our price..... $1.48

2 Specials in Children's Hats

Children's Trimmed Hats, made of soft Tuscan braid or satin braid, straight or wavy brim; trimmed with pretty flowers and ribbons, faced in all colors of chiffon or shirred silk; regular price $3.90; our price..... $3.48

Another Idea of Children's Trimmed Hats, made of Jap, straw or tuscans; trimmed in pretty flowers and ribbons; regular price from $3 to $5; our price $2.48, $1.98 and..... 98c

Children's Rough and Ready Straw Hats in white, brown, navy, red or mixed sewaw; trimmed with silk band and streamers; regular price 75c and $1.00; our price 58c and..... 38c

Two Specials in Large Untrimmed Hats—made of Jap straw or pearl edge straw; regular price $1.50; our price..... 98c

Chiffon Hats with straw or horsehair crown; regular price $1.48; our price..... 58c

BIG SALE OF
Boys' Suits and Pants
(Sizes 6 to 14.)

Fine $7.50 Double-Breasted Suits, made of best quality tweeds and serges, in a variety of new mixtures and plain effects; made up in different styles; at..... $4.50

$3.50 Double-Breasted Suits; nobby effects, in all-wool tweeds; very neat patterns; splendidly made and lined; sizes 7 to 16, at..... $1.98

$5.50 "Norfolk" or Blouse Suits, made of Scotch tweeds and blue serges; strictly all-wool—best mercerized satin linings, at..... $3.50

Boys' Double-Breasted Scotch Tweed Suits, lined with best sateen; all sizes, 7 to 15; regularly worth $4, at..... $2.50

Boys' Knee Pants, made of all-wool tweeds and serges; sizes 3 to 14—all the latest mixtures and plain effects; regular value, 50c, at..... 24c

If you select the material for your New Spring and Summer Dresses, Suits, Separate Skirts, etc., during tomorrow's
Stirring Sale of DRESS GOODS

you can count upon SAVING MORE THAN WAS EVER BEFORE POSSIBLE IN APRIL! We increased our usual appropriation almost double this Spring, so can promise you unrivaled stocks to choose from! All our purchases are from world-famed looms—the richest, most refined patterns in vogue.

52-inch Novelty Suitings in mixed grays and tans; handsome, stylish goods; strictly all wool; actually worth $1.50 per yard, at..... 98c

40-in. Mixed Scotch Suitings—genuine value 50c per yard, on Monday only at..... 39c

Mohair Suitings and Waistings in black, blue and white grounds with dots and stripes; never sold for less than 59c per yard; our price on Monday..... 39c

For one day more we will offer our splendid line of 50c Wash Silk in all the newest shadings, at..... 35c

36-in. Black Taffeta Silk—every yard guaranteed a quality that is worth $1.50 per yard—at..... $1.00

Mercerized Madras—a beautiful, soft, satin finished fabric, with pretty and neat patterns; our 50c grade will be sold Monday for 25c, and our 35c grade for..... 25c

Fine French Madras—white ground with colored stripes; regular 35c goods, at..... 19c

Black Lawns with lace stripe, a very special item, worth 15c per yard, for..... 8½c

Mercerized Linings in all colors and black; just one day at..... 19c

Persian Lawn, 46 inches wide, 35c quality, for..... 25c

Ponges Draperies—a large variety of fancy colorings; regular 12½c goods; at..... 8½c

Striped Ticking—good, heavy quality; regularly sold for 12½c, at..... 8½c

Fancy German Tickings, with satin stripe—genuine 18c value, for..... 12½c

American Shirting—white and colored grounds, with neat figure and stripe; at, per yard..... 5c

A Lot of Colored Bed Spreads in pink and blue; fringed and unfringed; very special value at $1.69; will be closed out on Monday at..... $1.25

Unbleached Muslin Sheets (seamless) size 81x90; made of extra heavy muslin; worth 65c, at..... 44c

Hemmed Huck Towels—size 18x35; a genuine 20c towel at $1.75 per doz., or, each..... 15c

18-inch Russia Crash—strictly all linen, a genuine 12½c quality, at..... 9c

64-inch Bleached Table Damask—every thread linen; worth 85c per yard; twelve different patterns, at..... 44c

54-inch Bleached Damask—35c quality, at..... 20c

72-inch Unbleached Table Linen—actually worth $1.00 per yard, at..... 69c

Expert Porcelain Workers.

Urling Bros., always abreast of the times, have added to their already modern equipped offices the latest improved PORCELAIN OVENS for making this ideal filling for front teeth. No pain and looks as natural as teeth themselves. A call at our offices (city or East End) will convince you. Born here and established 18 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth (with extracting, made only by us)..... $10 Per Set

Gold Crown or Bridge Work (22k)..... $5 Per Tooth

Filling 50c up. Our powder 25c.

EXTRACTING PAINLESS by Air, Gas or by an Application to the Gums.

Urling Bros., Surgeon Dentists,
204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Avenue, 2nd Floor, Opposite Hotel Anderson. Closed on Sunday.
East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue, Cor. Collins Avenue. Both 'Phones.

WILLIAM T. HOWE HAS PASSED AWAY

Was Vice President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

HE WAS A WELL-KNOWN MAN

Had a Notable Career in Railroad and Banking Circles in This Section—Descended from a Family Famous in Revolutionary History.

William Thomas Howe, one of Pittsburgh's most prominent bankers, died at 5 o'clock last night at his home, Morewood avenue and Bayard street, Shadyside. He had been ill since January 20 with kidney and heart trouble, which caused his death. Mr. Howe was vice president and secretary of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, having been connected with the company since 1881, during which period he filled several responsible positions.

Mr. Howe was descended from an early family of Massachusetts and belonged to the seventh generation of the family in the United States. The family traces its ancestry back to 1602, when John Howe was born in the parish of Hodinell, Warwickshire, England. Mr. Howe was born in North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, O., May 29, 1854, and was the son of William H. and Mrs. Melvina Flower Howe, the latter a daughter of Horace Flower of Bloomfield.

Mr. Howe had a varied school experience, pursuing his studies in different towns where his father lived. At the age of 16 he went to work in the hardware store of C. J. Swift & Co., in Corry, Pa. Three years later he secured employment with the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad Company, afterward the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad Company. In eight years he rose from the position of messenger to the responsible office of auditor and general passenger agent. In 1881 he left the railroad and became bookkeeper for the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh. In May, 1888, he became secretary and treasurer, a position requiring a man of integrity, ability and conservative judgment.

Mr. Howe was recognized as one of the best-informed bankers of this city. Under the recent consolidation by which the Peoples Savings bank and the Peoples National bank became affiliated with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Mr. Howe was made vice president and secretary of the mother company, the Safe Deposit and Trust. No banker in Pittsburgh had a better record for even-tempered fairness and honest dealing.

Mr. Howe was descended from John Howe, who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638. John Howe later removed to Marlboro, Mass., of which town he was the first settler. His son, Samuel Howe, built the famous Wayside Inn in Sudbury, and although it has been used as a hostelry for many years, it has never passed out of the family. Mr. Howe's ancestors fought in the French and Indian war, and his great-great-grandfather, Nehemiah Howe, was captured in an attack on the fort at Great Meadows and died in prison of fever in 1745. Mr. Howe's grandfather, William Howe, was born in Westmoreland, N. H., and in 1817 he moved to North Bloomfield, O., where he became prominent in business and in the Masonic fraternity. Among his children was William H. Howe, father of William Thomas Howe. In his youth Mr. Howe's father came to Pittsburgh and obtained employment in the drygoods store of Baird, Lewitt & Co. Afterward he opened a drygoods store of his own in Bloomfield, and still later entered the employe of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company.

Mr. Howe followed the traditions of his family and had been a Republican all his life. He was a charter member of Nelson P. Reed council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of the Shadyside Presbyterian church. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida E. Howe, daughter of William M. Faber of Pittsburgh, to whom he was married in 1880, and three children—William Thomas, Jr., Miss Dorothy and Miss Gladys.

Henry H. Durbin.

Henry H. Durbin, aged 67, member of the firm of Durbin & Fuhr, jewelers, in Sixth street, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever and pneumonia at the former home of the late Capt. W. P. Herbert in Home avenue, Avalon. Mr. Durbin was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and in 1872 came to Pittsburgh. He married Hope, the wife being a sister of H. Q. Hoffman, purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin for 25 years made their home with Capt. Herbert. Mr. Durbin for many years was connected with the firm of Shafer & Lloyd, and when that firm dissolved, he and Mr. Fuhr formed a partnership. He was a member of the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal church, and for 20 years served as a trustee. He was a member of the Odd Fellows. His only surviving relative is his widow. Funeral services will be held at his late home today and interment will be made tomorrow at Steubenville, O.

Miss Rachel Aiken Fife.

Mrs. Rachel Aiken Fife, aged 74, died at the residence of her son-in-law, N. E. McCormick, in Mt. Lebanon, yesterday morning, after a short illness of two days, caused by an apoplectic stroke. She was born in East Liberty and belonged to the Aiken family who owned a large portion of what is now the Shadyside district. She was married to Dr. John Fife in 1852, and resided a great portion of her life in Upper St. Clair township, and took an active interest in the Bethel church of that district, of which she was a member. She is survived by one son, Dr. J. S. Fife of Bridgeville, and four daughters, Mrs. J. A. Fife of Upper St. Clair; Mrs. W. E. McCormick of Mt. Lebanon; Mrs. Samuel Woods of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. John T. Hackett of Princeton, N. J. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. McCormick tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and the interment will be made in Bethel cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Walz.

Mrs. Mary Walz, aged 61, wife of the Rev. F. Walz of Sharpsburg, died yesterday evening at 8:30 o'clock after a protracted illness. Mrs. Walz, whose maiden name was Schmid, was born in Loerrach, Baden, Germany, in 1843. She came to Pittsburgh and became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Walz. For more than 36 years she had resided in Sharpsburg and was prominent in the work of the First German Evangelical Lutheran church, of which her husband is pastor, being president of the Ladies' Aid society. Mrs. Walz is survived by her husband and one son, the Rev. Theodore Walz of New Kensington. She was a sister of Prof. Francis Schmid, who was director of the old female seminary in Allegheny. The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the First church, Sharpsburg, Sixth and Clay streets.

James E. Campbell's Funeral.

James E. Campbell of George street, Braddock, who died of injuries sustained by falling from a scaffold in the Edgar Thomson steel works Wednesday morning, will be buried with military honors this afternoon and it is expected 200 Spanish-American war veterans will attend the funeral. He was aged 26 and served in Company B, Tenth Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, and on his return to Braddock organized Col. Hawkins post No. 6, American Volunteers. The funeral services will be conducted at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the First Presbyterian church by the Rev. Willard G. Rengle, the pastor. Members of Col. Hawkins post, Maj. Harper post, Grand Army of the Republic, Allegheny Veterans, Homestead troop and Company D of Connellsville will attend the funeral and have charge of the military services at the grave.

Alfred H. Baisley.

Alfred H. Baisley, the veteran newspaper man, died at his residence in Elm street, Findlay, O., yesterday morning from bronchial trouble. He was 76 years old and for nearly 50 years was owner and editor of the Findlay Jeffersonian. At different times in his newspaper career he had owned and edited papers in Fremont, Plymouth, Milan, North Baltimore, Painesville, St. Clairsville and Findlay. Mr. Baisley was born in Pittsburgh December 13, 1828, where he lived until he was 24 years old. He succeeded David R. Locke, known as "Petroleum" V. Nasby, as owner of the Plymouth Advertiser. Mr. Baisley was postmaster of Findlay from 1861 to 1865. He was connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows. His son, Dr. Alfred Baisley, is coroner of Hancock county.

Miss Anna Hillebrecht.

Mrs. Anna Hillebrecht, aged 62, wife of Frederick Hillebrecht, a prominent Braddock contractor, died at the family home in Washington avenue, Braddock, yesterday, after a long illness from stomach trouble. She was born in Germany and came to America 25 years ago. She is survived by her husband, one brother, J. Phillip Escher; one sister, Mrs. Jacob Hinze, and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Schweinberg. She was a member of St. Joseph's German Catholic church, Braddock.

THE REV. A. W. LYTLE,
Of Washington, Pa., Who Died Yesterday.

Miss Martha M. Eakin.

Miss Martha M. Eakin, aged 57, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of her nephew, Clifford Davis, Grant and Crawford streets, Bellevue, where she has been visiting. Miss Eakin resided in Bridgewater, Pa., where she was born. Her father was William Eakin, a well-known business man of Beaver county. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Mary J. Davis of Bellevue. She was a member of the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater.

Miller E. Walters.

Miller E. Walters, aged 33, died at his residence, 813 Hill avenue, Wilkinsburg, Friday night of typhoid fever. He was born in Pittsburgh and was formerly employed by the Adams Express Company for 10 years, while later he was with the National Labor Tribune. He was a member of the Everett council, Royal Arcanum. He is survived by his father, L. A. Walters of Pittsburgh, and a sister, Mrs. A. M. Black of Pittsburgh. He had been a resident of Wilkinsburg for five years.

Miss Birdie Marker.

Miss Birdie Marker, aged 21, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Marker of 724 Kelly street, Wilkinsburg, died yesterday morning at the residence of her parents. She was born in Derry, Pa., and came to Wilkinsburg in 1893, where she became a member of the Lutheran church. She is survived by her parents, one brother, Harry C., of Wilkinsburg, and one sister, Etta M., of Beaver, Pa.

Jeremiah Driscoll.

Jeremiah Driscoll, aged 74, one of the oldest residents of the Fifth ward, died suddenly last night at his home, 818 Webster avenue. He retired about 9 o'clock and when his wife entered the room half an hour later he was dead. Heart disease caused death. He settled in the Fifth ward in 1851 and has lived in his present homestead for the past 20 years.

Gen. Thomas Brady.

Gen. Thomas Brady, assistant postmaster general under Garfield, died in a Jersey City hospital yesterday of pneumonia, complicated with kidney troubles. Gen. Brady went into the civil war as captain in the Eighth Indiana. He left the volunteer army as brevet brigadier general.

Mrs. William R. Woods.

Mrs. William R. Woods, aged 34, died yesterday morning at her home in Sewickley Heights of peritonitis. Her husband is an oil driller in the Grubbs oil field.

Obituary Notes.

Julian Schutz, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts, died yesterday at Austin, Tex. He was the national president of the Sons of Hermann.

Mrs. Jean Lochart, widow of William Lochart, is dead at Connellsville. She was born in Thorndell, Scotland, in 1814 and came to America in 1850, settling at Brownsville. Two daughters survive her.

Mrs. Celina Chamberlain, aged almost 90 years, widow of Joseph Chamberlain, died Friday at her home near Calcutta, O. She was among the oldest and most widely known residents. She leaves two sons, Crawford and James.

Mrs. Elizabeth Loutzenheiser, aged 74 years, died Friday at Greenville. She was born in Greenville and lived there all her life. Her husband, Benjamin Loutzenheiser, died 16 years ago. She is survived by one brother, William Homer.

Capt. Carlo August Frederick Henri Murat, who claimed to be a grandson of Marshal Murat, is dead at Redlands, Cal., of pneumonia. Capt. Murat had been a resident of Pasadena for the last 16 years. Owing to religious, political and family differences he left France 40 years ago.

James McCaughan of Donora, Pa., died at New Castle yesterday morning at the home of his mother from pneumonia. He was 49 years old and was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church of the latter city. He was also a member of the fraternal order of Eagles and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Mrs. Lettice King died at her home at Koughtown, Greene county, yesterday at the advanced age of 88 years. She is survived by the following children: John and Daniel King, Hoovers Run; Attorney W. F. King, Waynesburg; Mrs. Richard Phillips, East Waynesburg; Mrs. Caleb Phillips, Sprague, and Misses Delia and Elizabeth King, Koughtown.

Miss Sarah Ann Carroll died yesterday of general debility, aged 84, at Sparta, Washington county. She was a member of the Mt. Union Methodist Episcopal church and is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Lindley Carroll, Prosperity; Rigard Carroll, Waynesburg; Porter Carroll, Washington; Benton Carroll, Independence, Mo.; David Carroll, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Samuel Young and Mrs. Brice Rush, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Henry Fields, Sparta.

John D. Harbaugh, who was sheriff of Columbiana county two terms, 1883-87, died at his home in Lisbon, O., Friday night, aged 69 years. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and during Gov. McKinley's administration he was a doorkeeper in the executive mansion at Columbus. A daughter, Mrs. Sheridan Temple, lives in Pittsburgh.

Charleston Suspect Arrested.

L. C. Blair, who is wanted in Charleston, W. Va., to answer a charge of highway robbery, was arrested last night at Third avenue and Smithfield street. Several days ago an officer from Charleston arrested Blair here, but the latter escaped before reaching Central station.

Got Credit in Another's Name.

John Schenk of 155 Plus street was arrested last night on the South Side for peddling gas mantles without a license. Investigation proved he had purchased the mantles from the Thomas Grocery Company, having them charged to a South Side undertaker.

"77"
Cures Grip and
COLDS

Humphreys' Specifics cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed. Cloth Bound Book mailed free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John sts., New York.

LEADING U. P. MINISTER DIES IN WASHINGTON

The Rev. Allan W. Lytle Had Useful Career—Native of Westmoreland County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., April 23.—The Rev. Allan W. Lytle, a retired United Presbyterian minister and one of the foremost men of his church in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and West Virginia, died at his home here this afternoon of heart disease, superinduced by an accident on the local street railway line some weeks ago. He was aged 47 years.

The Rev. Allan W. Lytle was born at Hillsview, four miles from Ligonier, in Westmoreland county, in 1850, being a son of John D. Lytle and Elizabeth Hamill Lytle. He received his early education in the public schools and attended a subscription school at West Fairfield, Westmoreland county, during the seventies. He attended Westminster college, at New Wilmington, Pa., but later went to Muskingum college, at New Concord, O., where he was graduated in 1879. He then entered the United Presbyterian Theological seminary at Allegheny, where he was graduated in 1882. He was licensed to preach in the Westmoreland presbytery and received his first call to Sterling Valley, N. Y. Here he preached six years. His next call was to Latrobe, where he served two years. His last and next pastorate was at Lisbon, O., where he served for 10 years, but owing to ill-health had to resign in 1903, and moved to Washington. While there he remodeled the church and built a new parsonage. He had often served the church in high official positions as moderator and delegate to the general assembly.

He is survived by the following uncles and aunts: M. A. Graham of Greensburg, M. G. Hamill of Grandview, Ia.; Robert L. Hamill of Topeka, Kan.; Graham D. Hamill of Waco, Tex.; John E. Reid of Genessee, Idaho; Mrs. Mary Lytle of Ligonier, Mrs. N. J. Graham of Greensburg, Mrs. Kizzie Gilmore of Martin, Mich., and Mrs. A. M. Hamill of Waco, Tex. His widow was formerly Miss Lizzie E. Jones of New Concord, O., and two sons, Maurice H. Lytle and Roy D. Lytle, students in the local high school, survive. Short funeral services will be held here tomorrow afternoon and services proper will be held in Old Fairfield church, Westmoreland county, Monday afternoon. The interment will be in the Fairfield church burying ground.

To Address Officemen.

Attorney T. D. McClosky will deliver an address on "Claims in the Bankruptcy Court," before the Officemen's club at its meeting next Tuesday night. Plans will also be perfected for the organization of an employment bureau for the use of the club members. The organization now has a membership of over 100 and is growing rapidly.

Killed By a Shifting Engine.

Thomas Conroy, aged 60, a trackwalker, died at the McKeesport hospital yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a shifting engine at McKeesport, Friday.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
For Internal and External Use.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

HYGEIA ICE
IS MADE FROM
Hygeia Distilled Water
BY THE
CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.
OF GREATER PITTSBURGH.

MICA AXLE GREASE
lightens the load—shortens the road.
Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.
MADE BY
STANDARD OIL CO.

810 to 814 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH.

LISTEN TO ME SAYS HE, SAYS HE
FRIEND
WILL WAIT FOR THE MONEY

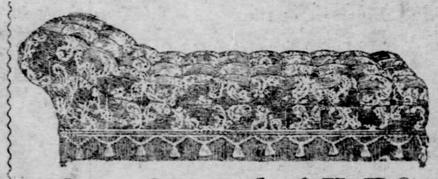
But You Don't Have to Wait for the Goods!

When you want Furniture or Carpets you want them "now"—not next month or next year. And that is one of the reasons why so many people go to Friend for Furniture and Carpets.

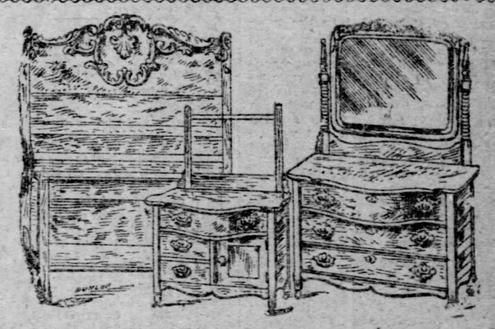
Friend Will Give You Credit!

You get the Furniture and Carpets NOW when you need them, and you pay for them at your convenience. There are other reasons why Friend's is the favorite place to buy Furniture and Carpets. This immense store carries the biggest stock and affords the largest variety of choice of any store in the State. You can always depend on Friend's goods being exactly as represented—honestly made and reliable in every particular. Moreover, Friend's prices are lower than you can get the same quality of goods for anywhere else. AND DON'T FORGET THAT FRIEND WILL WAIT FOR THE MONEY!

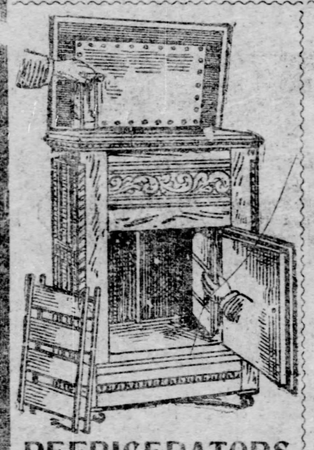
This Silverware FREE!
With every purchase of $50 on which a payment of $10 is made a case of silverware is given away FREE. It is genuine Rogers' celebrated silverware and consists of knives, forks and spoons. It is enclosed in a handsome plush case. Why pay for silverware, when you can get a full case of it for nothing?



This Couch $7.50
This handsome corduroy couch is made for practical purposes. It is rest giving and comfortable in large degree. You would pay $12 anywhere else, but Friend's price is only $7.50.

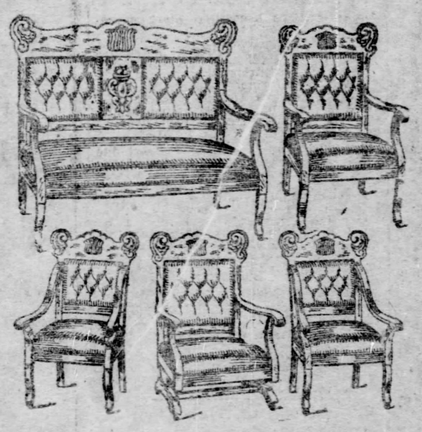


This Bedroom Suit, $32.50
If you wish something particularly nice for your bedroom without being extravagant, Friend will sell you one that is a beauty. And his price is only $32.50.



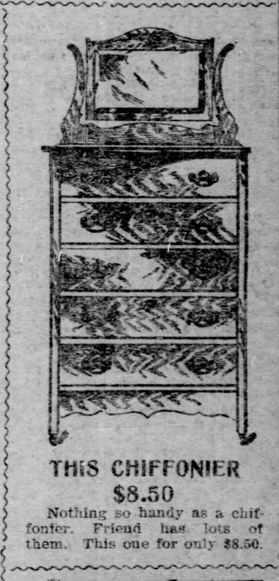
REFRIGERATORS
$6.50 UP
Warm weather will come with a rush one of these days. Be ready for it by getting one of these refrigerators. Friend sells them as low as $6.50.

Dining Room Chair $1.50
Friend has a large variety of dining room chairs. This is a substantially built, well-finished chair, and Friend's price is only $1.50.



This Parlor Suit $31.50
"Good impressions" are made when your parlor is furnished nicely. This five-piece parlor suit is richly upholstered. The woodwork highly finished. You would naturally think that this suit would cost you at least $60, but Friend's price is only $31.50.

THIS CHINA CLOSET
$16.50
You might as well be up to date and have a fine China Closet when you can get one like this at Friend's for only $16.50.



THIS CHIFFONIER
$8.50
Nothing so handy as a chiffonier. Friend has lots of them. This one for only $8.50.

THIS IRON AND BRASS BED $8.75
You would probably think you were getting a bargain if you bought a nice iron and brass bed like this elsewhere for $12. Friend's price is only $8.75.

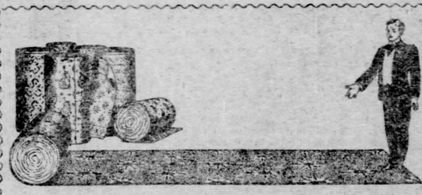
Handsome New CARPETS
Friend is having a big carpet sale. This is your opportunity. A great lot of fine, new carpets are going at prices that can't be matched. And these carpets are beauties. They comprise all the latest patterns in all grades.

All Carpets Made, Lined and Laid FREE.

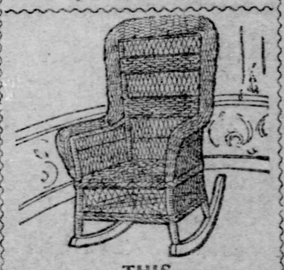
Good Heavy Ingrain, pretty new designs	48c
Extra All-Wool Filling Ingrain, latest Spring patterns	65c
Brussels Carpets, extra quality	75c
Very Best Quality Brussels	$1.10
Velvet Carpets, most desirable colorings	$1.10
Extra Wilton Velvets, very swell patterns	$1.35

RUGS
Of late designs and colorings—real beauties, which would brighten any room.

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 ft	$ 7.75
Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft	$15.50
Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 ft	$32.50
Straw Matting, 10c and up.	



60-CARTS
$6.50 UP
Baby will get the fresh air every day if he has a handsome go-cart. Friend sells them upward from $6.50.



THIS REED ROCKER
$2.75
Summer is coming and you will need a nice reed rocker like this for your porch. Meantime it is appropriate for any room in the house. Friend sells it for only $2.75.

SIDEBOARDS
$12.50 UP
This one for $32.50.
— Splendid value — large, roomy and artistic.

DINING TABLE
$5.25
Need a dining table? Better get a good one, the kind Friend sells. This one only $5.25.

FRIEND ✦ 810 to 814 PENN AVENUE The Store That Makes Friends ✦ FRIEND

PROF. DURAND WILL LECTURE AT MUSIC HALL ON STEAM ENGINES

Well-Known Cornell Scientist Will Speak Tomorrow Evening.

OTHER TECH COURSE LECTURES

Addresses Will Be Given at Many Points in Pittsburgh and Throughout the County on Matters of Technical Interest to Many Hundreds.

"The Steam Engine" will be the subject of an address tomorrow evening by one of the modern authorities on the subject, Prof. W. F. Durand, acting director of Sibley college, Cornell university. Prof. Durand's lecture is part of the course given by the Carnegie Technical schools at the Carnegie Music hall, Pittsburgh.

Prof. Durand is a recognized authority on the subject. He was graduated from the United States Naval academy in the engineering course in 1880 and remained in the naval service until 1887, spending most of his time on shipboard. While on shore duty he was detailed for two years to teach engineering at Lafayette college, and later at the Worcester Polytechnic institute. In 1887 he resigned from the naval service and was appointed director of the mechanical department of the Michigan State Agricultural and Mechanical college. He remained in this position until 1891, when he was appointed principal of the Graduate School of Marine Construction in Cornell university, which position he had held until the present time. Since 1896 he has also served as secretary of Sibley college, Cornell university, and in the fall of 1903, on the death of Dr. R. H. Thurston, director of the college, Prof. Durand was appointed acting director for the remainder of the year.

Prof. Durand is the author of standard works on the "Resistance and Propulsion of Ships" and on "Practical Marine Engineering." He is also a frequent contributor to the technical press and to transactions of the various engineering societies. His attention has been specially directed toward the steam engine and its application to the problems of industrial civilization, and he is a recognized authority on these subjects.

Prof. W. F. Durand.

Below is a complete list of the lectures at the various halls to be given during the coming week by the "Tech" schools:

Schenley Park Library—Monday, "Steam Engine," Prof. W. F. Durand; Friday, ceramics, Prof. C. F. Binns.

Lawrenceville—Tuesday, "Industrial Chemistry," D. C. E. Stiefel; Thursday, "Medieval Architecture," Dr. G. W. Allyn.

Mt. Washington—Monday, "Stained Art Glass," William Willet; Thursday, "Dressmaking and Millinery," Miss I. E. McDermott.

Allegheny library—Monday, "Art of Glass Making," George E. Shropshire; Tuesday, "Medieval Architecture," Dr. G. W. Allyn. Wednesday, "Photography," Dr. G. W. Allyn; Friday, "Industrial Chemistry," Dr. C. E. Stiefel.

Carnegie, Pa.—Tuesday, "Fuels," Mr. Samuel Groves; Thursday, "Art of Glass Making," George E. Shropshire.

Braddock—Tuesday, "Photography," Dr. G. W. Allyn; Wednesday, "Strength of Materials," Charles E. Worthington; Thursday, "Medieval Architecture," Dr. G. W. Allyn; Friday, "Elements of Mechanism," Willibald Trinks.

McKeesport—Monday, "Compressed Air," Richard Hirsch; Thursday, "Science of Preparing Foods," Miss Cornelia I. Trimble.

Homestead—Monday, "Applied Electricity," S. Montgomery Kintner; Tuesday, "Dressmaking and Millinery," Miss I. E. McDermott; Friday, "Medieval Architecture," Dr. G. W. Allyn.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY LAND DEAL OF SIZE CLOSED

Capt. Hicks and Associates Buy Manufacturing Site and Coal Rights Up the River.

One of the most important deals in Allegheny valley real estate and coal property that has been closed for months past has just been concluded. By it mining rights on 600 acres of the best quality of Freeport vein coal lands and the title in fee simple to a manufacturing site of 150 acres have passed to Capt. Alfred Hicks, president of the Allegheny Steel and Iron Company; H. M. Brackenridge and Brastus McKelvey, Esq., all of this city. One year ago the property was optioned at $100,000, but it is understood that the gentlemen interested acquired title at a lower figure than this.

The property involved in the fee simple purchase of 150 acres is the old Harrison property, about 23 miles up the river from Allegheny on the West Penn railroad. It lies between Karns station and Butler junction. It is level and yet high enough above the river to escape the floods. Right back of this property on the bluffs lies the land of which Capt. Hicks and his associates bought the coal rights. These rights were secured from several farmers who own the land. The coal is so located that it can be taken directly from the ground to the furnaces of the manufacturing plant to be built on the river property.

Underlying the ground is the upper Freeport vein, which is four feet thick. This vein is fully 30 feet above the level of the manufacturing site. About 90 feet below this vein is the lower Freeport, with four and one-half feet of clear coal.

Capt. Hicks is greatly pleased with the purchase. "We have secured the best manufacturing site available between Natrona and Butler junction," he said. "In fact, I do not know of another as good anywhere in this region equally near to Pittsburgh."

Kratz Returns From Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Charles Kratz, former member of the city council, now under $40,000 bond to answer to an indictment charging him with bribery while a councilman, has returned from Gaudalajara, Mexico. Kratz says he will appear at Butler, Mo., at the opening of the May term of the Bates county circuit court to answer the bribery charge against him.

AMERICANS ARE BECOMING MORE MUSICAL

Emil Paur Says a Love For Music Is Associated With Business Spirit in This Country.

GOOD REASONS ARE GIVEN

Americans are becoming more musical.

Emil Paur, who will direct the Pittsburgh Orchestra for the next three seasons, said in an interview the other day that during his former residence in America he observed as an American characteristic an ardent love for music along with the strong, progressive business spirit that prevails in this country.

This musical taste is in large part due to the fact that the best pianos of the world are made in America. It is also owing to the fact that good pianos may be purchased at reasonable cost.

At least, such is the case at one establishment in this city. The C. C. Mellor Company, Limited, the oldest music house in Pittsburgh, has established a reputation for reasonable prices and high grade instruments.

Naturally in the course of a long business career there is a constant accumulation of pianos that have been used. Some have been rented now and then and some exchanged for other instruments.

In order to dispose of these used instruments now on hand without delay the prices have been marked down very low—a great deal lower than is in keeping with the good value of the pianos which are in really fine condition. For instance:

One Chickering upright, ebonized case, was $550, now $240.

One Mellor upright piano, mahogany, was $400, now $225.

One Cambridge upright piano, mahogany, was $225, now $185.

One Everett upright piano, mahogany, was $375, now $195.

One Leslie Bros. upright piano, mahogany, was $300, now $175.

One Stone & Co upright piano, ebonized, was $275, now $185.

One Kayton upright piano, mahogany, was $275, now $170.

One Draper upright piano, mahogany, was $290, now $185.

One Singer upright piano, oak, was $275, now $165.

One Hardman upright piano, mahogany, was $400, now $225.

Easy terms of payment will be arranged to suit your convenience, if you prefer the payments extended over a period. And you are cordially invited to see these instruments whether you wish to buy or not.

In addition, there are several used Pianola piano players which will be closed out at $90 to $175. (The price of a new Pianola is $250.) The ten advertised a few days ago, were quickly sold, so don't delay if you want one of the present lot at a price that makes it the most remarkable of bargains.

MELLOR'S,
(C. C. Mellor Co., Ltd.)
319 and 321 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WATER COMPANY MAKES AN OFFER

The Monongahela Officials Tell Semmelrock's Committee They Will Sell at Once.

TWO REPORTS WILL BE MADE

Majority of the Members Opposed to the Plan to Give the South Side Filtration—Amendment Will Be Proposed to the Bond Ordinance.

"The Monongahela Water Company has agreed to waive the remaining two years of its agreement with the city and to permit the city to go into court and have appraisers appointed to name a price for its plant," said Chairman John F. Semmelrock yesterday afternoon after his special committee had held conferences with officials of the Monongahela, Chartiers and Pennsylvania Water companies.

The committee met at the City hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and an hour later proceeded to the offices of the water companies downtown.

Chairman Semmelrock announced that the net result of these conferences was the offer of the Monongahela company to sell, and the promise of the other companies to take the matter under advisement. It is Chairman Semmelrock's opinion that if the Pennsylvania and Chartiers companies refuse to sell, the city can condemn the portions of their lines within the city limits, as there exists no agreement between them and the city, as in the case of the Monongahela company.

Now Within the City.

The Pennsylvania company supplies the Thirty-seventh ward, formerly the borough of Brushton, and the Chartiers company supplies the Thirty-eighth ward, formerly the borough of Beltzhoover. The mains of the Pennsylvania and Chartiers companies in those wards are only portions of their systems, and Semmelrock believes that the city can condemn the portions in the two wards.

"The Monongahela company is willing to open negotiations with the city at once for the purpose of arriving at a price mutually satisfactory, or the company is willing for the city to go into court and have five appraisers appointed and agrees to abide by the decision of the appraisers," said Mr. Semmelrock. "The city could not ask for more than this, and it answers all objections to the proposition to include sufficient money in the proposed bond issue to provide the South Side with filtered water. The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth wards also ought to be taken into consideration and provided for in the bond issue. It is not fair to ask the Thirty-seventh ward and the entire South Side to pay for the bonds and to deprive them of filtered water.

"I would not say how much money should be inserted in the bond issue for the purchase of these plants. This remains to be determined and probably will be before the meeting of common council Monday night. The committee will meet just before the meeting of councils and will frame a report."

Opposition in the Committee.

The other four members of the committee are opposed to Semmelrock and the proposition to buy the private water plants, and there will undoubtedly be two reports submitted to council, one by the four Bigelow members and a minority report by Chairman Semmelrock. The four Bigelow members are A. G. Roenigk of the Twentieth ward, Joseph Zeuger of the Ninth ward, J. J. Hughes of the Fifth ward and D. J. Bole of the Nineteenth ward.

Roenigk claimed yesterday that the city would not be able to give the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth wards filtered water until the entire plants of the Pennsylvania and Chartiers companies had been purchased. He said the city could not purchase portions of the plants only and that the whole plants could not be purchased until there was a Greater Pittsburgh. He said the plants of the Pennsylvania and Chartiers companies extend outside of the city limits and the entire plants could not be purchased until this outside territory becomes part of Pittsburgh.

When this theory was submitted to Semmelrock he declared: "It is absurd. The city only needs to purchase the pipage in the two wards, and this is all we propose to do. We don't propose that these wards shall wait on a Greater Pittsburgh or any other scheme in the distant future to give them pure water."

NOT THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Catholic Congregation of Woods Run Asks to Be Set Right.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

In your issue of last Sunday, April 17, the sanctuary of the Greek Catholic church in Woods Run, Allegheny (of the Greek Catholic congregation of the Holy Ghost, Sterling street) is reproduced with the pretense of its being the interior of the Russian Greek orthodox church, which, according to an explanation given to the said picture, receives ikons from Russia to decorate its high altar.

In the name of my Greek Catholic congregation I beg to protest against the reproduction of our sanctuary as the interior of a Russian Greek orthodox church, which is to receive pictures from Russia. You will no doubt understand the indignation created by your above issue among my parishioners if you learn that Russia always was and still is the worst enemy and oppressor of our faith. Since 1646 when the little Russians or Ruthenians were reunited to Rome in virtue of a pact made by the Greek Catholic bishop of Munkacs, Hungary, and the Roman Pope Clement VIII., Russia, which is identical with the Russian orthodox church (the holy synod appointed by the czar being the head of the church), did never miss an opportunity to injure and prosecute our church, as, however, most of the Greek Catholics live in the former kingdom of Poland the prosecution of Russia became fatal to our church only after the partition of Poland. After this unhappy event Russia did not hesitate to stamp out almost entirely the formerly flourishing Greek Catholic church in Russian Poland. Of the three Greek Catholic dioceses which in 1875 existed in Russian Poland today there is none left and it would make me sad to tell of human savagery should I venture to describe the numerous cases of arbitrarily closed churches, of cruelly deported faithful priests and other barbarous methods of Russian autocracy through which this change was brought about. It would lead me too far should I dwell any longer on this saddest page of the history of the Greek Catholic church which—as you see—can have nothing in common with the Russian orthodox church or Russia itself.

At present the great bulk of the Greek Catholics—about 3,500,000—are living in Austria and Hungary. Since the 80s of the last century, however, they are coming in great numbers to the United States where there are now 74 Greek Catholic congregations numbering totally more than 250,000 Greek Catholics.

Hoping that you will have the extreme kindness of correcting the mistake made in your Sunday's number, I beg to remain, Respectfully yours,

REV. JOHN KOROTNOKY,
Rector of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Grost, Woods Runs, Allegheny.

Arrested for Bank Robbery.

CLAY CITY, IND., April 23.—It is believed that the mystery of the recent robbery here of the Farmer's and Merchant's bank was solved today by the arrest here of James Ownes, a saloonkeeper, and the arrest at Coalmont of George Ellis and Jerry Walton. All have been taken to Brazil for a preliminary hearing. The plot was disclosed by papers found on Walton.

"Lord" Barrington Must Die.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23.—Sentence of death was today passed upon "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington in the circuit court at Clayton. Barrington was recently convicted of murdering James P. McCann, his benefactor. Judge McElhinney granted a stay of execution until after July 23.

HAS A SAY

The School Principal Talks About Food.

The principal of a High School in a flourishing California city says:

"For 23 years I worked in the school with only short summer vacations. I formed the habit of eating rapidly, masticated poorly which coupled with my sedentary work led to indigestion, liver trouble, lame back and rheumatism.

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with drugs, while others prescribed dieting and sometimes I got temporary relief, other times not. For 12 years I struggled along with this handicap to my work, seldom laid up, but often a burden to myself with lameness and rheumatic pains.

"Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician, who noticed at once my out-of-health condition and who prescribed for me an exclusive diet of Grape-Nuts, milk and fruit.

"I followed his instructions and in two months I felt like a new man with no more headaches, rheumatism or liver trouble, and from that time to this morn- Nuts has been my main food for morning and evening meals, am stronger and healthier than I have been for years without a trace of the old troubles.

"Judging from my present vigorous physical and mental state, I tell you people that Methuselah may yet have to take second place among the old men, for I feel like I will live a great many more years.

"To all this remarkable change in health I am indebted to my wise friend and Grape-Nuts, and I hope the Postum Co. will continue to manufacture this life and health giving food for several centuries yet, until I move to a world where indigestion is unknown." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician what he knows about Grape-Nuts. Those who have tried it know things.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Extraordinary Acommodations at St. Louis Fair.

Splendid Hotel Right Inside Exposition Grounds—Thousands of Rooms at Very Moderate Rates—Ideal Conditions.

Visitors to the World's Fair at St. Louis need not fear either lack of accommodations or extortionate prices. Under the supervision of the World's Fair Management a huge hotel has been built right inside the Exposition grounds where every comfort and modern convenience at most reasonable rates can be enjoyed by all.

This new departure in world's fair accommodations is called "The Inside Inn" and it is built and furnished upon the same lavish scale which characterized every feature of the big show. It is three stories high, is 400 feet wide and 800 feet long. It contains spacious reception rooms, reading rooms, parlors and offices and its dining hall and restaurant will seat 2,500 people to a meal at a single sitting. It has 2,257 bedrooms the prices of which range from $1.50 to $5.50 per day on the European plan and from $3.00 to $7.00 on the American plan, including daily admission to the Exposition, all guests enjoying the same dining room privileges and service. The Inside Inn is under the direct management and supervision of Mr. E. M. Statler, the well-known caterer and hotel man. This fact alone is sufficient guarantee that the cuisine and service will always be of the very highest order.

Those who remember the heartbreaking weariness of the long journey homeward after a tiring day at the World's Fair at Chicago or the Pan-American at Buffalo will instantly appreciate the extraordinary convenience and comfort afforded by this residing right within the Exposition grounds. No admission fee other than the first will be needed by guests of the Inside Inn, while the saving effected of car fares, suburban train service, etc., will prove a valuable item to those who study economy.

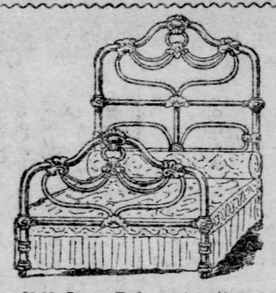
The enormous capacity of the Inside Inn assures ample accommodations for all—no matter when or in what numbers they come—but those who prefer to secure their rooms in advance may make reservations now for any period during the life of the Fair. A post card addressed to the Inside Inn, Administration Bldg., Worlds Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., will bring a most interesting booklet, giving every possible detail.

White's Marvelous Sale

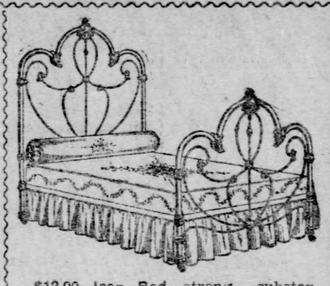
UNPARALLELED crowds last week testified to our assertion that "there was never anything like it before!" There never was! Who ever heard of beautiful new Iron and Brass Beds at a clear cut of 50c on the dollar? Fortune threw the marvelous opportunity White's way, and White is giving his public all the benefit! An Indiana Iron and Brass Bed factory, after two years of unsuccessful business, decided to quit manufacturing beds, and adapt their factory to the making of automobiles. White's terms for the company's entire Iron and Brass Bed stocks, made on a basis of spot cash and immediate delivery, were accepted, and the immense stocks, comprising two thousand two hundred and seventy-five Iron Beds and one hundred and twelve Brass Beds, were delivered into White's possession at a price which positively does not cover cost of production! Successful purchase of one thousand Bedsprings from a local manufacturer is also inlcuded in the great sale, being offered at positively one-third from any store's prices.

For tomorrow and all this week the selection will be just as splendid as it was last week. Great new shipments have been unpacked and placed on the floors. But don't delay coming too long. Even such enormous stocks as these will not wait many days for you at HALF REGULAR PRICES! Remember that White's liberal easy credit terms are extended during this sale as usual.

Iron and Brass Beds



$8.00 Iron Bed—neat patterns—choice of colors—you can look about in other stores and see with your own eyes that it's a $9.00 value. Great sale price is..... $4.50

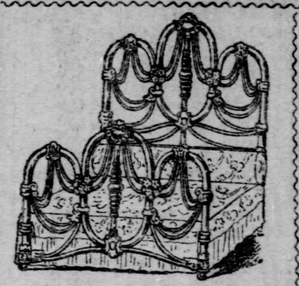


$12.00 Iron Bed—strong, substantial malleable iron construction—never before has such quality sold for less than $12.00. Great sale price is..... $6.00

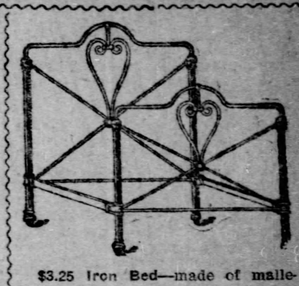
Extraordinary Special!

Beautiful Iron Bed, Iron Frame Spring (no wood about it) and Cotton Top Mattress—complete for only.. $7.65

Offer positively holds good for 3 days only—Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

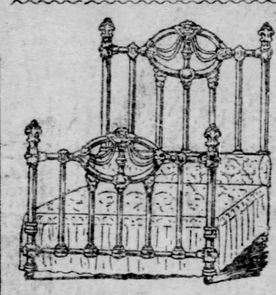


$22.00 Iron Bed—magnificent design—finest grade malleable iron used in its construction—if any other store has equal quality you would see it marked $22.00. Great sale price is only..... $11

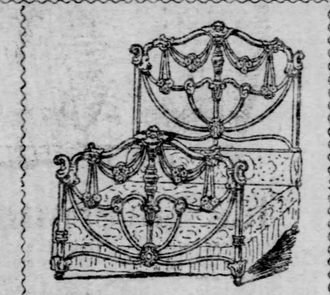


$3.25 Iron Bed—made of malleable iron—will never get "shaky" or break—undoubtedly worth every penny of $3.25. Great sale price is only..... $1.65

at 50¢ on the Dollar



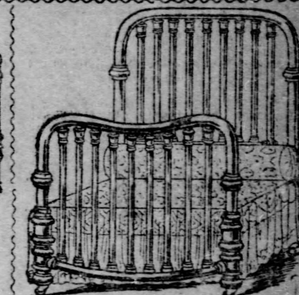
$15.00 Iron Bed—unbreakable malleable iron—handsome new design in any color—never before sold under $15.00. Great sale price is only..... $7.50



$16.50 Iron Bed—malleable iron—prize design—would be considered special value at its regular price of $16.50. Great sale price is only..... $8.25

$7.50 Iron Bed—artistic design in any color you wish—in the regular way of trade a splendid value at $7.50. Great sale price is only..... $3.75

$8.50 Iron Crib—made of malleable iron—a choice of colors—the grade which other stores are now asking $8.50 for. Great sale price is only..... $4.25



$55.00 Brass Bed—superb design—5 coats of golden lacquer—will never tarnish—very latest style—positively worth $55. Great sale price is only..... $36

An Unparalleled Success!

OTHER MARVELOUS VALUES WHICH MAKE IT PAY YOU TO DEAL AT WHITE'S

Bedroom Suit—in solid mahogany or quartered golden oak—54 inch Dresser with 32x42 French plate mirror—mirror also in washstand; drawers in suit finished throughout in birdseye maple. Positively worth every cent of $175, its regular price. White's price now only... $115

This price includes toilet on washstand. Without toilet the price is $100.

Bedroom Suit—splendidly constructed of quartered oak—rubbed and polished—undoubtedly worth $38.50, but White now offers it for only..... $26.75

Now 136 different styles of Bedroom Suits on our floors for your selection—bed, dresser and washstand suits, and suits composed of dresser, chiffonier and toilet table—in all latest styles and all woods.

Parlor Suit—3-Piece—frame of solid mahogany—upholstered in two-tone Veronas, in solid colors, or in fine Damasks—Positively worth $45, its regular price—now for only..... $32.00

Other splendid 3-piece Suits—worth $28, for..... $18.00

Special 5-piece Suit—regular $60 value—for only..... $38.50

Extension Table—round top—in high grade quartered golden oak or Antwerp or Flemish finish—pillar style—best Grand Rapids make—positively the $25 value of any other store. At White's for only..... $22.50

Buffet—fine quartered golden oak, or Flemish or Antwerp finish — undoubtedly worth $40, now for.... $27.50

White will furnish 2 rooms for you ready for housekeeping for $60; 3 rooms for $87.50; 4 rooms for $120. Value unmatchable elsewhere for 25 per cent more!

EXCITEMENT GROWS AT

GREAT CARPET SALE!

Tremendous Purchase's biggest shipment goes on sale this week. 485 pieces of beautiful new Carpets, 90 bales (3 in a bale) of splendid room-size Rugs, 78 pieces of Inlaid, Printed and Cork Linoleums were unpacked Saturday and are now ready for the rapidly increasing demand. There is no let-up in the sensational prices!

You will buy regular 95c 9-wire Brussels for 65c!
You will buy regular $1.15 10-wire Brussels for 85c!
You will buy regular $1.45 Lipton Body Brussels for $1.10!
Regular $1.35 Pure Worsted Wilton Velvets for 95c!
Regular $1.70 splendid extra Axminster for $1.25!
Regular $2.75 Royal Wilton—superb quality—for $1.80!
You will buy regular 80c splendid Ingrain for 55c!
A beautiful room-size Rug for the remarkable price of $9.75!
Regular $18 Monarch grade Brussels rug—9x12—for $11.25.
Regular $24.00 Roxbury Brussels Rug—9x12—for $16.00.
Regular $35 fine heavy-pile Axminster rug for $21!
Regular $1.60 grade Imported Inlaid Linoleum for $1.10.
Regular $11 per roll Carpet pattern Cotton Chain Japanese Matting for $7!

Beautiful Rug Free With Every Carpet or Room-Size Rug!
CARPETS MADE, LAID AND LINED FREE!

Just Think That Somebody MUST Win This

$4,500 HOUSE FREE

And That That Somebody May Be YOU!

That's the point! YOU, if you try, will stand as great a chance as anybody else! You can't get around that fact. You can't argue against it. Even if you haven't been lucky before, fortune may smile on you now! A $4,500 HOUSE FREE AND IT MAY BE YOURS! Why not?

You can have confidence in the liberal proposition, because White's reputation and these men are in back of it:

Rev. J. L. O'Connell, Pastor of St. Peter's Church; Rev. John A. Jayne, Pastor of Observatory Hill Christian Church; Prof. John Morrow, Superintendent of Allegheny High School and Public Schools, and John Thompson, of the First National Bank of Allegheny, form the committee which will decide upon the winner, and the deed will be given by the German National Bank of Allegheny. You get one chance to win the house with every $25 purchase; two chances with every $50 purchase; three chances with every $75 purchase, etc. Remember, however, that you needn't buy $25 worth of goods at one time to be entitled to a guess. Five $5 purchases or two $10 and a $5 purchase, made at different times, any time before November 1st, answers the same purpose as one $25 purchase.

Take a ride out to beautiful Keating West-View and see what a really lovely home White is going to give you. Get free circular of particulars at store or send address and we'll mail it.

CREDIT FREE TO EVERYBODY

B. WHITE

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.

200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210 OHIO STREET
CORNER SANDUSKY

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Petticoats & dressing sacques

WOMEN are especially interested in these garments just now. A full realization of the values offered below should crowd our department tomorrow.

Women's wash petticoats—made of good quality percale or seersucker, new styles, will give long and satisfactory service—special value at 50c

Women's wash petticoats—made of best quality percale, finely finished, extra wide—with or without yoke band—splendid value at 1.00

Several new styles of moreen, black mercerized sateen and checkered petticoats—real value $1.25, price this sale 98c

Silk petticoats—heavy rustling taffeta, in black and colors; graduated flounce with plain ruffle, edged with rose quilting, silk underlay and dust ruffle, also other styles— 4.98 and 5.98

Silk petticoats—a great variety of styles and designs, some with combination flounce effect, others with extra deep pointed ruching and ruffle—a wonderful assortment at 7.50 to 10.00

Women's dressing sacques — tight-fitting back, loose front, pretty light and dark colors—real 60c value at 39c

Women's short kimonos—of cotton crepe, in black, lavender, white, pink or red, faced with silk Persian border—special 85c

Long kimonos—of fine crepe, in red, black, light blue, pink and lavender, with Persian satin band —at 1.59

Now's a good time to
Have your picture taken

We say "now," because it will cost you only half the usual price—if you take advantage of this special offer. One dozen of our regular $2 photos
for 1.00

"New Idea" paperpatterns
Are the best

—Because they correctly delineate the latest fashions — because they are always right, making due allowance for seams, etc.—because they're so easily understood—and because any style costs you
Only 10c

A tremendous demand for net top laces

IN LACES, everything has given way to net tops. The incoming of the styles of 1830 has naturally given the sales of net tops a decided impetus, as these soft, filmy laces are especially adapted for embellishing clinging gowns. We're justly proud of our display. And, as luck will have it, we were recently able to secure several lots of these laces at under prices.

You'll find in this assortment just the laces you want for sleeve trimming, millinery purposes, for ruffles or for trimming the gown in the new bertha effect. Beautiful net top Oriental, point de gaze and llerre laces, in the new snowdrop designs, also festoon effects, new and dainty venise edge designs in white, butter or the new Paris ecru shade. The widths run up to 15 in., the prices up to 1.75 yd. Some very beautiful designs at
19c, 25c, 35c, 48c and 75c yd

Lace all-overs a very special lot of lovely new lace all-overs, now so very stylish for waists, complete gowns, for hat crowns, for yokes, etc. Embraced are the new repousse nets, new Venise all-overs in rich designs, new Chantilly all-overs in white and black, beautiful designs in Val. all-overs, etc.—on sale tomorrow at
59c, 75c, 98c and 1.48 yd.

A big purchase and sale of trimmed millinery

WE recently made a most fortunate purchase of high class trimmed millinery at about 50% below actual value—and, of course, you share in the good fortune. There are several hundred hats in all—new, rich, artistic creations, such as any woman would admire and appreciate. We divide the entire purchase into two lots and offer them at two prices, as follows:

3.00 and 5.00 each

Every new material brought out this season is embodied in their construction. Embraced are hats for young and middle-aged women, also hats for big and little girls.

At 5.00 plenty of those jaunty tailored hats, in all colors to match your Spring suit, also large, beautiful lace and picture hats, usually priced $10 and $12.

At 3.00 you may select from hats that regularly command $7 and $8. They are all beautiful and stylish, and trimmed with the season's most modish and effective materials.

We've never offered greater millinery values. If you are in need of a trimmed hat or would like to add another one or two to your present supply, now's your chance to secure high class creations at absurdly small prices.

Spring silks under price

VERY much under price—and they're just the weaves that are very broadly wanted for the making of Spring and Summer waists and dresses. Yet with all their desirability and attractiveness, they are marked at very decided underprices.

36 in. black taffetas—rich, heavy rustling quality, always sold for $1.25 yard, Monday's special price, 85c

Black peau de soie—our well known red edged black peau de soie, guarantee woven in every yard, acknowledged to be the best $1 value in the city—special Monday at, yard, 87½c

Any satin foulard in our entire stock (excepting only the polka dot designs) no matter what the former price, whether 75c, 85c or $1, tomorrow at only, yd., 59c

24 in. crepe de chine—beautiful soft, clinging fabric, in black and all colors—kind usually sold for 85c, Monday at, yard, 62½c

20-in. white habutai, 39c quality, 21c yd

Only a limited quantity of these habutai silks to go at 21c yd.—just about enough to last tomorrow.

Unequaled values in dress goods

BIG business brings many advantages such as are not accorded through ordinary buying channels. Price concessions mean great economy to you, also the assurance of continual newness. To this is attributed "The Big Store's" everchanging profusion of dress goods beauty and richness and its numerous attractive offerings at very considerably less than regular prices, such as the following:

$1 French voiles, 69c

Beautiful 45 in. pure wool plain and fancy voiles, in knub yarn and seeded effects, the most fashionable weaves of the season; in the new blues, browns, castors, tan, champagne, gray, reseda, cadet, heliotrope, cream and black—positively $1 grade at 69c yard.

$1.50 black French voile, 89c

Just 900 yards of this splendid fabric—fine mesh and crisp finish, in the most perfect black—the grade always sold for $1.50. Monday only at 89c yard.

$1 mohair Sicilian, 49c

This fabric is most favored for the new shirtwaist suits, has a rich, bright, high luster and comes in royal and navy blue, brown and black—regular $1 quality at 49c yard.

Imported cottons

1,500 yards of that winsome new creation of mercerized silk-striped dress goods called French crepette—white grounds with stripes of various colors and tints. Imported to sell for 50c, tomorrow's special price, 35c yd

Printed French batistes and india lawns

A charming assortment of lovely new floral and figured printings with raised mercerized stripes, the daintiest designs imported this season—real value 25c, special Monday at 15c yd

38 in. Scotch suitings, 35c

Here's a most extraordinary offer: our entire stock of 38 in. Scotch mixed suiting, irrespective of style, color or quality, tomorrow at the special price of 35c yard. Regular price up to 75c yard. What an excellent chance to save money on your new Spring skirt or suit.

59c French challie, 29c

The best quality French challie, printed in exquisite designs on light and dark grounds; small and large patterns of stripes and figures—our regular 59c goods, tomorrow only 29c yard.

68c crepe albatross, 45c

Handsome 38 in. pure wool crepe albatross, fine soft, clinging fabric, equal in style to the crepe de Paris; in this Spring's best colors for street and evening wear, also cream and black—our 68c quality, 45c yard.

Special sale of clocks

EVERY Spring we hold a special sale of clocks. By doubling and trebling our usual sales we figure that we can well afford to dispense with a large portion of our usual profits.

Clocks of every good make and every variety are here—from the best English, French and American makers.

Imported clocks—very artistic shapes and designs, in French crystal, fancy Royal Bonn porcelain, German mahogany with chimes attached, fancy cuckoo clocks, etc., 5.75 to 75.00

Large enameled iron clocks—16x11 in, decorated with bronze feet and fancy side ornaments, 8-day Ansonia movement — special at 5.98

Black enameled iron clocks—Ansonia make, 8-day time pieces; with fancy tops, or flat tops suitable for bronze figures; cathedral gong, hour and half hour strike—regular $5 clocks, at 3.50

Handsome porcelain clocks—Royal Bonn cases, decorated in odd designs of pink and gold, fitted with best guaranteed works—worth up to $6.50, special 3.89

Special in men's watches the regular $9 thin modeled 12 size watches, gold filled cases, warranted to wear 20 years, genuine American movement—this special price for Monday and Tuesday only— 5.98

Infants' wear

DAINTY little garments for the little "ruler of the household" at special prices.

Babies' slips — several new styles, made of fine quality cambric, neatly trimmed—regular 35c ones, Monday at 25c

Babies' silk embroidered caps—plain or trimmed with ruching, white ties—regular 75c ones, special at 50c

Babies' cloaks—long and short, made of medium and heavy weight all wool cashmere and bedford cord, beautifully trimmed—$5 values, this sale at 3.98

Babies' ribbed wrappers—medium weight, also all wool bands, all sizes—regular 35c kind, in this sale at 25c

Children's muslin drawers—well made, all sizes, 2 to 14 years, 10c

Children's cambric waists, 10c.

12½c and 15c wash goods

Tomorrow at 10c yd.

THE maker of these fabrics became alarmed at the continued cool weather and sold us a large part of his holdings at a big price concession.

Zephyr ginghams,
Madras ginghams,
Embroidered voiles,
Colored crepons,
Printed batistes,
36 in. percales,
White dimities,
Lace lawns,
Plain white lawns,
English long cloth,
French nainsook,
Fine cambric,
} Choice **10c** per yd.

Women's stylish suits, skirts and jackets at savings of a third to a half

ADHERING to our policy of always giving greatest values and underselling all others—we ask the attention of women to our Monday's offers of women's stylish suits, skirts, jackets and waists. To undertake to convey by means of type their full import as bargains would be no little task. So we ask you to come and see—you'll quickly admit their exceptionalness.

Special suit sale

750 women's regular $13, $15 and $18 tailor made suits for 8.50. These are all stylish suits, made from all wool cheviots, broadcloths and fancy mixtures—in eton jacket, military and plain coat styles; trimmed with silk strappings, fancy vests and braids—the skirts graceful hanging and perfect fitting; 7 and 9 gore kilted and wide flare effect—regular $13, $15 and $18 suits for **8.50**

Women's taffeta walking suits

Charming and exclusive creations, made of fine quality taffeta silk; fashioned in the newest eton blouse style, with sloping shoulders; full fancy sleeves; front edged with fancy trimmings and buttons, unlined side pleated skirt, kilted effect with wide flare. These suits are really worth $30, tomorrow's sale price, **21.00**

Women's separate walking skirts

Made of fancy mixtures, broadcloths and cheviots, strapped seams or self-button trimmed; 7 and 9 gore wide flare effect, inverted pleat or habit back—skirts that sell regularly for $3.98 and $5, special Monday at **2.39**

Dress and walking skirts

Made of light weight broadcloths, cheviots and mixtures; strapped seams, hip strapped, box pleated and kilted effect, others handsomely trimmed with silk strappings, inverted pleat and habit back—regular $10 and $12 skirts, tomorrow at **6.98**

Special waist offer

Women's lawn and chambray waists—five splendid new styles, trimmed with Val. insertion and heavy lace medallions—the chambray waists tailor pleated, in pretty stripes or solid colors—some of the best values we've ever offered for **95c**

Tan jacket sale

The trim little tan covert coats, which can be appropriately worn on so many occasions, are the leading styles this season. Those that go in this special sale tomorrow are the regular $14 to $20 garments—all custom modeled in the newest military or fly front style; some tailor made and strap trimmed; others collarless, with long, sloping shoulders—your choice, **8.50**

A special in silk jackets

Silk jackets have also come in for a large share of favor this season. Here's a chance to get a regular $21 coat for 14.00—made of fine quality silk, in the new braided or loose pleated effect, dainty embroidery collar—made of taffeta, peau de sole or pongee and lined with silk—real $21 coats, **14.00**

Raincoats and storm coats

These are not only suitable for rainy days, but also make ideal coats for traveling, or can be worn on the street at any time. Both women's and misses' sizes, made of fine cravenette or fancy mixed materials, in the new tan, gray, olive, black and brown shades—$14, $15 and $18 garments at **6.50**

Silk shirtwaist suits

Women's modish silk shirtwaist suits, in the new shades of golden brown, jasper, blue and black, also checks and hairline striped taffeta—the waists made very full, with long shoulder effect, trimmed with bias straps, silk pipings and ornaments, tucked dress or walking length skirts, trimmed to match—$22.50 values at **14.85**

Special waist offer

Women's waists—of beautiful soft imported madras, in several pretty patterns; some are side buttoned, others buttoned down the front, full sleeves with tailored front, new tab collars—regular $3 waists, Monday at 1.85

Women's lawn waists—entire front of rows of Val. insertion and tucks, stock collar with hemstitched turn over, full sleeves, pleated back—regular $1.25 waists, special Monday at 79c

Specials among the linens and white goods

FINE table damask — bleached, half bleached and unbleached, choice patterns—regular 75c quality, yd., 50c

Table napkins—pleasing new designs—regularly $2, tomorrow, 1.50 dozen

All linen roller crash toweling—extra heavy quality; some worth 15c yd., special Monday, 8⅓c

White madrases—in new stripes and figures, extra fine quality—worth 20c at, yd., 12½c

White madras—designs suitable for both men's and women's summer wear—50c quality, yd., 35c

Embroidered figured swiss—all high class patterns—regular 50c fabrics, yd., 39c

12 yd. pieces fine long cloth tomorrow for only 1.25.

Hand bags

THE hand-bag is one of woman's most useful dress accessories.

We've three special offers for tomorrow.

Women's hand or wrist bags—black or colored solid leather fitted or with inside change pocket, large enough to hold many small parcels—for only 48c

Carriage bags—most useful of all bags, made of walrus leather, moire lined, fitted or with inside pocket, leather covered or fancy metal frames, 98c

"Peggy from Paris," the newest thing out in hand bags—all one piece of leather, no seams, moire lined, heavy frame— 75c

Belts— women's crushed leather belts, with brass, nickel or leather covered buckles—the latest belt, 48c

Lace veils
The latest craze

These veils rank among the prettiest that ever received Fashion's approval. They're made of chantilly lace, in white, black, green, blue and brown, also of net with ring dots and small neat figures bordered with chantilly laces—1½ to 2 yds. long, in the new circular or regulation shapes. Prices 7.50 down to 1.98, 1.48, 1.25 and **75c**

Summer bedding
Standard goods underpriced

2,000 bed sheets—hemmed all ready for use, in two sizes, 72x90 in. and 81x90 in.—they'll find quick buyers at, each, 39c

5,000 pillow cases—hemmed ready for use, size 36x36, 42x36 and 45x36—choice tomorrow, at 12½c

1,000 fringed crochet bed spreads—also plain hemmed satin spreads—real value $2, Monday at 1.19

Summer blankets—1.00, 2.00 and 3.50 pair.

Summer comforts, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00 each.

36 in. bleached sheeting, 6½c.

Full bleached sheeting—10-4 width, 25c yd., 9-4 width, 22c yard.

Wall paper reduced

RIGHT in the midst of the Spring house refurnishing period we offer 15,000 bolts of new Spring wall papers at greatly reduced prices.

We've too large a stock of some of the patterns—too small a quantity of others.

Pretty 5c papers, now 2c.
Pretty 8c papers, now 4½c
Artistic 10c papers, now 6c.
Artistic 15c papers, now 8½c
20c gold papers, now 12c.
25c gold papers, now 14½c.

Extra special—100 patterns of high grade tapestries, of which we've only 10, 12 and 15 bolts of a kind—worth up to 50c, Monday at **15c a bolt**

Women's oxfords

20 styles at 2.50

These oxfords at 2.50 come in the four-button and blucher styles, in the new shades of tan and patent leather; welt extension soles, military heels. There's no doubt about their being the best values obtainable at the price—in fact, we've never sold such very excellent footwear at $2.50. We've more than 2,000 pairs on hand. Equal shoes in other stores sell for $3.00 and $3.50.

$1.50 and $1.75 curtains, 1.19

TWO thousand pairs in the lot—a manufacturer's excess stock—and they'll more than likely all find buyers tomorrow. Included are beautiful Nottingham lace curtains and ruffled Swiss and net curtains—in a number of dainty patterns.

Fine Scotch and cable net lace curtains — exact reproductions of hand-made laces, exquisite patterns—the regular $4 curtains, tomorrow, 2.69

Imported lace curtains—real Irish point, Swiss tambour, Brussels, Cluny and novelty nets, of every conceiveable style—the real $7.50 curtains, pair, 4.98

Bonne Femmes—those exquisite French landscape window curtains, with deep 12 in. ruffles at bottom—white or Arabian color, 36 to 72 in. wide, our regular $12 curtains for, each, 7.50

Portier special—handsome mercerized armure and rep portiers, tapestry borders; others with fringed top and bottom—the real $10 portiers, pair, 7.50

Magnificent velour portiers—rich reds, greens, plain center effects with floral and Oriental borders—real value $40 pair, special, Monday, 27.50

Lace bed sets—fine net bed sets with renaissance motif and insertion, with deep ruffle; full sized spread, bolster roll cover and two pillow shams—worth $8 set, special, Monday, at 5.00

Very tempting values in carpets and rugs

YOU might travel all over town—go from one store to another—and you'll find no such values in new Spring carpets and rugs as "The Big Store" proffers for Monday. They're exceptionally strong—and the goods are of highest character—the kinds that will appeal to particular and critical housewives. The feature item for Monday is

The best $1.35 axminster carpets, yd. 95c

This is one of the best offers ever made by our carpet department. Alexander Smith & Sons and the Hartford Carpet Co.'s famous axminster carpets, in the latest ideas of designing and color effects, to blend with most any furnishing—same as sold everywhere for $1.35 yd., special here Monday and Tuesday at 95c yd.

25 rolls wilton velvet carpets—in the new parlor, hall and stair patterns—special Monday and Tuesday at, yard, 85c

Superior brussels carpets—new patterns, with or without borders to match, also new hall and stair designs—regular 85c grade, Monday and Tuesday, yard, 60c

Best all-wool ingrain carpets—made by the Lowell Carpet Co., pretty Brussels patterns, regular 75c, tomorrow, yd., 48c

Splendid 9x12 ft. Brussels rugs at 13.95.
Heavy plush nap wilton velvet 9x12 ft. rugs, 19.95.
Royal axminster rugs, 8-3x10-6 ft., at 15.50.
All-wool ingrain rugs, 9x12 ft., at 8.25.
Mill made Brussels rugs, 9x10½ ft., at 9.75.
Smyrna, axminster and wilton velvet rugs, 36x72 in., 2.75

Matting specials—Nowhere can you find so large or varied assortments of mattings as here. Three lots at reduced prices tomorrow:

50c Japanese mattings, 35c yard.
30c Japanese mattings, 20c yard.
15c Chinese mattings, 10c yard.

Imported linoleums—attractive patterns—Monday and Tuesday at the special price of per square yard, 50c

Canned tomatoes, 7c

EVER tried our "Deerpark" brand tomatoes?—it's one of our best sellers at 10c. As a special for tomorrow we make the price 7c can, 80c dozen. Mail orders filled at this price only if received Monday.

Skinned hams—rind and fat removed, 15 to 20 pounds each, pound 12c.

Lard—Squire's open kettle rendered pure leaf lard, unsurpassed quality — 10 pound pail 1.25—5 pound pail 65c—3 pound pail, 39c.

Butter — finest Elgin creamery, 1 pound prints 26c.

Peas—"Leshorn" brand early June peas, natural color and flavor—dozen 1.00, can 9c.

Beans—"Ozark" brand fancy stringless beans, dozen 80c, can 7c.

Apricots — "Horseshoe" brand, finest quality obtainable—regular 30c kind, dozen 2.40, can 22c.

Peaches—"Silver Crown" brand lemon cling peaches, dozen 2.55, can 20c.

Cherries — "Garland" brand fancy California white cherries—dozen 2.00, can 25c.

Preserves—"Three Star" brand imported strawberry preserves—dozen 1.10, can 10c.

Honey — pure strained honey, in 2 pound cans—35c.

Flour—"Royal XXXX" our superior bread flour, ¼ bbl. sack 1.40, ⅛ bbl sack 70c.

Flour—fancy patent pastry flour, ⅛ bbl sack 55c.

Navy beans—hand picked York State pea beans—5 pounds 20c.

Lima beans—best quality, 5 pounds 25c.

Ready Bits—the ready to serve Breakfast food—per package 12c.

Tapioca — finest quality pearl or flake, 6 pounds 25c.

Coffee—fancy blend sample coffee—5 pounds 65c, pound 14c.

Teas—English Breakfast, Oolong, Young Hyson, Japan or mixed—other stores' 60c quality, here at 3 pounds 1.00, pound 35c.

Codfish—genuine Georges whole codfish, average weight 4 pounds, pound 10c.

Codfish—K. B. brand — boneless—3 pound box 30c.

Herring—smoked boneless herring, cleaned ready to eat—glass jars 10c and 25c.

Soap — Peerless brand, well seasoned, 10 bars 20c.

Black satin stove polish—the only polish that positively will not burn or rub off—per can 25c.

Housekeeping helps

THERE isn't a household help—be it for the kitchen or any other part of the house but what will be found here. It's the little things that point the index finger to the character of an individual or establishment. And little things, as well as big and important ones, are best bought at "The Big Store."

Tea kettles—heavy copper, nickel plated, 48c

Sauce pans—blue and white enameled, 3, 4 or 5 qt., 15c

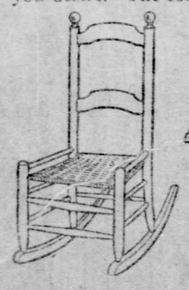
Pudding pans—blue and white steel enamel, 2 and 3 qt., 10c

Bread boxes—heavy tin, nicely japanned and lettered, 49c

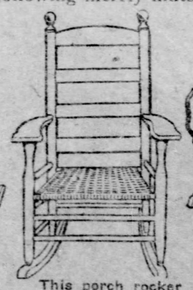
Silver egg poachers, for 3 eggs, 19c.
Clothes baskets—full willow, extra large, 69c.
Dish pans—pure aluminum, 21 qt., 98c.
Curtain stretchers—the "Chicago," pins 1 in. apart, 79c.
Japanese crumb tray and brush sets, 10c.
Rose bushes—American beauty rose bushes, 2 for 25c each, 15c.
Rose bushes—crimson rambler, each 10c.
Sweet pea or nasturium seeds—large 1 oz. packages, 4c.
Finest lawn seed—½ pound package, 8c.

Furniture for the porch

THE delightful Spring weather will soon be causing folks to sit outdoors. The porch is the favorite tryst, the general rendezvous where the family and friends gather for chatting, reading, etc. So it should be supplied with an ample quantity of comfortable rockers and settees. Our selection of porch furniture is almost unlimited—and you can secure pieces as inexpensive or as good as you desire. The following merely hints at the stock and prices:



This porch rocker—hardwood maple frame, rattan seat, all colors—real value $1.25, special, 75c



This porch rocker—high back, large arms, hardwood maple frame, rattan seat, all colors—worth $2.75, 1.49

Old hickory porch settees and settee rockers—strongly built, most comfortably shaped—real value $2.75, special, 1.49

Porch rockers—choice from several styles of the regular $3.00 rockers for 1.98

Folding lawn benches, hardwood maple frame, natural finish, strongly built—would be good value for $1.00, special, 69c

Folding lawn benches—painted red, strongly constructed—would be good value for $1.50, special at 95c

This old hickory porch rocker—extra high back, large arm—would be good value for $2, special at 1.25

This man's rattan rocker, extra large, full roll arm as above—regularly sell for $4, special, 2.75

Dinner and toilet ware

IT'S by offering just such exceptional values as the following that we established and maintain our leadership in the supplyment of the better grades of dinner and toilet sets.

Dinner sets.

100 piece English porcelain dinner sets—pretty underglazed green or steel gray border patterns—always $7.50, now 4.98

$15 dinner sets—of 112 pieces fine American porcelain, neat natural color spray decorations and gold lines throughout—per set, 10.48

$23 dinner sets—of fine American china—112 pieces dainty floral and festoon decorations and gold tracings, the best American-made dinner sets — intended to retail for $23.00—at, per set, 14.87

Genuine Haviland china dinner sets—of 100 pieces, elegant in shape—decorated with beautiful floral sprays with gold embellishments—$30 sets at 22.50

Toilet sets.

The popular "Cynthia" toilet sets of 11 pieces including large jar, neat underglazed blue or green floral effects—regularly $5 set, now 3.98

The "Exeter" toilet sets—of 12 pieces, including large jar, new and fancy shapes—embossed pink and blue daisy decorations, with heavy gold stems—real value $7.50, 4.98

"Harvard" toilet sets — of 12 pieces, prettily decorated with violets, roses, chrysanthemums and iris flowers, all pieces heavily stippled with gold—$9 sets for 6.50

"Torquay" toilet sets — daintily tinted backgrounds, with beautiful panels of roses and violets—$12.50 value at 9.45

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EYE WITNESS TELLS OF THUNDEROUS BOOM OF GUNS AND SCREAMING SHELLS AT PORT ARTHUR.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1904. SIX PAGES.

EYE-WITNESS DETAILS STORY OF FIERCE BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR

Gives Thrilling Description of Blocking of Harbor and Work on Novik.

SPANISH SHIPS ARE SEEN

American Ship "Columbia" Stationed Right in Line of Fire, Under Quarantine, Is Hit by a Shell, Which Makes Hole in Forward Deck.

(Special Correspondence of The Gazette.)

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—On the night of Monday, February 8, I was lying just outside the entrance of Port Arthur harbor in the British ship Columbia, Capt. Anderson. The Columbia had come from Chefoo on Sunday morning, but was soon informed that she was to be quarantined for 24 hours. Accordingly, I had a good deal of time to watch the Russian fleet and to write about the impossibility of the Japanese ever attacking Port Arthur. The weather was particularly fine, the sun shining brightly and the temperature being sufficiently warm to admit of me strolling about the deck without an overcoat.

On Sunday I saw one of the vessels engage in target practice, the target being a miniature man-of-war, which was towed by a steam launch, and although the shooting was not good, it was not so bad as it had been previously represented to me.

On Monday we heard that the Japanese consul at Chefoo was in the harbor on board a British steamer he had chartered with the object of taking all the Japanese away from Port Arthur. This news excited us somewhat and we began to think that, despite the fact that things generally seemed to be in exactly the same position as they had been in for months past, something serious must have occurred.

By and by we noticed that the Russians partially cleared for action, and even sent ashore their boats in some cases. But as the day wore on and nothing more happened we gradually forgot about these ominous signs and wondered if we would really get out of quarantine next morning or get an additional 24 hours. Toward dusk the three torpedo boats that had been in the habit of patrolling outside the fleet passed us, coming from the shore and making a noise that reminded us of the proverbial policeman's boots which gave fair warning to evildoers for scores of yards ahead of him.

On the whole there was a good deal of traffic all day between the fleet and the shore, steam launches, either hooded naval launches or open launches belonging to trading companies, passing continually to and fro. Some of these launches carried coal to make up for that burned by the warships during the day. One carried some women, who probably went to dine on one of the vessels, and one carried a ship's band that had doubtless been performing at some function ashore.

Work on the Novik.

Alongside the Novik we noticed a small boat with a red flag. We thought at first that this boat carried powder, but the extraordinary length of time it remained alongside the cruiser, the fact that no powder seemed to be passed into the vessel and the movements of the men in the boat led us to conclude afterward that below the boat was a diver who was searching for some leak or other defect in the Novik.

About 8 o'clock, just after we had finished dinner on board the Columbia, a sound of singing reached our ears, and, on going outside, we heard the Russian sailors chanting their night prayers. The "paternoster" in old Russian, the "Ave Maria" or a prayer corresponding to that favorite invocation of the Latin church, and finally short prayer for the czar. Softened by distance, the chants from the various ships blended together in one harmonious whole and sounded so romantic so reminiscent of convent schools of old Spain and of mediaevalism generally that even the chief engineer, a Scotchman of the unromantic name of Smith, was near being affected.

The night was dark, and the numerous lights twinkling all over the spacious bay marked the position of the Russian vessels.

As far as I am able I shall give other positions in the accompanying sketch. I am not quite sure of the perfect accuracy of this sketch, as some of the vessels may have moved during the dusk and as they all moved a good deal next day. I am prepared, however, to vouch for the general accuracy of the plan, which will make it clear to the reader later on that the Japanese selected the ships that were by their position most difficult of all to torpedo.

At 9 o'clock I sat down to finish the article about which I have already spoken, in which I have laid it down as a fundamental proposition that the Japanese would never attack Port Arthur. Somehow or other I had become convinced on this point after having heard the sailors say their night prayers. The Russians had evidently the fullest confidence in themselves or they could not pray so beautifully, and I felt as safe lying on the edge of that mighty fleet as I would have felt in the heart of London.

What increased my feeling of confidence, though it ought not to have done so, was the fact that the Russians seemed to think it unnecessary to make any considerable use of their searchlights. Previously they used to annoy the officers of merchant steamers by the way in which they blinded them with the flashlight, either until they were out of sight on the way to Chefoo or until they had entered the inner harbor of Port Arthur.

Flash of Searchlights.

On leaving Port Arthur for Chefoo the previous Friday I had seen for myself that a light was kept flashing on us till we were out of sight, but on our return we were not, I was told, subjected to such a long, continuous scrutiny, and on Monday night no light had been flashed on us at all up to the time which I have now reached.

At exactly 11:300 I was preparing to retire to bed for the night when I heard three muffled explosions, followed almost immediately by the discharge of small guns. Then arose from amid the blankets in an adjoining cabin the voice of Capt. Anderson, the skipper of the Columbia: "War's declared!" were the words he uttered, and seldom have I heard words so brimful of bitter irony.

If the captain had cursed the Russians for half an hour for disturbing him in his first sleep by their confounded practice firing he could not have conveyed a deeper impression of disgust. I thought it a confounded nuisance myself that the Russians should begin their practice at such a time; especially as the air was now very cold; but as I could not afford to miss even a merely spectacular display, I hastily pulled on my boots and overcoat and went on deck. There I saw nothing very extraordinary.

All the Russian vessels were now using their searchlights so that the sea around them shone like a sheet of silver. One or two searchlights carefully swept the shore, and especially the entrance to the inner harbor. One blazing eye glared at the Columbia for fully five minutes, making us all feel slightful uncomfortable, as if a policeman's bullseye lantern had been flashed in our faces or as if we were standing for photographs.

Strong, however, in the conviction of innocence, the little group on deck bore that blinding glare unflinchingly, making at the same time uncomplimentary remarks about the owner of that particular searchlight.

Some lights were directed upward at an angle of about 45 degrees and did not seem to be brought into requisition at all. I noticed that the lighthouse lamp burned brightly and that the guiding lights at the entrance of the harbor had not been extinguished.

Some warships were, however, in complete darkness, and if I did not know that it was all make believe I should have considered their appearance as awe inspiring. They had ceased to be ships and became dreadful black blotches on the water, still as death, but liable to burst at any moment into manifestations of hellish energy.

Sound of the Guns.

Meanwhile the firing of light guns—6-pounders, I should say—continued every two or three minutes, but the noise was nothing to what I had heard on other occasions of practice firing and the like, and I began to feel that the sight was not worth the inconvenience it caused me. I therefore returned to the saloon, where the captain asked me to join in a whiskey and soda he and some of his officers were having.

"Let us drink to the war just begun," quoth the captain, in his most ironical tone—Capt. Anderson is a master of delicate irony—and, laughing at the skipper's sally, we all drank to "the war just begun."

"Well, they're in desperate earnest tonight, anyhow," remarked the mate, as he turned to go. "You must have noticed that these first three explosions were submarine. Didn't you remark how the boat trembled? Quite a different thing, a submarine explosion, to an explosion that takes place above water."

"Yes," said the skipper, "they were submarine explosions right enough, these first three. Should say that one of their mines exploded."

The excitement of the Chinese crew caused us great amusement, and when the skipper discovered that one of them had lighted the compass and engine room telegraphs—which are, of course, only lighted when a vessel is going to sea—and had taken up his position at the wheel as if we were going off immediately, the laugh that went up from the ship's officers rang merrily over the bay.

I also laughed myself when the joke was explained to me, and on going forward and seeing the lamp that showed the compass throwing its pale light on the frightened face of the Chinaman who had perpetrated the joke I laughed again. I also felt quite pleased with myself for knowing so much more than this ignorant Chinaman and tried hard to induce the two Russian guards we had aboard that war had been declared.

But, although also somewhat excited, they were too cunning for me. "No, it's only practice," they said, gruffly.

At 12 o'clock the firing slackened and I came to the conclusion that I had had enough of it for one night. Later I heard the firing recommence, and I now noticed that somewhat heavier guns were being fired. I also heard the whizz of shells. In the early morning the chief officer told me a Russian officer had come aboard and wanted to say something, but could not manage to make himself understood, as he only spoke Russian, a language with which the chief officer is not acquainted.

Harbor is Blockaded.

Without stopping to take breath, the chief officer went on to tell me that two big battleships had taken up their position right opposite the entrance to the harbor.

"A most unusual thing," he added. "They must really have got a scare last night after all. The firing ceased, by the way, at about 3 this morning. These battleships I speak of came abreast of the entrance at 1 o'clock. At about 1:30 a number of young naval officers came aboard of us, evidently very excited, and one of them tried to talk to me in French, but as he always relapsed in his excitement into his mother tongue I could not make head or tail of what he said. He got so muddled up that he simply danced around the deck in pure madness."

There was no light in the cabin, but the reflection from the searchlights showed me that the officer's face was covered with perspiration. He seemed to be very excited. I asked him if he could speak German, and he said he could, and then went on to speak to me in Russian.

His words were:—"His excellency the viceroy has issued a decree ordering that no commercial ships leave or enter the harbor of Port Arthur."

He repeated this twice, and then, apologizing for disturbing me, he turned abruptly and disappeared.

I cannot say that I was in the least disturbed by this occurrence, for I saw nothing unusual in an order evidently issued with the object of keeping merchant steamers from getting into the way of the warships while the latter were engaged in maneuvers.

There was now no firing, but the searchlights of the vessels were as busy as they had been the night before. The position of some of the vessels had changed, and, true enough, as the chief officer had already informed me, there were two big men of war lying close to the mouth of the harbor with all their lights burning and their flashlights playing around them.

The lighthouse lamp had gone out, though it was still dark, but the guiding lamps burned brightly.

Position of Russian warships in outer harbor at Port Arthur at the time of the Japanese attack:
1. Rasboinik; 2. the Gilyak; 3. the Columbia; 4. the Novik; 5. the Boyarin; 6. the Petropavlovsk (admiral's flagship); 7. the Poltava; 8. the Sevastopol; 9. the Cesarevich; 10. the Peresvet (vice admiral's flagship); 11. the Retvizan; 12. the Pobieda; 13. the Bayan; 14. the Pallada; 15. the Diana; 16. the Askold; 17. the Angara (the volunteer fleet steamer which was converted into a cruiser).

USUAL ANCHORAGE FOR MEN-OF-WAR IN OUTER HARBOR

MANY BOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO CITY POSITIONS

New York Grand Jury Hears Evidence of Civil Service Corruption.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Corruption inside the civil service department, which has resulted, it is charged, in the appointment and promotion of hundreds of men in the police, fire and other municipal departments, is being investigated by the present grand jury.

The district attorney's office has been investigating the case for weeks and had intended asking for several indictments, but James E. Fitzpatrick, who says he paid $600 to secure a rerating by the police bureau after he had failed to pass the examination, today went into court with his own case and evidently upset the plans of District Attorney Jerome.

In the West Side court Fitzpatrick unfolded a startling story of an organized system of buying and selling appointments and promotions not only in the municipal departments, but in the customs house and postal service as well. Mr. Jerome refused to talk of the matter, but he admitted several arrests may be made.

William Duke is the man who is said to have sold the appointments and in the past two years, it developed in the hearing today, he has collected $200,000 for appointments and paid the same to higher officials of the city. He made the boast that he is protected and does not fear arrest. The revelations made today promise a greater sensation than any of those revealed by former probings of the reformers.

Duke is the manager of the stables of the New York Cab Company, in which Charles K. Lexow, Republican leader of the Twenty-second assembly district, is a heavy stockholder. Lexow's name has been connected with the scandal, Fitzpatrick claiming he was one of the men who made it possible, when the $600 was paid, for him to secure his rerating. Lexow tonight makes a vigorous denial of the charge.

Duke admitted in court today he took the $600 from Fitzpatrick to secure him a position on the police force.

ALEXANDER DODDS.

PRINCE PU LUN TSEE ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Prince Pu Lun Tsee, a nephew of the emperor of China, accompanied by a suite of 16 attendants, arrived here from San Francisco today. He was met at the depot by Col. T. W. Symons, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, who will be the personal representative of President Roosevelt during the prince's stay, and by the Chinese minister and attaches of the legation.

Vacation Trip of Pleasure.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line Steamers for Cincinnati Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 p. m. Fare, $5. Round trip, $12 and $14. Meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW IS TO BE REAFFIRMED

General Deficiency Appropriation Bill Is Passed by the Senate.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The general deficiency appropriation bill was passed by the senate today, leaving but one of the appropriation bills unacted upon by the body. A large number of amendments were adopted, among them one limiting the Chinese exclusion legislation to a reaffirmation of the exclusion law of 1902 and other existing exclusion laws.

An amendment which was accepted was that excluding Chinese and other aliens coming in as a result of agreements between other countries and steamship companies, having especial reference to a contract between the Cunard line and the government of Hungary to supply 30,000 immigrants to the steamship company.

THEY DIE TOGETHER.

Officer Shafer Is Killed While Arresting the Notorious Floyd Chapman.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 23.—(Special.)—News reached here today of a double killing at Ivydale, Clay county, on the Coal & Coke railroad, 60 miles north of this city. The victims are Floyd Chapman and an officer named Shafer. Chapman had been running a "blind tiger" for some time and Shafer was deputized to arrest him.

Shafer went into the place, but Chapman resisted arrest, and Shafer drew his revolver to compel him to submit. According to some accounts, Shafer fired first at Chapman and the latter, while dying, returned the fire, killing Shafer.

Fourteen Probably Perished.

MADRID, April 23.—A fall of earth occurred in the Cerro Plata quarter of the city today, burying 14 men, all of whom are believed to have been killed.

Stop suffering!

Sick or chronic headache yields instantly to DR. JAMES' MINIATURE HEADACHE POWDERS —4 doses 10 cents.

Try NEURALGYLINE for neuralgia, 25 cents.

Safe and sure—DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL.

"I cannot for the life of me understand," said the mate, "what they mean by placing these warships in such a position. Most extraordinary position! Sure enough they must have got a bad scare last night."

Then we tried to warm ourselves by walking up and down the deck. The moon was now shining. There was a light southerly breeze and a whitish mist lay on the horizon. The peacefulness of nature was in strong contrast to the agitation of man. It was long after the day had dawned before the Russian vessels ceased using their searchlights, and by that time the practiced eye of one of the officers of the Columbia had detected something unnatural in the position of the two warships lying at the harbor mouth. He was not very long in coming to a conclusion.

"They've had a collision or met with some accident," he said, "there can be no doubt about that. See the list that big one has got. Why, her name is nearly touching the water. And the other has a list aft. Besides they're both aground. There cannot be more than 17 feet of water there.

"By gosh! one of those Chinese boys told me just now two piecee ship strike together in nighttime, and you see he's perfectly right after all. There must have been a collision. But how the duce did he know it? And what do they all mean, I wonder, by dying their flags at the masthead?"

It took us some considerable time to realize that two of Russia's best and biggest battleships lay helpless almost within a stone's throw of us. Then we all exclaimed simultaneously:—"What will the Japanese do when they hear this?" and the answer each of us gave was that Japan would declare war at once if she heard it. By and by somebody suggested that perhaps the vessels had been torpedoed or had run on submarine mines, but that view was considered too far fetched, and the general opinion was that there had been a collision.

I, for one, was so convinced that this was the only rational explanation that I wrote out a telegram to be dispatched to The Gazette from Chefoo, and gave to a gentleman on board the ship with instructions to send it off on his return to Chefoo by the Columbia in case I did not see him previously.

Discuss the Disaster.

I did this because I felt sure that the tug would come along for us in a few moments and that I would have "tiffin" that day in Port Arthur.

After having made arrangements for the dispatch of this telegram I came on deck again and found that the excitement of the ship's officers about the torpedoed ships had only increased. It was generally recognized that the Russians would keep the news back for some time even if they had to cut all communication between Chefoo and Port Arthur and to administer repeated doses of quarantine to the Columbia and the other British ships in harbor.

"But the Japanese in Port Arthur will soon find out about it," said the mate, "and no power on earth will prevent them from carrying the news to Japan. They'd walk all the way to Korea; they'd go to sea in a 'sampan;' Japan is bound to know of this in a few days."

"And as soon as she knows of it she'll strike," remarked the second officer; "the

Continued on Tenth Page, Second Column.

COUNTY ASSESSOR VALUES MAGEE SCHOOL SITE AT $50,000

The assessor of real estate in the Twenty-second ward does not place so high a valuation on the Magee property as do the members of the central board of education who are trying to purchase it for the site of a new high school.

The central board committee has agreed to pay $300,000 for the property. When the county commissioners received the returns from the Twenty-second ward for the triennial assessment, they were surprised to find the Magee site turned in at a valuation of $50,000. These figures will doubtless be raised to a sum nearer the amount which has been offered for the plot.

PANAMA SHAREHOLDERS APPROVE CANAL SALE

Few Dissenting Votes—New Republic Clamoring for Her Part of Money.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, April 23.—The resolution of the Panama canal shareholders, ratifying the sale of the canal to the United States, was adopted almost unanimously. There were only five votes against it. The second Panama resolution was also adopted. There was only two dissenting votes. The meeting then adjourned. This completes the transfer of the canal to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The state department has been notified of the conclusion in Paris of the contract for the sale to the United States government by the Panama Canal Company of all its franchises and property on the isthmus. The money for the canal company will be paid over by the secretary of the treasury, it is understood. Secretary Hay himself will pay to the state of Panama the $10,000,000 to which it has become entitled. This payment will be made in Washington to Senor Arosamena, the newly appointed minister from Panama, as soon as the government of that state authorizes him by cable to accept the money. The authorities in Panama have become clamorous for this payment, as the money is needed to defray certain expenses already incurred in connection with the creation of the new state.

Messrs. Day and Russell, who represented the department of justice in the negotiations, have been in daily cable communication with Attorney General Knox, and the final steps in the negotiations were taken in accordance with his personal direction.

HAWKINS WILL NOT RESIGN.

Laura Biggar's Executor Withdraws Resignation Because Actress Is Near Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 23.—(Special.)—News received here today that Laura Biggar, who was the principal legatee under the will of the late Henry M. Bennett, the wealthy Pittsburgh theater owner, was at death's door, has induced executor John F. Hawkins to withdraw his application to be relieved of the trust.

Mr. Hawkins, who is city solicitor, feels that he should continue his executorship in view of the fact that under the will the city of Asbury Park will benefit to the extent of from $125,000 to $150,000 by the death of Miss Biggar, that amount having been willed to found a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

POSTMASTERS NAMED FOR PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Military secretary, with the rank of major general, Brig. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office; assistant adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general, Col. William F. Hall, assistant adjutant general. Postmasters—Pennsylvania, James E. Rupert, Conneautville; John H. Glasser, Monaca; West Virginia, James E. Houston, Davis; Charles M. Jenks, Tug River.

CONSTABLE ASSISTED POLICE AND WAS HIMSELF ARRESTED

Thomas Jones, a constable of the Thirteenth ward, attempted to assist the police yesterday by keeping a crowd back while an arrest was being made at Thirty-fourth and Butler streets. He volunteered to arrest Harry Smith, a sightseer, and when he wanted to place him in No. 5 patrol wagon, the police objected. The wagon drove off, Smith and the constable began fighting, and both were arrested by Policeman Alex. Cameron and locked up on charges of disorderly conduct.

Brother Denies Murder Charge.

Coroner McGeary yesterday committed Martin Stonice to jail to await the action of the coroner's jury upon the death of his brother, Joseph Stonice, who was shot in his room, at 333 Thirty-third street, Friday night. John Zoris and George Borchinus were held as witnesses to the murder. Martin Stonice denies that he killed his brother, but says his death was due to an accident.

CORNELL HONORED BY ITS PITTSBURGH SONS

Feast of Wit and Humor Follows the Annual Banquet Held at Monongahela Club.

Distinguished speakers, an enthusiastic audience of alumni and all the other requisites that go to make up a Cornell banquet, were present last evening at the annual dinner of the Cornell club of Western Pennsylvania, which was held at the Monongahela club, Fourth avenue and Wood street.

Between the usual lengthy service of the regular menu of the college alumni banquet and a menu much too abbreviated, the committee in charge of the Cornell dinner had chosen a golden mean. Perfect in its appointments the dinner satisfied the 150 Cornell alumni and their friends present, and made really their minds for the banquet of mental provender which was to follow.

"Alma Mater" springs instinctively to the Cornell man's imagination as the subject of the first toast. To it the response was made by Prof. P. C. H. Cothrell in a speech of which the ringing phrases will linger long in their memory. Director Arthur A. Hamerschlag of the Carnegie Technical schools spoke next. He told of the "University Man in Pittsburgh" and said that three great needs for him exist in the three things that a university cultivates—ideals, ideas and character. Prof. John A. Brashear followed in an address in which the scientific deeds of Pittsburgh were heralded and he closed his strong address with these words: "When all the politicians are dead and gone to the devil, Pittsburgh will still have something to record in the scientific attainments which have marked its progress."

"Under Two Flags" was the subject of an address by Harry W. Peck of the class of '00. Other speakers addressed the meeting informally.

The singing was a special feature. Mr. Blackhall and Cyril Scott were the special favorites and every member was provided with a book of Cornell songs.

The officers of the club are: George B. Dusinberre, '86, president; Francis W. H. Clay, '93; vice president; F. D. Newbury, '01, secretary; John A. Hunter, '00, treasurer; Edward L. Wilder, '02, assistant secretary; Harry W. Peck, '00, assistant treasurer.

The members of the committee that rendered the banquet a success follow: Edwin P. Young, '94; B. M. Sawyer, '92; Q. A. Scott, '94; A. W. Wyckoff, '99; S. B. Whinery, '99; William Metcalf, Jr., '01.

PRESIDENT OF CLOSED BANK IS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, April 23.—William M. Woods, president of the Federal bank, which was closed some time ago by the state banking department, was arrested today at the instance of Harris B. Alexander, who has brought suit against Woods to recover $1,726, which the plaintiff deposited in the Federal bank a day or two before it closed, upon the assurance of Woods that the Federal bank was solvent. Bail was fixed at $2,000.

HOW AN INVESTMENT OF TWO CENTS MAY SAVE HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS AND UNTOLD SUFFERING.

If you are a sufferer from catarrh or deafness, send a 2c stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., and they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands to be a positive cure for all forms of catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied and gives instant relief. Read what those say who have used this remedy.

"I have used your catarrh balm with untold satisfaction." J. H. McElree, 497 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.

"No question but what your Catarrh Balm is O. K." J. K. Thompson, 133 Hoyt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I feel like a new man since I used your balm." Henry M. Born, Chester, Ill.

"Since using your balm I can hear the clock tick for the first time in a year." Mrs. Sallie Hall, Salem, Ind., R. F. D. No. 2.

"It cured me of catarrh and I now keep your balm to prevent colds." Carl Wulsten, Chemist and Mining Engineer, Rosita, Col.

W. M. Laird Co.
404, 406, 408 Market St.

First Opening Of the New

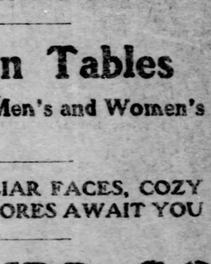
Spring Footwear

An array of shoe style and beauty never before met with in Pittsburgh, and that under circumstances that enable us to offer the most wonderful values shoe buyers have ever bought for a price.

Women's Oxfords

AT ONE DOLLAR
AT ONE-FIFTY
AT TWO DOLLARS
AT THREE DOLLARS

And on up to Five Dollars a Pair.



Embracing the dressiest and the daintiest conceptions of fashion in foot apparel yet brought out, in either bright or dull finished, or the reigning shades of tan leathers.

Special note must be made of the famous

Dorothy Dodd Shoes and Oxfords for Women

The sale of which we control, and which are more popular than ever this season, $2.50, $3.00 and a few styles at $3.50.

Men's Oxfords

AT TWO FIFTY
AT THREE DOLLARS
AT FOUR DOLLARS
AT FIVE DOLLARS

And on up to Six Dollars a pair.

That not alone bear the stamp of style but the trademark of such well-known makers as Edwin Clapp, Thomas Cort, Strong & Garfield, E. H. Stetson—trademarks that mean all that is best in shoes for men.

Our Bargain Tables

Show hundreds of pairs Men's and Women's Oxfords at half price.

QUICK SERVICE, FAMILIAR FACES, COZY AND COMFORTABLE STORES AWAIT YOU

W. M. LAIRD CO.

404, 406, 408 Market St.

It's a Laundry, Not a Sawmill

Our Inspectors

Are a big factor in our business—no laundry leaves our establishment without being first inspected—a premium is put on careful, conscientious work.

Particular dressers will kindly make a note of this, and if they are not already our patrons, it will be worth their while to try us.

BRACE BROS.
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
PITTSBURGH
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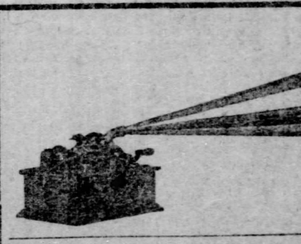
Suits, gloves and other cleanable apparel cleaned by us and made new.



$1 DOWN $1 WEEK

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The Pittsburgh Phonograph Co.,
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OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Means Health All the Time if You Drink

CRYSTAL WATER

Crystal Water keeps the system impregnable against disease gearms. That's a wonderful protection—who will say not a protection worth many times the cost of Crystal Water? Means no Typhoid—no doctors' bills.

Crystal Water is THE WORLD'S ONE ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER—doubly distilled, re-aerated and put up in sterilized bottles.

Pure Water is undoubtedly a health-builder.

You'll be glad there's a Crystal.

Order Crystal Water by Postal, or by 'Phone—Bell 2561 Grant, or P. & A. 1295 Main.
Delivered as desired without extra charge.

CRYSTAL WATER CO., 902-904 FIFTH AVE.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

KIRALFY'S COSTUME CO.,
Late of New York City.
FANCY DRESSES,
Wigs and Beards of Every Description.
204 FIFTH AVENUE.
Cor. Market Street.
Madame Jennie Kiralfy, Pres.

If You Want to Hear
Wear GAULT'S TELEPHONE EAR DRUM
If they were not the best, we couldn't afford to tell you so. GAULT'S TELEPHONE EAR DRUM CO., 16 Boreston Ave., Station C, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS.

BROKE THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO

Players Carried Off Nearly All the Profits from the Tables.

$200,000 WON IN HALF HOUR

Because of the Severe Winter Riviera Has Been Crowded — Ex-President Steyn Visits Paul Kruger—Strange Story of Crime.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, April 23.—Because of the severe winter the Riviera has been crowded with guests as never before in its history. During the last two months it has been absolutely impossible for any one to get a room in a hotel near any of the fashionable places. Gambling at Monte Carlo has been heavier than at any time during the last ten years, but it is reported that, strange to say, the players have carried off nearly all profits.

The other night one table in the Casino lost $200,000 in less than half an hour, owing to the extraordinary run of black, which came out twenty-three times in succession. Everyone piled his money on black time after time, and the enormous struggling crowd in vain fought to approach the table. As a result of this string of bad luck to the bank not a single suicide has taken place in the principality of Monaco since last year.

Among interesting visitors to the Prince of Monaco's highly favored domain, where, by the way, the weather has been perfect, is M. Kurino, who was the Japanese Minister to the court of St. Petersburg down to the hour when negotiations yielded place to war. The Marquis Carlo Rudini and Archduke Ferdinand d'Este are among more recent arrivals, but the Russian element that took so large a part in the social life of the town is, saving the invalid contingent, conspicuous by its absence.

Steyn Visited Kruger.

The Princess Hohenlohe, who is noted for her many gifts as a sportswoman, has been seen to great advantage at the tir-aux pigeons, where she has vanquished some notable sportsmen after a hard-fought contest.

Ex-President Steyn has been staying on the Riviera, and has visited ex-President Kruger at the Villa Gena, near the Italian frontier of Menton-Garavan. They say that Mr. Kruger will bring his long residence on the Riviera to a close in May and will return to Holland. The rumors relating to his health are not well founded, but it cannot be denied that he is growing very feeble.

Queen Alexandra of England has made amethysts all the rage in Paris just now. The Queen of Italy has ordered from a noted Parisian jeweler an exceedingly fine set, the value of which is said to be several hundred thousand francs. In the eighteenth century amethysts were highly esteemed, and Queen Charlotte's necklace of amethysts was famous all over Europe, although its value at that time was only estimated at $10,000.

Superstitious people believe that the purple stone sharpens the wit and turns away evil thoughts. It was a favorite gem with the Romans. Pliny endowed it with marvelous virtues and considered that if engraved with the sun and the moon it was an infallible charm against witchcraft.

May Have Been Hired to Murder.

The report of an extraordinary and mysterious crime comes from Ecully, a suburb of Lyons. A young man named Coindre, employed by a rich silk manufacturer, Des Georges, while alone in the mansion of the manufacturer was attacked by several men. After he had been stunned he was placed in a box, a rope was tied around it and the men dragged it out into the garden and pushed it into a pond where they allowed it to remain under water for several minutes.

Thinking that the man inside must then be dead the men pulled it out and looked inside. Finding that their victim was still alive they again put him inside the box, and, after doubling him up at the bottom, beat him with sticks and tried to smother him by piling on top half a dozen wet silk dresses, after which they nailed down the lid.

In this terrible position the young man was left for over thirty hours until his sister, who is housekeeper for M. Des Georges, returned and found a slip of paper with the words: "Coindre has been killed. Look for his body." She quickly called in the neighbors and began a search. In the garden they found an old wooden box, reeking with water, and when they opened this they found the doubled-up body of Coindre, bound hand and foot. His hands and face were one mass of scratches and bruises. He was quite insensible, though still breathing. After several hours he recovered sufficiently to give the police an account of his treatment, and a description of his assailants, none of whom has, however, yet been arrested.

Nothing was stolen from the house, and it is believed tht the thugs were hired by a woman whom Coindre had jilted a short time previously.

CALULATED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

Strong Local Company Organized to Sift Good Stocks From Bad.

Col. George C. Buell, an expert promoter and a recognized authority on corporation law, has organized The Pittsburgh Publicity and Promotion Company, to be incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $10,000. The purpose of the new company is to promote worthy enterprises and to place on the market the stocks, bonds and other securities of municipalities, banks, trust companies, railways, industrial, mining concerns, etc. The company will not act as fiscal agent but will simply act as a medium for bringing together the investor and the owner.

The new corporation will prove a great boon to investors and has the hearty support and indorsement of the local bankers and financial interests generally. Before offering for sale any stock or other security The Pittsburgh Publicity and Promotion Company will make a thorough expert examination of the merits of the enterprise, its regularity and legal status, the value of its assets and its prospective earnings. The approval of any stock or security by this company will be given only after the most rigid and thorough expert investigation and will be a guarantee of its soundness and good faith.

On the one hand the company protects the public from wild-cat speculation and provides investments that have been proved safe, conservative and profitable, and on the other hand it provides a channel through which worthy enterprises may be put before the public with the indorsement of a responsible and disinterested financial institution, specially equipped to investigate and specially competent to pass upon its merits.

Col. Buell, who is at the head of the new company, is well known in local financial circles as a successful and experienced promoter of high-class enterprises and enjoys the fullest confidence of all who know him. He was engaged in the practice of law for 20 years and made a specialty of mining, railroad and corporation law. He is therefore, peculiarly fitted to get at all the facts regarding a stock company offering its securities for sale, and to place new enterprises on a safe and successful footing. Associated with Col. Buell in the new company will be a number of Pittsburgh's best known business and financial men.

The office of The Pittsburgh Publicity and Promotion Company is in the Farmers Bank building, room 912. Any person looking for a safe and profitable investment can obtain from Col. Buell the fullest information regarding a number of very desirable stocks, which its company has investigated and found worthy of recommendation.

Try 50c Business Men's luncheon, at Colonial Hotel.

EYE-WITNESS DETAILS STORY OF FIERCE BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR

Continued From Ninth Page.

two fleets are now on an equality as regards battleships, and the Japanese are not likely to give Russia time to repair these two."

This was the tone of our conversation as we walked the deck in the faint gray, chilly dawn of that bleak winter morning. We could never get away from the one point, and we were so overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster that we could only converse about it in monosyllables. These monosyllables generally constituted abrupt and sometimes profane exclamations, expressive of the gigantic nature of this misfortune that had overtaken the Russian fleet, of the great chance the Japanese had got, of the certainty of war.

Never was there such unanimity of opinion on board a ship. It was so perfect that nobody listened to anybody else. Each jerked out explanations absolutely identical with those jerked out by his neighbor, and then, after brooding over his own remark for a few moments in silence and taking yet another long, searching look at the disabled battleships, repeated the same remark in another form. It did not seem to strike any of us at the time that this was an absurd form of conversation.

When the light became stronger we could see that the forts had been manned during the night, rather a strange thing, we thought. In some places where there were galleries long lines of men were visible, and the heads of others peeping above the breastworks showed that all the fortress artillerymen must have turned out.

On the highest point of Golden Hill fort stood a large group of men, probably high officers, all scanning the horizon with glasses. That group stood there throughout all the anxious hours that followed as long as the Columbia remained in Port Arthur. One of the group resembled the viceroy in the general contour of his figure, but on account of the distance I could not say for certain.

Spanish Ships Seen.

I afterward found that one of the Japanese passengers on board the Columbia arrived independently at the same conclusion.

By and by the sun rose, and, owing to the high mist that lay upon the water, it was very round and red, looking for all the world like a redhot cannon ball.

"That's an ominous sign," I remarked (the rising sun being the flag of Japan), but nobody took any notice of this attempt at a witticism.

The sun revealed a strange sight, namely, four vessels lying about five miles off and apparently cruisers. These could not be Russians; what on earth were they? The ship's telescope soon conveyed to us the astounding information that they flew the flag of the Rising Sun. They were calmly lying there, probably trying to find out through their glasses the exact amount of damage that their torpedo boats had done.

I became fully convinced, after a few minutes' consideration, that these vessels could not be supported by the Japanese fleet. They were simply a few prowlers that had come to do damage and then rush off. And apparently they had done damage, for it could no longer be doubted that it was the torpedo boats that accompanied them which had attacked the Russians the previous night.

I am not pro-Japanese, but I must confess that the audacity of this first terrific strike fairly took away my breath. I turned to have another look at the torpedoed vessels and noticed how the men were gathered together with white, scared faces on the deck. There seemed to be no captain, no officers and no order. The men were no longer important parts of a formidable fighting machine; they were a mob—a silent, scared mob—looking with terror toward the abyss from which the monsters of the night had emerged.

Some of them, it is true, still seemed to go about their various duties in a mechanical manner, and I particularly remember seeing the cook of one of the big torpedoed battleships throwing steps over the side. I do not think that I or any of my friends on board the Columbia felt glad at the terrific blow the Russian navy had received. There was something so pathetic in the helplessness and in the unnatural position of these tremendous engines of war which had been so suddenly disabled that we all remained looking on in silence.

Togo's Plan Divulged.

Then we began to notice that a big cruiser on our left had also a suspicious list and an awkward appearance, and soon a man who passed us in a launch told us that she, too, had been torpedoed. The same man caused us some perturbation of mind by remarking that the whole Japanese fleet was coming up and that if we did not move out at once we would find ourselves right in the line of fire.

As we had already been told to not leave the port and as any attempt to move at all might draw us the fire of the forts, we felt in a difficult position.

Meanwhile the Japanese cruisers, having made a very long, leisurely survey of the Russians, went away slowly, and the whole Russian fleet got up steam, weighed anchor and started in pursuit. It is a singular instance of the effect of habit that on weighing anchor the Russian sailors very carefully cleaned all dirt from the anchor chain, as if they could not perform that operation at a more convenient time.

Meanwhile, the Russian ships hastily threw overboard bedding and furniture, which was at once seized upon by eager Chinese sampan men. I noticed one man paddling ashore with something that looked like a ping-pong table, and several went very far out in their quest for booty.

They all disappeared very quickly, however, when the shells began to fall. But no shells fell just then, for the Japanese cruisers soon withdrew and the Russians at once followed them. This was about 8 o'clock. Admiral Togo probably wanted to lure the Russians outside and to fight them in the open. He did not succeed.

The attention of those on board the Columbia was temporarily withdrawn from these great events by the appearance of the doctor, who declared the quarantine at an end, but who could give us no information as to whether we could leave or not. He said he would go ashore and inquire.

I forgot to say that even before daybreak the Russian torpedo boats had swarmed out to the number of 14, but they seemed to follow in the wake of the warships like a brood of chickens running after a hen. Their commanders had gloomy countenances, and some of them leveled their glasses at us and inspected us carefully, as if they were not sure but that we might be a Japanese war vessel.

The Russian fleet returned about 10 o'clock, and soon after 16 Japanese war vessels, five of them clearly battleships, appeared in a long line on the horizon. Things now looked desperate for us on the Columbia, and our captain took down the quarantine flag and ran up the signal, "Will you give me permission to leave?"

The Columbia Is Hit.

The soldiers we had on board got a little excited when they saw the quarantine flag taken down, and wanted an explanation. I tried to pacify them as best I could. I also tried to distract their attention by pointing out to them the Japanese vessels on the horizon. They laughed at me and said they were only Russian vessels.

No answer was signalled to the Columbia, but after awhile a naval officer came on board and requested us to move. The captain wanted to know if he might move to Chefoo, but the officer said no; he had better not leave Port Arthur until permission was signalled to him from the shore. He might, however, have the kindness to move just a little out of the way, as a cruiser wanted to take up its position in the place the Columbia occupied.

After saying something in a low tone to the soldiers the naval officer left the ship.

Then Capt. Anderson gave orders to get under way, and while the necessary preparations were being made I noticed a bright flash from the side of one of the Japanese vessels, and, pulling out my watch, saw that it was exactly a quarter past eleven. The report came some seconds after, and about the same time a big shell, which I should say was a 12-inch one, dropped into the small space of sea intervening between the torpedoed battle ships and the group of frightened looking torpedo boat destroyers.

This shell was evidently intended for the battle ships, and it went so near its mark that it must have splashed them with spray from the big liquid column that shot from the sea at the point where the projectile touched the water. All the Japanese ships now opened fire while running southwest in fine order, and the Russian vessels returned the compliment.

The Novik and some other cruisers made a fine show, but the war ships simply revolved without changing their position and seemed to be placed at a disadvantage by reason of the cramped space and of the consequent danger of running ashore. I must confess, however, that I was not calm enough to watch the fight with the very detailed report of it.

The reason of this was that we were running parallel with a Russian cruiser, which drew on us the fire of the Japanese. Our captain had mounted the biggest British ensign, thinking perhaps, for drowning men grasp at straws, that the Japanese might refrain from firing on it out of friendliness and the Russians out of fear; but so far as the Japanese were concerned the captain was out in his calculations, for their shells fell very close.

A fragment of a shell made a small hole in the deck forward, another fragment is said to have torn the flag and the writer has a third fragment in his pocket at the moment of writing. Most of the officers are furnished with similar relics.

In the Midst of Battle.

Before the engagement began I had been reflecting with exultation that there was a chance of my getting to Chefoo before any other war correspondent, but when the shells began to sing through the air and raise huge pillars of water before, behind and close to both sides of the ship. I forgot all about that matter, or if I reflected on it at all it was only to curse my luck at failing in a fight which was not mine.

One of the ship's officers put it well when he said that he would not mind getting killed if he were a sailor on board one of the cruisers, but that it was a miserable death to be smashed by a stray shell.

First of all I went as far aft as I could. I don't know why, but I had a kind of vague idea that if the front part of the ship were blown away I could hang on to the rear. Here I found Chief Engineer Smith, his face of quite unusual pallor, one side of it splashed with powder or some black stuff shot by a shell that had burst near the screw, and the other glistening with perspiration.

Mr. Smith did not seem to hear the consolatory remarks I addressed to him, but in spite of his glassy stare and very preoccupied manner he showed he was aware of my presence by telling me in extremely emphatic language the sort of fool I was for not going ashore in the doctor's boat.

The Chinese passengers and crew were crouched behind the little wooden structure that formed the saloon and the cabins, and they seemed to think that they were quite safe there. One of them said to the ship's officers: "Why you standee out there in open? All right here," and seemed hurt and astonished when they saw that none of us accepted the invitation to get under cover.

Nevertheless I must say that I always breathed more freely whenever I got behind something, no matter what it was. But, of course, there was always present in my mind the terrible certainty that there was no longer any cover, no more protection. A glance at the terrific splashes made by the shells that fell around showed me that if one of these formidable missiles fell on the Columbia it would squelch the boat as effectually as a thousand tons of lead would squelch an egg.

As the mate remarked, one of these things would come in at one end of the boat and go out at the other and a little yellow smoke would be all that would be left of the ship and her living cargo. But in spite of this uncomfortable conviction I had at times the strongest possible inclination to go below, to get down to the very bottom of the boat. The chief engineer also seemed to have the same inclination, for I caught him once hesitating at the top of the ladder which he clutched with a grasp of iron.

Dodging the Shells.

He did not descend, however. As he afterward told me, he saw there was no good in doing so, and that indeed there was a better chance on deck than below.

Between the cabins aft and those forward there is an open space, and I suddenly took it into my head to traverse this space in order to join the other officers, who were all gathered together at the other extremity of the boat. I did so, running as quickly as my legs could carry me, as if I was running from one certain shelter to another and might be caught half way across if I did not hurry. Of course I did not reason about the matter. My legs simply ran off with me.

Outside the saloon on the side facing the forts I found our two Russian soldiers crossing themselves at a great rate and praying fervently. A few minutes before they had gone forward with their rifles and wanted the captain to stop the boat, but I had explained to them that we were going just a little further to be out of the way of the shells; that in doing so we were only obeying the orders we had just received from the last naval officer who had visited us and that directly we rounded that point yonder we would drop anchor.

This pacified the soldiers and probably saved the captain and some of his officers from being shot. The soldiers seemed to highly appreciate the idea of getting away from the shells, and when the latter fell like rain around us they were too much occupied in prayer to pay any attention to external things. After a while one of them completely disappeared, going down below, probably in obedience in that blind instinct of self-preservation which all of us found it so hard to struggle against and which the Chinese so cheerfully obeyed.

He reappeared when all was over and we had almost lost sight of land, but neither he nor his companion caused us any further trouble.

I shall go back, however, to my reaching the shelter of the forward set of cabins. In the unprotected space in front of them I found the captain and the rest of the officers grouped together, wild-eyed, pallid and silent. The quartermaster was at the wheel.

The mate casually threw a rope end overboard with the object, as he afterward told me, of having something to hold on to in case the ship was struck. At the same time I conceived the brilliant idea of throwing some woodwork overboard and jumping into the sea after it. How fine it would be to swim ashore—we were running very close to the shore—with the assistance of this woodwork.

Shells Dropping Near.

As my imagination dwelt on this flattering prospect a large shell dropped on the spot where I imagined myself to be swimming and caused me to hastily abandon the idea. One of the officials said he thought it best to run the Columbia ashore, but as the shells were bursting more thickly on the beach and on the face of the cliffs than on the line we were taking, this plan was not adopted.

As a matter of fact, we did the best thing we could under the circumstances. We ran between two lines of shells, the shells intended for the Russian fleet, which went too far, and the shells intended for the forts, which fell short.

One of the shells knocked off a funnel of the Askold, leaving that vessel with four funnels; another hit the Sevastopol at the base of one of the funnels, covering that vessel with a dense cloud of black smoke, from which, however, she seemed to emerge uninjured. Several other Russian vessels were struck, but none seemed to sustain any serious damage.

So much for the first line of Japanese shells.

As for the second line—that intended for the forts—a good many shells fell short, as I have already remarked, many bursting in the sea close to the shore and many striking the hillside and raising clouds of yellow dust or smoke. Two or three burst on the very summit of the forts. One exploded a magazine on old hill fort, raising an enormous column of smoke.

While pouring in these generally well directed shells the Japanese vessels kept advancing southwest, afterward wheeling round and returning along a line almost parallel to that by which they had come.

If I had been in a place of safety I should have admired their perfect order and the gracefulness with which they carried out their evolutions.

On the other hand the Russian fleet seemed to maneuver clumsily. It fired enough, however, even the torpedoed battleships using their guns, but none of the Japanese seemed to be damaged. The forts did not fire very frequently, and did not, I think, do much damage. Whenever the 63-ton guns commanding the entrance to the harbor let fly at the Japanese there was a violent vibration in the air and a crackling sound which was especially terrifying.

After about half an hour of the sort of experience that I have been trying to describe the Columbia got clear of the rival fleets. The whole engagement lasted about 45 minutes.

Both Sides on Board.

For some time after we had got out of reach of the shells we still felt uneasy, for a shot from the forts or a Russian torpedo boat might still overtake us; but when a considerable interval had elapsed and nothing of the kind happened, we began to pluck up courage and to think that we were very fine fellows after all.

The Russian soldiers still remained with us, of course. There had been some talk of putting them ashore somewhere in a boat, but as they did not object to being carried away, why, we did not trouble ourselves any more about them. I felt sorry for the poor fellows, however, and went to see them. They were sitting on the deck with stolid, expressionless faces, across which a smile flitted as I approached.

We had on board three Japanese passengers, one of whom was from Dalny, spoke some Russian, and was, I should imagine, from his cast of countenance, one of the many Japanese touts that are to be found in Liao-Tung.

This Japanese was speaking to the Russian soldiers when I came along. What he was saying I do not know, but it is a significant fact, which I might mention here, that this Japanese used to amuse himself with these soldiers while we were in quarantine in a way that did not say very much for the soliers' self-respect. The Russian soldier is the simplest and most gullible individual on earth. Anybody even an enemy, can make a fool of him. I shall give an instance of what I mean.

When I found myself in quarantine in the Columbia I determined to send a message to Chefoo by another boat which was leaving. I prepared my message and called a sampan, or Chinese boat. The guards forbade this boat to approach, so I had to resort to a little strategy.

His Despatch Sent.

It was the simplest kind of startegy, such as would not for a moment deceive the dullest soldier in Japan. I engaged one of the soldiers in conversation and gave him a cigarette. One of my friends gave the other some liquor, which he went below to drink. While our two guards were thus employed my letter was flung overboard in an empty cigar box containing a little money; the "sampan" man approached with impunity, got the letter, took it to its destination and brought back a receipt for it without the soldiers suspecting anything.

Why the man I was conversing with did not suspect anything passes my comprehension, for no less than four Chinese "boys" came to him on one occasion to tell him that his breakfast was ready below, although it was not breakfast time and although these "boys" had never before shown themselves so pressing.

After our escape I approached these soldiers and pointed out to them that they were going to Chefoo and that they could go to their consul there. They did not seem to know what a consul was, and they innocently asked if there were Russian soldiers in Chefoo. This was the last I saw of them. I believe that the British consul at Chefoo explained the fact of their appearance in Chefoo on board a British steamer to his Russian colleague, with the object of preventing if possible, their being treated as deserters on their return to Porth Arthur; but I am afraid that consular recommendations will have little weight with the Russian military authorities.

All these things came under my own observation on February 8. I have since, however, heard other things that might be given place here. I have just seen a man who was on board the Petropavlovsk when the torpedoing took place. He heard the submarine explosion, went on deck and was laughed at by the officers when he asked what had happened. "It's only practice," they said. He told me that the Japanese in the torpedo-boats cheered as they went away. They had good reason to do so.

FRANCIS MCCULLAGH.

Lebaudy Offers to Settle.

PARIS, April 23.—(Copyright Cable.)—M. Jacques Lebaudy has put an end to litigation with members of the crew of the Frasquita by tendering them $10,000 in settlement of all claims, the only condition being that M. Lebaudy's title of emperor of Sahara be recognized in the receipt for the money. All actions pending against him have been consequently annulled.

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Women's $4.00 Shoes and Oxfords—latest Spring styles in all fashionable leathers—now $2.50

Men's $5.00 Shoes in all the new lasts—all styles of leather, now $3.00

Boys' $3.00 Shoes, including the famous Academy shoes, in all new Spring styles, now $1.90

Men's and Children's $3.00 Shoes all kinds and styles for Spring, now $1.75

Women's 75c Goodyear Glove Rubber Co.'s Rubbers, strictly first quality, now 40c

Misses' 50c Rubbers, Goodyear Glove Co.'s make, now 30c

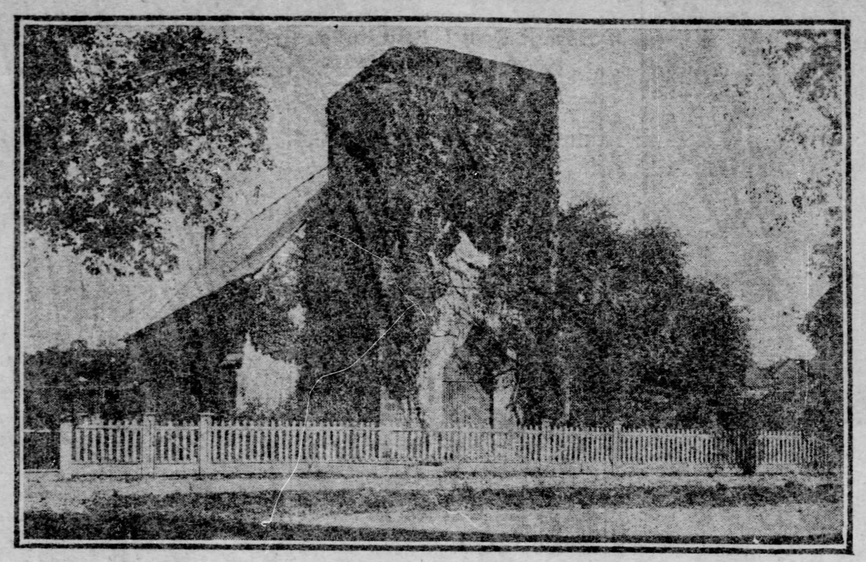
Children's 45c Rubbers, first quality, Goodyear Glove Rubber Co.'s make, now 25c

THE BODY OF GRACE GREENWOOD IS LAID TO REST AT NEW BRIGHTON

Famous Writer of Children's Stories Is Buried at Old Home.

SCENE OF HER FIRST SUCCESS

It Was in Western Pennsylvania That the Gifted Woman Started on Her Literary Career That Was Known on Two Continents.



The New Brighton Church Where Services Were Held Over Grace Greenwood.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., April 23.—With a simplicity strangely out of keeping with her brilliant literary career, the remains of Grace Greenwood, the authoress, correspondent, poetess and editress, who, in private life was Mrs. Sara Jane Clarke Lippencott, were brought here from New Rochelle, N. Y., where she died Wednesday, and interred this morning in the family lot in Grove cemetery beside the remains of her father and mother. Services had been held at New Rochelle at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her son-in-law, Herbert Winslow, accompanied the remains, but her daughter, Mrs. Annie Winslow, was unable to come on account of illness.

The train carrying the body of the gifted authoress arrived at New Brighton at 9 a. m. Her brother, Attorney Albert H. Clark of New Brighton, and a number of friends who had known her when she lived here, and was making her debut into the literary world, were at the station. The Hon. C. C. Townsend, Mr. E. P. Townsend, Joseph Mayer and J. Frank Miner, four of New Brighton's most prominent men, tenderly lifted the casket into the hearse. It was not opened.

On account of a liking on the part of her brother, Mr. Clarke, for absolute simplicity, the coffin was lowered into the grave at once when the cemetery was reached. No minister was present and no choir.

Began Work at New Brighton.

Although Grace Greenwood was not born in New Brighton it was here that she wrote her first stories and poems, which were immensely popular from the beginning. Here, for about 10 years, she lived in the springtime of her life, not leaving until she married Mr. Lippencott and moved to the nation's capital. It was in New Brighton that she not only became famed as a writer, but here also, riding over the hills and shady roads of Beaver county, mounted on her favorite horse, she imbibed and developed that love of nature which so strongly characterizes and makes delightful many of her works.

She was a famous horsewoman. Scarcely a fair day, and on many dreary

The Late Grace Greenwood.

ones, the older people of the town tell of her dashing out, her horse going at full speed. It was after one of these rides, when scarcely 20 years of age, that she wrote the poem "The Horseback Ride," which to this day stands as one of the cleverest productions of her pen. She was fearless of horses and never lost her love for them. Only three weeks before her death her horse ran away while she was driving in New Rochelle. When it had been subdued she calmly entered the carriage again and drove home, while the lady who was with her went on a car.

Born in New York State.

Grace Greenwood was born in Pompey, N. Y., September 23, 1823. She was the daughter of Dr. Thaddeus Clarke. Her family moved frequently about the state, but she obtained her scholastic training at a private school near Rochester, N. Y. When about 20 years of age they moved to New Brighton where her father practiced medicine until death claimed him. They lived in the house adjoining the Christ Episcopal church, where later she was married at one of the most brilliant weddings the town has ever known. The house still stands in Third avenue, being now occupied by Dr. T. L. Blacklidge.

She began her literary career soon after reaching here, her writings attracting wide attention as early as 1843, the first year of her residence here. Her contributions appeared frequently in the New York Mirror, at that time controlled by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis. She also contributed to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. For some time she wrote over her own signature—Sara Jane Clarke—not adopting the pen name by which she is so widely known until 1848.

Almost at once the gifted writers in the east took notice of the western authoress and extended invitations to her to visit them. She spent some time with Annie C. Lynch, a well-known writer of New York, and later spent much of her time in Washington with relatives.

Here she became acquainted with Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell, and later visited all of them at their homes and enjoyed their friendships. At first these literary acquaintances knew her only as Sara Jane Clarke, and, knowing she was from the west, all inquired of her whom was Grace Greenwood. She afterward told of this with great glee, and said they had unknowingly paid her the greatest of compliments.

Was a Brilliant Talker.

She was of rather a retiring disposition and devoted the greater part of her time to her works; but when she did venture into society she was charming. She was a brilliant girl, as witty and charming as she was handsome. John Broughton wrote to N. P. Willis: "The only person I am disposed to think, write or talk about at present is your dazzling, bewitching correspondent, Grace Greenwood. Who is she? There is a splendor and a dash about her pen that carry my fastidious soul captive by a single charge."

Whittier spoke of her "earnest individuality, her warm, honest, happy, hopeful, human heart; her scorn of shows and pretense, her quick, generous, womanly instincts and enthusiasms." She read and lectured to the soldiers, and Lincoln called her "The Patriot."

While she spent so much of her time in Washington, where she became a journalist and wrote for New York, Chicago and California papers, she became a social favorite in the more sober class of society. She was intimate with Clay, Webster and Calhoun, while it is said Gov. Chase of Ohio proposed marriage to her a dozen times. Once, long afterward, she was at his home, when he pointed to the opposite end of the table and said: "There is where your place should be."

Was a Friend of Dickens.

In 1852 she went to Europe, where she spent 15 months gathering material for future use. She spent much of this time as a guest at the home of Dickens. Her "Victoria, Queen of England," gained wide popularity in England and won for the writer an encomium from the sovereign herself.

Returning to America, she in 1853 became editress of the Little Pilgrim, the earliest juvenile periodical in America. It was published by Leander K. Lippincott at Philadelphia. The same year she became engaged to and married Mr. Lippincott. The wedding took place in the quaint, English-styled Christ Episcopal church, next door to her home in New Brighton. Great preparations were made for it, and the popular girl, who had warded off matrimony until nearly 30, entered into that stage of her life triumphantly. Everybody in New Brighton was there. White crash was laid from her home to the church, that the bride and her attendants might not soil their gowns. This was the first time the custom had been seen here and occasioned no end of comment. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor and the wedding was the second of three occurring almost immediately upon the completion of the new church. The ceremony was followed by a big wedding supper, to which many were bidden.

Removed to Washington.

After that Grace Greenwood called New Brighton her home no longer, going to Washington to live. She at once became prominent in the literary and social life of the capital. She was the first Washington correspondent of prominence, although her writings illustrate almost every style and exhibited a marked vein of romance and outdoor life. It is there, too, that she is remembered as the first woman to lecture before college lyceums.

To the time of her death her pen never lost its charm, and only a week before her death a New York paper to which she had contributed often tried to induce her to write an article for them, but she refused.

Of late she lived in quiet retirement in New Rochelle, largely due to ill health, for she had been a martyr to paroxysms of asthma for many years. She visited Europe often of late years in search of health.

Some of her best-known works are "Greenwood Leaves," "Poems," "Recollections of My Childhood," "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in England," "Merry England," "History of My Pets," "Stories from Famous Ballads" and "Stories and Sketches."

SODA FOUNTAINS PREPARED TO FIZZ

In a Few Days There Will Be a Rush of Thirsty for Cooling Drinks.

MANY NEW COMBINATIONS

White-Coated Clerks Are Getting Into Practice—Imitation Mint Julep Will Be a Feature This Summer—Large Sums Invested in the Fountains.

The fizz of the soda-water fountain is beginning to be heard throughout the land. The soda clerk is practicing the newest "wink," and all this in anticipation of the summer season which, despite the whims of the weather man, seems to be now at hand. The action of the license court in holding over the brewers for from 10 to 15 days after May 1 is also largely responsible for the active preparations being made by soda dispensers throughout the county. There will be plenty of thirsts to be quenched, and all this indicates a joyous opening of the season—for the man with a fountain.

While many new drinks, including an imitation mint julep which cools without confusing, will await the temperance man at his favorite tippling place, the old decoctions will still be in order. The egg sherry will be there to gladden the heart of the nice girl who wants to be just a bit blase, and, as in the days of yore, the man with the florid complexion can nod knowingly to the clerk and get his "coffee."

Hundreds of gallons of sweet, sour and varied drinks are served at the local soda fountains daily, and even throughout the winter many of the downtown places are well patronized. But it is when the robins begin to gather around E. M. Bigelow's statue and the baseball fan hies himself to Exposition park that the real rush begins.

A downtown druggist who was a soda clerk before crushed fruits and shaved ice came into vogue yesterday explained the remarkable advancement of the soda water business.

"It hasn't been many years since a nice glass of cream soda was quite the caper for a young beau out for a walk with his fair one. Then the syrups began to be offered in greater varieties, until they ran the gamut from the lemon of the land to the nectar of the gods. By and by they began to switch in the ice cream, and thus began the propagation of a crop of ice cream soda fiends that is ever multiplying. Today the modern soda fountain, as you see it in the best drugstores and confectioneries, costs a small fortune. Its working board, or part under the counter, is even more complete than the finest bar, and you can get anything you want (strong alcoholic beverages barred except to friends) from the soda clerk in his immaculate white coat and apron."

SENSATIONAL CASE IN LONDON POLICE COURT

Detectives, Whose Business Is to Create Cause for Divorces, Answer Charges.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, April 23.—At Bow street police court today Henry Slater, head of the best known private detective agency in England, was held in heavy bail, charged with conspiring to pervert the due course of justice. With him in the dock were Albert Osborne, his lawyer, and two private detectives employed by Slater. They also were put under heavy bail. The case is the sequel to a sensational divorce suit in which Slater was employed to secure evidence against the husband. A decree was obtained last November but the authorities became suspicious, and after a rehearing this week the decree was rescinded, the jury finding that the husband was induced through the agency of Slater and Osborne to misconduct himself in order that his wife might obtain a divorce.

The rehearing attracted great public interest. Sir Edward Clarke and other leading lawyers, defended Slater, but were unable to refute the scathing accusations of Solicitor-General Carson, who revealed the extraordinary methods pursued by the detective agency. Over $15,000 was paid to Slater and Osborne for the evidence on which the decree was originally granted. The solicitor-general showed that it was deliberately concocted by the lowest types of men and women, who perjured themselves for small sums. Osborne, who is a rather prominent lawyer, startled English legal circles by saying he would pay for evidence if he could not get it in any other manner, and that he had the right to charge as much as a client would give him, regardless of the fixed charges which exist among all solicitors here.

The solicitor-general bitterly denounced the existence of such an agency as Slater's, which, he declared, hounded innocent men and women with power and regularity which could scarcely be conceived except for the present disclosures, which were all the more alarming as Slater was employed in the majority of divorce and similar cases. The arrests are expected to produce further sensational matter relating to other cases. The prisoners will come up for further hearing April 30, today's proceedings being merely formal.

MT. CLEMENS PEOPLE WANT "MURPH" FOR MAYOR

Allegheny's "Big Chief" Is a Very Popular Man at the Michigan Resort.

Although John R. Murphy the ex-recorder of Allegheny city is still a resident of that municipality, and will represent the First legislative district of this county in the next legislature. He is rapidly becoming a power in the politics of Macomb county, Michigan, and this without any effort on his part.

Macomb county is Mt. Clemens, with a few square miles of adjacent farm land and swamps, and is said to be the most doubtful county in the state. When the ex-recorder was compelled to spend much of his time in Mt. Clemens owing to frequent attacks of rheumatism, he decided that the Bath City was a pretty good place and thereupon began to make friends. In this he was so successful that Republicans and Democrats of the county are both imploring him to take up a residence there and accept the office of mayor of the city.

"Murphy's popularity is so great and the recognition of his knowledge of municipal affairs so general, that one night recently he was called upon to address a meeting of the town council on the subject of street paving. At the conclusion of his address the council appointed him chairman of a committee of citizens to let contracts and supervise the paving of the principal residence street of the town. "Murphy" objected to the honor on the ground that he was not a resident of the town but his objections were not heard.

Delinquent Tax Collector Andrew Fulton who was visiting Murphy a few days ago, declare that the "Big Chief" will yet be elected the mayor of Mt. Clemens regardless of his wishes.

School Teachers Want Good Job.

The Turtle Creek school board is flooded with applications for the position of principal of the borough schools to succeed Prof. H. H. Elliott, who announced recently that he would not be a candidate next year. The school board has received applications from nearly every state in the union for the position, which pays $950 per year.

Guarantees to Cure Rupture

Remarkable Device That Positively Cures Any Rupture at Home Without the Slightest Pain or Danger.

COMPLETE DETAILS FREE.

The Electrus Co. will send free to any man or woman who is ruptured or has a child ruptured the complete details of this proven home cure.

ALPHEUS LONG.

"My rupture of twenty-seven years' standing is completely cured and I feel very grateful to you for bringing the Electrus to my notice, for it was the best investment I ever made." Alpheus Long, Box 317, Middletown, Pa.

R. S. Hankinson, St. Campton, Pa., W. A. Harrison, 1014 Lehigh st., Easton, Pa.; Frank S. Anderson, Washington st., Easton, Md.; Peter Tilton, 21 Allen st., Toms River, N. J.; Edwin Snyder, 98 Lewis st., Phillipsburg, N. J.; J. G. Harris, 744 Cass st., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Goins, 810 Orange st., Wilmington, Delaware, and hundreds of others will testify that the Electrus is a positive home cure. Old men who have been ruptured for years and years are cured in a surprisingly short time and are able to walk or work and exercise their muscles without wearing a truss or support of any kind. We collect the very worse cases and one's nearest friends need not know of the treatment. Send your name and address to The Electrus Co., 1109 Wood Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., and they will forward free the complete details of this wonderful cure of rupture.

BULLDOGS AND GRIFFONS BECOMING WOMEN'S PETS

Smart Ladies Attracted to an Excellent Exhibition Held at Knightsbridge—An American a Judge at the Show.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, April 23.—French bulldogs and Brussels griffons are becoming very popular as womens pets and threaten to oust other breeds from favor.

A really excellent exhibition, under the auspices of the French Bulldog club of London and Brussels and the Griffon club of London, was held at Knightsbridge this week, and attracted a great crowd of smart women. The show was mainly organized and promoted by Mrs. Howard Handley Spicer, who is a member of the recently formed committee of Ladies' Kennel association, incorporated by Theodore Becker, who judged and expressed great admiration at the quality of the exhibits brought before him, the condition and grooming of which, he said, were much superior to that of the Paris show at which he also judged.

E. W. Faulkner, president of the French Bulldog club of America, was present, and after judging was photographed with Lady Lewis, president of the French Bulldog club of England, and the incident caused considerable enthusiasm. Lady Lewis was seated with her renowned Harpton Betsy Trot on her lap and Mr. Faulkner, hat in hand, stood by her side.

The show of the London fox terrier club at the Crystal Palace was far from a success. A man with a moderately good terrier could have swept the board in either ring, and there is little doubt that the sale of such cracks as Ridgewood, Result, Rmbling, Major Go Bang, Meersbrook, Bristles and Coast Guard of Notts, mostly to American breeds has undoubtedly had a very base effect on the English kennels. Of the dogs benched at the Crystal Palace there was not one of the stamp of the least appreciated of those named. The wire haired terriers were worse than the smooths, and in this group more praticaliy the lack of good terriers was noticeable.

Killed at Mingo Bridge.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 23.—(Special.)—A. J. Ford, a structural iron worker, was instantly killed this afternoon at the Wabash bridge at Mingo junction by a chain block falling upon him, crushing his skull. Ford was a single man and his home is at Chicago.

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES ARE MUCH FAVORED

Parisians Follow With Interest Mishaps of Mr. C. on His Tour.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, April 23.—Electric automobiles bid fair to eclipse petroleum vehicles for town locomotion. Manufacturers are selling them rapidly as they can produce them. At the Societe Francaise des Electromobiles, it is almost impossible to hire a machine. Recent purchasers are Mrs. Van Dusen Reid, Mrs. Kingsland, the duke of Roxburghe, the Duc Bassano, Mme. Breval and Mr. Lombard. The Union Automobile Company has delivered John J. Hoff's luxuriously fitted 1904 Mercedes. It is on the Roi des Belges model. The roof has a luggage carrier.

It is quite evident that would-be visitors to Fountainbleau, Chantilly and Versailles will not be short of means of communication this summer. Parisians this week have been following daily the misadventure of a Mr. C. who left Paris an April 12 in a new 60-horse power Mercedes for the Riviera, where he arrived on April 19. Poor Mr. C. experienced every kind of trouble—rain, slippery roads, a failing magnet, short circuits and a broken clutch.

In fact, during part of the journey, the automobile was drawn by oxen lent by ploughmen. Naturally M. Charley, Mercedes man, was much concerned. Parisian automobilists are greatly amused over the whole affair and echo M. Charley's anxious query, "Who is Mr. C.?"

Loubet Starts For Italy.

PARIS, April 23.—President Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcasse and a distinguished company of officials today started for Rome to repay the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris in October last year.

WOMEN PLAY IN RIGHTS.

Two Dramas Produced In England—One to Be Given In June.

LONDON, April 23.—Women figured prominently in the playwriting news of the week. There was, first of all, a version of Frank Norris' "The Pit" prepared for the English stage by two of the fair sex and produced by Mr. Murray Carson at the Apollo theater. Then Mrs. Craigie's (John Oliver Hobbs) "Flute of Pan," was played at Manchester by Miss Olga Nethersole. According to the local critics it met with but moderate success.

Last, but not least, Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, wife of the colonial secretary, has written a play, which will be brought out in June by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at the Camden theater, no West End house being available. Mrs. Lyttleton's work is described as a society play, presenting social problems.

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are now located at

No. 619 Smithfield St.

With a Full and Complete Line of the

ORIGINAL BARTLETT

FURNACES AND RANGES

For Coal or Gas.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

NOTICE

—TO—

USERS OF TALKING MACHINES.

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GET 3 RECORDS, PAY FOR 2.

For every 7 or 10-inch disc record, of either Columbia or other make, brought in or sent to us, we will give a new one without any additional cost to you, provided you purchase two additional new disc records with each old one exchanged. Old records returned to us must have Freight or Expressage prepaid.

The Columbia is best because it's made that way.

World's Largest Manufacturers in the talking machine line.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY,

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Send for Catalogue of Machines and Records.

TO DEALERS.

You are authorized to make exchanges on above basis and return old records to us, ordering 3 new ones for each old one returned, you to pay for two.

THE TWO HOUSE-FURNISHING STORES THAT ARE BUSY

Pittsburgh Store, 620 PENN AVE. Four Doors From Sixth St.

THOMAS & CO

Allegheny Store, 100 E. OHIO ST. Next Door to Carnegie Library.

OUR double outlet for goods enables us to buy Furniture and Carpets in immense quantities. Consequently we get price-concessions from manufacturers that they wouldn't think of making to smaller houses. There's the secret of our low prices in a nutshell. Mail orders filled and freight prepaid within 100 miles.

FREE GIFTS FOR CUSTOMERS

With every $10.00 purchase a Crystal Cream Pitcher, Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish and Spoon Holder.

With every $25.00 purchase a beautiful Golden Oak Rocker that would be an ornament to any room.

With every $50.00 purchase a handsome Mahogany Music Cabinet of the latest design.

With every $75.00 purchase an elegant full size adjustable Morris Chair, upholstered in imported velour.

With every $100.00 purchase one of those rich Gold Corner Chairs that are the delight of every woman's heart.

With every $150.00 purchase a luxurious Chase Leather Couch, good for a lifetime of comfort.

With every $200.00 purchase a full size Golden Oak Dressing Table, elaborately carved and fitted with large French plate mirror.

FOUR SPECIALS WORTH COMING FOR

Bedroom Suites

Our Spring showing of Bedroom Suites eclipses anything ever offered here. Come in and see for yourself the nice line of substantial, well made bedroom suites, specially priced at only

$12.50

Pittsburgh or Allegheny Store.

Extension Tables

An immense shipment of these just received. Ask to see the beauty—solid oak, worth all of $6.50, but specially priced here at only

$3.75

Pittsburgh or Allegheny Store.

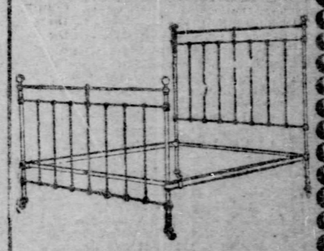
Over 50 Styles in Sideboards, and every one is priced a third less than you could buy the same article elsewhere.

Swell Sideboards in solid oak and handsomely carved, worth and sold for $18 regularly—our special price

$12.50

Pittsburgh or Allegheny Store.

IRON BEDS



Metal Beds—different colors of enamel—all strongly constructed—all less priced than elsewhere. If you want proof of our low prices just ask to see the handsome iron bed marked to sell at only

$1.75

Pittsburgh or Allegheny Store.

Room Outfit Offers That Will Interest Newly-Married Couples

Two rooms handsomely furnished—everything just as you'd like to have it **$65**

Three rooms furnished complete in fine style—goods you'll be proud to show your friends **$100**

WE CREDIT EVERYBODY

OLD SIXTY-NINTH LAID CORNERSTONE

Famous Irish Regiment of New York Started Construction of New Armory.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN PRESIDED

Hibernians, Knights of Columbus and Other Organizations Participated in the Ceremonies—Building Will Cost $650,000—Gossip of Gotham.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square, NEW YORK, April 23.

This was the day of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth." That famous regiment, of which the membership is almost exclusively Irish, saw the corner stone of their new armory, in Lexington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, laid with due ceremony by Mayor McClellan this afternoon. Nearly the whole Sixty-ninth regiment watched the mayor tap the great stone with his silver trowel, and heard him declare the stone "well and truly laid." The boys were in full uniform, of course, with plumes nodding in their shakoes, and everything about them that could be polished glistening defiantly. A large representation of officers from other regiments was present, together with delegations from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of Columbus and other organizations affiliated with members of the Sixty-ninth by ties of blood and religion.

Judge James Fitzgerald made the principal address, telling what the famous regiment had done since it came into existence 53 years ago, and laying particular stress on its gallant doings in the civil war. The new armory will be one of the best equipped in the country, the cost of the building alone being $650,000. The present armory is at the head of the Bowery, over the old Market place, and although never large enough for comfort, has been found adequate to turning out of magnificent fighting material. The Sixty-ninth was the regiment in which Putnam Bradlee Strong was elected a captain. He was one of the very few men not of Irish birth or descent who ever attained much prominence in the regiment. Irishmen and Irishmen only, are encouraged in the Sixty-ninth.

Backward Beer Season.

One of the sad effects of the continued cold weather in New York is that saloonkeepers are not selling as much beer as they would like. This is an off month for liquor dealers, anyhow, being as it has been poetically expressed, "the saddest season of the year—a little too warm for whisky and a little too cold for beer." It is worse this year than usual, however. A Broadway bartender remarked this afternoon, as he buttoned up his woolen jacket, "We have generally had two weeks of good beer weather by this time, when it would be warm enough to go out without an overcoat. This spring it looks as if there would be no sale for beer at all, and perhaps none through the summer, either."

Brooklynites Also Exclusive.

People who live in Brooklyn manage to get a great deal out of life, despite the cynical incredulity of Manhattaners. There are many clubs in Brooklyn, together with restaurants, hotels and other resorts of men who have money enough to come over to Manhattan if they desired to do so. Apparently they don't. Most Brooklynites stay in their own borough in the evening, finding it as gay to their taste as any part of the uproaring mile of electrically lighted Broadway is to those self-sufficient gentlemen who call themselves "real New Yorkers" because their haunts are in Manhattan. As an illustration of the way Brooklynites maintain the prestige of their own borough, an exclusive club, to be known as the "Brooklyn Casino," is to be established on the Heights, with only wealthy men as members. This last intention is proved by the stipulation that each of the 25 original projectors must subscribe $5,000.

Pride of a Youth.

A 200-pound policeman pedaling at breakneck speed on a boy's size bicycle was one of the queer exhibitions in Morris avenue last evening. The policeman wanted to get to a fire signal box to turn in an alarm. The wheel survived the trip, and now the boy who owns it is so proud of the machine that he would not sell it for its weight in peanuts.

Passing of a Veteran Ball Player.

Another of the Galvins, who made the family name famous in baseball a generation ago, has just died in Brooklyn. Like Pittsburgh's own "Jimmie" Galvin, who passed away a few years since, the John Galvin whose death took place on Wednesday of this week was practically unbeatable in any position on the diamond. He was one of the last survivors of the Atlantic baseball club, the crack Brooklyn team some 35 years ago. His favorite position was shortstop, but he sometimes went into the outfield, where he was equally good. As a matter of fact, you could not lose him in any position, from the pitcher's box to right field. He was a tremendous batter.

Circus Engagement Ended.

There was a lot of quiet bustle about Madison Square garden tonight. The Barnum & Bailey circus ended its New York engagement with this evening's performance, and long before the final acts of the circus came on the wild animals, elephants and paraphernalia not actually in use were removed by way of the Brooklyn bridge to Brooklyn, where the show will be given on Monday and continue for a comparatively brief engagement. Mr. Bailey says he expects a bad circus year, mainly on account of the presidential campaign. After Brooklyn the show will go west, Pittsburgh being one of the leading cities visited.

Poor Memory May Be a Crime.

In some instances a bad memory may get one into prison. That may be the fate of a young woman who was cashier of the Globe Security Company, and who said today in court that she could not remember the combination of the safe. She will have to show cause on Monday why she should not be held in contempt of court for not being able to open the safe. Her plight is not improved by her confession that she had the combination written upon a piece of paper but destroyed the paper on advice of her counsel. The decision of the court will be an interesting one, as indicating to some extent what the duties of a cashier are when their revealing the contents of a safe may be injurious to their employers.

They're After Canfield.

If Richard Canfield should prove to be on the steamer Etruria, which was sighted off Nantucket lightship today, and will reach her pier tomorrow morning, he will be kept under surveillance by District Attorney Jerome's detectives from the moment that he comes down the gangplank. What is known as "Jerome's bill," which passed both branches of the legislature, and which compels witnesses in gambling cases to testify, has not yet been signed by Gov. Odell. There is a report that it may be vetoed, but that seems to be only conjecture on the part of those who would like that to be the end of the measure.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

PITTSBURGH COLLEGE HELD BRILLIANT ANNUAL BANQUET

Pittsburgh College alumni to the number of 10, enjoyed during the past week at the Monongahela house one of the most brilliant annual banquets the association ever held. Tasteful decorations, with flowers and college colors, made the banquet hall a place of beauty. J. V. Dunlevy was toastmaster. The Rev. Charles J. Coyne spoke eloquently on "The Duties of the Catholic Citizen." "In the Name of the Law" gave Edward L. Kearns an opportunity to tell a number of witty stories. The Very Rev. M. A. Hehir, C. S. Sp., president of the college, reviewed its work in the past quarter of a century and the Rev. L. A. O'Connell president of the association, spoke on "Union."

Many of those present will be recognized by their friends in the picture above. The full list follows:

L. P. Blanchard, J. J. Benitz, S. L. Benz, C. M. Buerkle, J. Burns, W. Burns, J. J. Carney, J. F. Casey, D. C. Cawley, F. P. Cawley, J. Cawley, E. B. Coil, W. J. Corcoran, T. F. Coyle, the Rev. Charles J. Coyne, the Rev. J. Danner, F. X. Diebold, C. A. Dillon, the Rev. P. J. Dooley, W. J. Dowling, J. V. Dunlevy, P. C. Dunlevy, the Rev. W. Drum, the Rev. J. Enright, H. C. Evert, the Rev. C. Fallon, R. A. Franz, H. A. Friday, F. V. Ganter, the Rev. J. Garigan, C. J. Geary, C. A. Gibney, G. J. Giel, the Rev. T. A. Giblin, A. A. Gillespie, P. C. Gillespie, the Rev. H. J. Goebel, F. H. Good, the Rev. J. Griffin, the Very Rev. M. A. Hehir, J. R. Hermes, the Rev. P. Hesson, A. E. Hufnagel, J. D. Hughes, B. J. Johnston, J. S. Johnston, J. E. Kane, L. Kane, E. L. Kearns, F. A. Keating, J. P. Kelly, E. H. Kempf, A. M. Kossler, W. J. Lamb, F. T. Lauinger, the Rev. J. J. Laux, J. B. Limpert, C. J. Limpert, A. J. Loeffler, W. C. Loeffler, F. G. McAninch, F. H. McCarthy, M. H. McClafferty, W. H. McClafferty, the Rev. H. J. McDermott, the Rev. M. A. McGarvey, Dr. E. B. McGrew, G. McNulty, L. V. McTighe, E. V. Madden, the Rev. P. E. Maher, R. J. Maloney, J. Meighan, the Rev. L. L. Meyer, E. W. Mihm, C. E. Mitchell, Dr. F. Murto, W. Murphy, W. R. Naulty, the Rev. L. A. O'Connell, the Rev. J. A. O'Neil, V. J. Oldshue, A. X. Phelan, W. Rathbun, the Rev. J. Reilly, J. B. Reilly, G. H. Roehrig, the Rev. J. J. Schroeffel, E. W. Seibert, C. Seibert, C. C. Shannahan, the Rev. M. J. Sonnefeld, E. A. Smith, F. P. Smith, J. E. Stack, F. Toohill, J. B. Topham, C. A. Turnblacer, C. E. Urben, J. P. Wall, J. L. Walsh, Dr. E. A. Weisser, the Rev. A. J. Wigeley and L. S. Zahronsky.

JAMES M'KAY WILL RESIGN

The Allegheny Detective Leaves Front Office on First of Month.

WILL OPEN A NEW HOTEL

Makes Some Humorous Observations Concerning Life of a Detective and Offers Amusing Suggestions to Thos. C. Johnson, the Veteran Thief Catcher.

Detective James McKay of the Allegheny front office force has sent his resignation to Superintendent M. H. Campbell. McKay leaves on May 1. He was granted a license at the present sitting of the license court and is fitting up his new hotel in Robinson street. In tendering his resignation McKay offers a few remarks concerning the life of an Allegheny thief-taker. The following letter is addressed to Superintendent Campbell:

"Through the indulgence of the license court judges I have been provided with another means of 'turning an honest penny' and am compelled to give up my position on the front office force. This I do with some regret, for during the year in which I have drawn salary from the city there was never a day so busy that a man had no time to spend a few pleasant hours with his friends. And then I was useful when the police made a mistake and arrested a good Democrat. I was kept busy at times getting them out, but I didn't mind that.

"But before I had been in the service very long I realized that associating with thieves was not to my liking, despite a long experience with local politicians, and I decided that the detective business was not for me. From the police bureau to the liquor business is the logical step, it seems, so, obeying the precedent, I applied and was successful.

"However, a man learns many things while keeping an eye on the thieves that frequently stop off in Allegheny. From the first I learned that Tom Johnson knows more bad men than perhaps any other man in the country. This I discovered several times to my sorrow. He has pointed them out to me and on getting in front of them to 'make a face,' as Johnson says, I have looked upon good Democrats. Most of the time these same Democrats, who Tom says are crooks, have been without funds—an unusual thing for an Allegheny thief—and the result has always been that my look cost me about 50 cents. That is the unprofitable feature of being both a politician and a detective.

"Then, again, my tastes were not those of a detective. One night I arrested an automobile and took it to the lockup. The same night Johnson pinched a pipe layout in a Chinese dope joint in the First ward. I have tried to persuade Tom to cultivate better tastes by making a raid on golf sticks, or a tennis outfit, but he has refused to listen.

"Perhaps the greatest burden in the life of a detective is having to carry about, day and night, a big revolver, a heavy black-jack, a massive pair of handcuffs, and police and fire keys that are too big for the human pocket. With all these things bulging out of his pockets a man looks as though he were deformed in several parts of the body, to say nothing of the physical strain of carrying such a weight. And yet the only time I ever had use for any of these weapons was the time I used the black-jack for a gavel and a warning at a Democratic convention.

"I shall turn over my arsenal to you the last day of this month and devote my time to the proper management of the Hotel Clue.

"JAMES M'KAY."

TO FORM A COUNCIL.

Railroad Organizations Will Institute a District Body for Mutual Benefit.

The railroad organizations in this district are to establish a district council. Those to affiliate are the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railroad Conductors, Switchmen's union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Telegraphers.

An effort was made a few years ago to form a district council, but one of the organizations took an adverse view of the project and the matter fell through. Since that time this organization has signified its willingness to join a council.

William J. Burke of the O. R. C. will issue a call for a meeting to be held as soon as the locals can elect delegates. Each local is to be represented by two of its members.

HAS CONSUMPTION SCARE.

Orders Issued Against Street Expectoration—Ladies Must Hold-Up Their Dresses.

BERLIN, April 23.—(Special Cable.)—The recent disasters to Russia in the far east have created a strong impression in the Balkan states, even where pro-Russian sentiment has formerly been very strong. At a recent performance which took place in a Belgrade theater in aid of the Russian Red Cross Societies, at which King Peter and the Russian Charge d'Affaires were present, an anti-Russian demonstration occurred.

The Czar's picture was hooted, and the singing of the Russian national hymn was drowned by groans. It is reported that this will cause the recall of the new Minister, appointed only three weeks ago.

DRILLS END WITH SMOKER.

Allegheny Companies N. G. P. to Conclude Winter Exercises With Entertainment.

In celebration of passing the annual spring inspection satisfactorily, the members of companies D and H of the Fourteenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will close their winter drills next Tuesday evening in the armory, No. 111 Federal street, Allegheny, with a smoker and entertainment. An elaborate program has been arranged by Capts. Franklin Blackstone and Hugo Leidenroth, consisting of music, comedy and military sketches, club swinging, impersonations and recitations.

Orders have been received by these companies designating Gettysburg as the site for the encampment this year during the week beginning July 22.

DECLARE FOR JAPAN.

Czar's Picture Hooted and Other Anti-Russian Sentiment Is Shown By Servians.

BERLIN, April 23.—(Special Cable.)—Statistics in Austria have shown an alarming increase of consumption in that country. An order has been given forbidding exporation on the streets and in all public places, and notices have been posted in all theatres in lower Austria including Vienna, forbidding ladies to allow their trains to drag on the floor while passing to their seats.

It was first intended to forbid the wearing of dresses with trains, but in the last moment the strong antagonism of the women caused the autorities to be satisfied with the less severe ordinance.

ALL SCALES SIGNED.

United Mine Workers Assured of Peace For Two Years.

One branch of the labor world in this district is assured of peace for the next two years. It is the United Mine Workers of America. President Patrick Dolan and Secretary William Dodds returned yesterday from Freeport, where they arranged the scale for the West Penn railroad miners.

This is the last scale adjusted in the district. This is the first time in the history of the organization that the scale runs for two years. No other organization in this district has agreed upon a two-year agreement. The Pittsburgh district also has the distinction of being the first to have all scales signed.

NO CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH

Mayor Says It Is Hard to Raise Money and Rain Always Interferes.

THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS

Small Fireworks Display May Be Held in Schenley Park at Expense of Traction Company—Sports, Speeches and Music to Be Dispensed With.

The American eagle will not scream very loudly in Pittsburgh on the next Fourth of July. If it does, it will not be assisted very much by the officials of the city government, according to Mayor Hays. For the first time in more than 10 years Pittsburgh will not have a Fourth of July celebration. Mayor Hays yesterday announced that the only recognition of Independence day in this year would be the usual proclamation and possibly a small display of fireworks at night in Schenley park.

The expense of the fireworks display, if there is one, will probably not cost more than $1,000, and it will very likely be borne by the traction company, as it gets the nickels from hauling the crowds to and from the parks. The traction company has always been the heaviest contributor.

Mayor Hays said yesterday that the customary parade of patriotic societies in the morning, the elaborate program of sports in Schenley park in the afternoon, bands, speeches and other forms of amusement and entertainment, would all be dispensed with. He said:

"There will be nothing this year except, possibly, a small fireworks display at Schenley park. The reason for this is the fact that it is a very hard matter to raise the funds necessary for an elaborate celebration and for the additional reason that invariably the rain interferes with the festivities during the day. There is almost always a heavy rainfall on the Fourth, which is no doubt caused by the firing of explosives from early morning to night. Last year the rain spoiled not only the sports but also the fireworks. The stock of fireworks was so badly damaged by the rain in the afternoon that the display at night was almost a complete failure."

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF TRAIN A SUICIDE AT OMAHA

OMAHA, NEB., April 23.—Today the body of a man found dead yesterday was identified as that of Major James W. Davis, a government meat inspector and brother-in-law of the late George Francis Train. The man had evidently taken his own life by swallowing strychnine, an empty vial being found in his hand when the body was discovered. He was formerly a lawyer of prominence and was a major in the Forty-ninth Illinois infantry. He was 74 years old.

THEATRICAL SYNDICATE GETS A NEW STAR

Thomas E. Shea, a Legitimate Actor of Considerable Reputation, Is Signed.

It is announced that Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman have signed the well-known actor, Thomas Shea, for a term of seven years, the second important contract that

THOMAS E. SHEA, The Actor Who Passes Under Syndicate Control.

these managers have made in two weeks, the other being the contract with Viola Allen for a term of years. Evidence is piling up in confirmation of The Gazette's repeated prophecy that the syndicate managers are making a great scramble for attractions for next season in order to book their theaters.

WOMAN MADE FORTUNE IN THE BIG BUSINESS

BERIN, April 23.—(Special Cable.)—That there is quite a little money in the rag business is shown by the will of Miss Sarah Davis, who has just died leaving her whole fortune of two million dollars to the city of Trieste. She had made this by expressing rags from Austria to paper manufacturers in the United States.

McKinley Memorial Contract Signed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—The contract for the construction of the McKinley monument authorized by the state, was signed today. The monument, which will be of marble, will be erected in Niagara square, this city, and will cost $93,800. Work will be begun at once.

MOUNTED MEN FOR PARKS.

Schenley and Highland and the Beechwood Boulevard to Be Well Policed.

Director Harry Moore has commenced making summer police arrangements. He intends to have a mounted squad of 20 men in Highland and Schenley parks, and along the Beechwood boulevard. In addition to this, a bicycle squad will patrol the parks.

Director Moore will confer with Mayor William B. Hays to secure additional saddle horses. He wants horses that are good drivers as well as saddlers, so they can be used in other departments of the service during the winter.

The spring inspection of the police will be held next month. Captain Albert Teeters will begin to drill the men at once. The summer uniforms will be the same style as last year—a white hat and blue uniform.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

External remedy so successful that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.

TRY IT.

If 100,000 men and women suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been cured by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial?

Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay One Dollar when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise pay nothing—you decide.

The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the entire circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached through the extremely sensitive skin at this point; but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body, to stay cured, by drawing the acid poisons out of the blood through the foot pores. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., A. D. 24, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts free on approval and valuable free booklet on rheumatism.

The Globe Trading Stamps are entirely distinct from our merchandising. They are given to induce you to concentrate your business here. We give you one with every 10c you spend. Give you 10 free with every new stamp book you start, regardless of the amount of your purchase.

HOSIERY

25c for Women's black, tan, mode, pink and slate Lace Lisle Hose, and many new styles in fancy effects; an unusual collection of desirable styles marked at this popular price.

49c for Women's Novelty Hose. Every style is new, all the newest colors, as well as black silk lisle. All-over and lace ankle styles in black lisles. Many 75c values, priced here at 49c.

WOMEN'S RIBBED VESTS

23c for Women's 35c Swiss Ribbed Vests, with torchon and val. lace insertions; also pretty styles in lace yokes with pink or blue silk tapes.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212 to 244 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO 237 to 241 DIAMOND ST.
Fastest Growing Store in Greater Pittsburgh.

WHITE GOODS

5c a yard for White India Linen; Mill Remnants; fine, sheer quality. Regular value 18c.

12c a yard for White Waisting, in dainty small figures; regular value 20c.

WASH GOODS

10c a yard for Fancy Printed Batiste, with lace stripes, in choice new styles. Mill Remnants up to 12 yards; regular value 20c.

12½c a yard for Dimity or Batiste, in all the new fancy printed designs, in light or dark colored ground; regular value 20c.

STUPENDOUS SILK SALE

Commencing tomorrow morning we inaugurate the most stupendous sale of Silks Pittsburgh has ever known. When The Leader announces an extraordinary offering in Silks it is the opportune time for the people to do their purchasing. We have planned for and will have this week the Greatest Sale of Silks in the history of this city. 50 pieces of new Taffeta Silk. The 85c and 75c grades—Special at, per yard.... 58c

1,000 yards of Taffeta Silk, 19 inches wide, in black, white, cardinal, brown, blue, cream, tan, pink, navy and nile, regular 50c quality.... 25c

5,000 yards of Crepe de Chene, regular 85c quality—24 inches wide—all the latest shades for Spring and Summer.... 58c

The greatest Taffeta Silk ever offered in Pittsburgh—85c quality, 21 inches wide, in all the newest hsades for dresses, petticoats, linings, etc.... 58c

$1.00 and $1.25 quality, 36 inches wide Taffeta, Peau de Soie, in black only, all to go at.... 88c

35c White China Silk, 18c

Also big lots of Black Silks and Colored Silks and Evening Silks. Finest weaves and qualities. See our Show Window, containing hundreds of yards of Silks. Never in all previous great Silk Sales have the values been so extraordinary. We only mention here just a few of the many items.

50c quality of Japanese and China Silk. Brown, pink, navy, cream, white, turquoise, tan, black, cardinal, scarlet, light blue, fawn and mode. While it lasts.... 38c

150 pieces of 75c quality, 21 inches wide Peau de Cygne; also some striped, checked and figured taffeta, in all the newest shades. While they last.... 49c

Dress Goods Department

MOHAIRS

89c for 44-inch wide imported Mohairs, colors and black, from the best manufacturers in Bradford, England; these goods are sold everywhere at $1.50.

VOILE

39c for 36-inch wide black and colored Voiles; these goods are strictly all-wool good shades; regular 69c value.

95c for 56-inch all-wool Men's Tailoring Goods, that were imported to sell at $2.00, and is very desirable for coat suits.

VOILE

69c for 46-inch black and colored Voile; a very superior quality; sold all around us at $1.00.

4 Millinery Specials

That Will Crowd Our Dep't on Monday.

Large Lace Shapes. Best millinery value of this season; very large shapes for young ladies; made of black or white lace, with fold chiffon edges on crown and brim. Positive $3.00 Hat. Special Monday at.... $1.69

Hand-Made Turbans, made of fine silk straw braid on wire frame, in the latest "broad-back" and "pointed front" Turbans—actual $3.50 values, at.... $2.25

Sale of Street Hats. 200 Ready-to-Wear Hats, in latest styles; $2 and $3 Hats, accumulated during our recent big sales, tomorrow at.... 98c

Chiffon Shapes. Stylish shapes; made of close-fold chiffon and silk finished horsehair braid; large, medium and small shapes; black only; $1.50 value—Special.... 69c

Special Bargain Sale of Flowers.

HATS TRIMMED FREE.

OVERSTOCKED IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT THE BACKWARD SEASON DID IT

Women's and Misses' New Walking Skirts, made of light tan or gray fancy mixtures, with panel front, lap seams and new yoke effect, $5 values, Clearance price.... $2.98

Women's and Misses' $10 and $12 Dress Skirts—odds and ends of a heavy season's trade. Many silk lined, some with extra drop; colors are black, blue and fancy mixtures. Materials broadcloth, cheviot and etamines. Clearance price.... $4.49

Women's and Misses' Fine Walking Skirts, in fancy mannish materials, also in brown, blue, gray and black; strapped seams; hip trimmings; habit or inverted pleat back. Heavily stitched tailored bottom; perfect in fit and graceful in hang, worth $7.50—Clearance price.... $4.98

Women's and Misses' Suits, $12.00 values, made from our regular stock. Made of fine quality brown, blue and black cheviots. Jackets made in Eton styles, trimmed with braid and silk, large bishop sleeves with turn over cuffs; skirt made plain with pleated bottom. Extraordinary bargain at.... $7.50

Women's and Misses' $25 Suits, made after the latest designs, etc., etc., in all colors and fancy mixtures. Coats all silk lined; made in military, Eton or blouse styles. All strictly man tailored and finished in the most perfect manner. Choice of any in the house without reservation, at the Clearance price.... $18.75

93c Special Shirt Waist

These Waists are made of the best selected percales with black and white checks. Large pouch sleeves. New style scarf and turnover with large pearl buttons. Regular $1.25 values at.... 93c

GLOVES

55c for Ladies' 2-pearl clasp Kid Gloves, in all the new Spring shades; also black and white. These gloves were imported to sell at $1.00.

24c pair for 2-clasp suede lisle Gloves, in white, mode, gray, tan and black, regular 48c values.

RIBBONS

25c yard for 5-inch Silk; Mousseline Ribbon, in white, cream, light blue, turquoise blue, tan, brown, nile green and scarlet.

VEILING AND MALINE

10c yard for Maline, in all colors.

10c yard for Veiling, in chenille dotted or plain effects, regular 25c value.

NOTIONS AND DRUG SUNDRIES.

Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, Special.... 3½c
Collar Foundations, black and white.... 5c
Ironing Wax, with handle.... 1c
Hooks and Eyes, black and white, card.... 1c
Wire Hair Pins, package.... 1c
Invisible Hair Pins, box.... 1c
Adamantine Pins, paper.... 1c
S. H. B. polished steel Scissors.... 10c
Pure bristle Tooth brushes.... 5c
Package of 36 Initials.... 5c
Mennen's Talcum Powder, box.... 11c
French double distilled Bay Rum, 8 oz. bottle.... 7c
Florida Water, 8 oz. bottle.... 7c
Wood Violet perfumed Ammonia, 8 oz. bottle.... 7c
Witch Hazel, 8 oz. bottle.... 7c
Complexion Powder, box.... 7c
Raymond's Tooth Powder, bottle.... 7c

CLOTHING PAYMENTS $2.00 EVERY 2 WEEKS

A GREAT FIND

YOU'LL FIND HERE

All the smart styles of dear old London, the Boston styles of "Gay Paree," and the swell styles of sporty New York. All charming, exquisite styles not to be found elsewhere.

WE NEVER LOSE A CUSTOMER

When once they start an account here, because our best clothes, moderate prices, swell styles and easiest of credit terms hold them forever.

Ladies, Come and See All the New Novelties

The Jaunty Covert Coats in a dozen different styles and trimmings. The swell Paris and New York Suits. The handsome Skirts. The Brilliant Silk Waists. The Beautiful Silk Petticoats. The Dainty Trimmed Hats, and the Stylish Rain Coats.

THE STYLISH MEN FIND HERE

The new Swagger Double-Breasted Suits, the popular Scotch Mixtures in Sack Suits, the Swell Top Coats, handsome Trousers, the ever-ready Rain Coat, and up-to-date Hats.

REMEMBER WHEN YOU COME HERE

You come to the largest and best Credit House in town, where you are always warmly welcomed and a square deal awaits you every time or money back for the asking.

We Are Giving Away Handsome Souvenirs To All Visitors This Week.

UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO.
319-321 FIFTH AVE.
OVER MELLORS MUSIC STORE

60th Year in Business. Oldest in Allegheny County.

THIS OFFER FOR APRIL ONLY

During this month we will give a discount of 25 per cent on all teeth.

$20.00 Set of Teeth, 25 per cent off With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings, FREE.... $15.00
$15.00 Set of Teeth, 25 per cent off With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling, FREE.... $11.25
$12.00 Set of Teeth, 25 per cent off With Gold Crown Free.... $9.00
$ 8.00 Set of Teeth.... $5.00

Remember, these are the best teeth, with which we give a guarantee for 20 years.

We offer $500 reward for the production of ONE PERSON having our guarantee whose teeth we have refused to repair FREE OF CHARGE.

These prices include PAINLESS EXTRACTION OR NO PAY. NO COCAINE, NO POISON, NO TORN MOUTHS.

Gold Crown, 22k Guaranteed, $3.50. Gold Filling, $1.00 Up.
Bridgework, Guaranteed, $3.50 Silver Filling, 50c

OPEN SUNDAYS, 10 TO 3:30. EVENINGS TO 8:30.

SCOTT DENTAL OFFICES,
628 PENN AVENUE

BRIDAL COUPLES SEEK SEASHORE

Atlantic City Teeming With Evidences of Newly-Wedded Happiness.

RACES ON THE BEACH SANDS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Young's Ocean Pier.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 23.

Bridal couples have had the center of the boardwalk and hotel stage this week. A regular influx of happy pairs, apparel... the brides in grays and browns and the bridegrooms in frock coats and high hats, have come from cities and towns all over the land to spend their honeymoon days by the sad sea waves and incidentally brighten up the entire resort with their happy smiles and unconscious display of tenderness.

Hardly a hotel of any prominence in the city but has from one to a half dozen couples of the newly wedded, and more are arriving on every train. Hotel clerks with unerring instinct can "spot" bridal couples on sight, and do not need to see the generally white ribboned baggage or to witness the shaky "and wife" addition to the registered name of the important appearing bridegroom to be assured of the couple's late entry into wedded bliss. On the boardwalk the boom in the honeymoon market has almost caused a famine in double rolling chairs at times, and flower venders have sold violets by the wholesale.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, who were married in Washington early in the week, evidently wished to be assured that the happy couple should be recognized at every stage of their trip, and they took proper steps to carry out their desires. When the pair arrived at the St. Charles they were followed by a stack of baggage carefully tied with white ribbons and plastered liberally with printed statements of their lately consummated venture into the matrimonial sea.

Riding a Favorite Pastime.

Horseback riding has taken quite a boom during the rather cool days of the past week, and parties of young people have enjoyed gallops on the hard sand of the beach every morning. On Thursday morning a half-dozen intrepid riders rigged up a number of hurdles and held an impromptu steeplechase between the piers to the great delight of a big crowd of spectators who gathered on the boardwalk. Trotting races have also been held on the beach for several days, competition between a number of prominent cottagers who own fast horses running high. The city officials have put a damper on a number of autoists and riders of motor cycles who have been enjoying the racing of their machines on the strand by informing them of the probable enforcement of speed regulations unless the pastime is stopped. This course was taken after several narrow escapes from accidental running down of beach strollers.

A big automobile run is scheduled to reach here at the end of a run to start from New York some time next week. The machines in the run belong to automobile clubs formed of students of Columbia, Yale, Harvard and several other colleges where sons of wealthy men keep their own horseless equipages. The party will make their headquarters here for several days and make a number of short runs over nearby roads.

Two extremes of fortune struck visitors on one day. John A. Cope, a well-known man from Philadelphia, discovered a valuable pearl in an oyster which had been placed before him in a restaurant and retained his prize against the arguments of the restaurant keeper, who made a claim for the treasure trove. Cope refused to part with his find for a large sum offered him by a local jeweler.

C. K. Eagle, a wealthy silk manufacturer who has taken a cottage here for the summer, went to the other extreme of luck, losing from his pocket a wallet containing $1,350 in cash and checks. The strangest part of the story is that the pocketbook was found by an honest man who returned it to the owner, receiving a reward of $100.

New Hotel to Open.

Work on the new Hotel Chalfonte has been badly crippled this week by a partial strike of the men employed in the several building trades and engaged in erecting the mammoth 10-story hostelry. The trouble was caused by a disagreement between two warring unions and has caused so much loss of time that the greatest haste will have to be made to finish the building in the prescribed time.

With one or two exceptions all the other big hotels are open and doing a fine business.

The Hotel Wolcott, the magnificently located seven-story hotel at the sea end of Vermont avenue, having accommodations for 400 and directly facing the ocean, of absolute fire proof construction, will open its doors to the public on May 28, under the management of George H. Coryell, who formerly conducted so successfully the famous Bleak House. The Hotel Wolcott is unrivaled in location by any hotel on the Atlantic coast, not only in its expansive and unobstructed view of the ocean, but in its select situation in the fashionable cottage district apart from the more congested built-up portion of the city and yet within a few minutes walk of the piers and amusement places. Broad piazzas, fine ocean view, dining rooms and luxurious furniture throughout are some of the features of this elegant hostelry.

The Imperial News, a daily paper, said to be the smallest in the world and published in connection with the menu of the Hotel Imperial, is one of the hits of the season with visitors. The News, while so small, contains a complete summary of the news of each day with information regarding places of amusement and points of interest in the city.

The new Hotel Rio Grande, built of steel and brick, and thoroughly fireproof, occupies a fine site close to the ocean on New York avenue. The house was lately built and has every comfort and convenience, including private baths, steam heat and elevator service.

Fine View at Richmond.

The Hotel Richmond, at the sea end of Kentucky avenue, appeals to the best visitors to the resort as a thoroughly up-to-date house with the best of service and catering. Extensive improvements and general refurnishing have made the house better than ever before and large bookings have already been made. The fine situation of the Richmond gives an ocean view from all rooms and big porches are so arranged as to insure constant circulation of breezes from the ocean.

The Gadsby, on Connecticut avenue, near the beach, is in a fine cottage section and is run by Manager J. W. Gadsby as a first-class family hotel. The house has already made a reputation for good service and cuisine.

The Hotel Worthington is on Missouri avenue, close to beach, boardwalk and piers, and is entirely modern in its appointments and comforts for guests. The management is alive to the needs of their patrons and everything possible is done to make a stay at the house a pleasure.

The Hotel Brookhurst, on Virginia avenue, near the beach, is run by Mrs. J. N. Burns as a first-class family house where guests are assured of receiving every attention. The cuisine is excellent and the house thoroughly modern.

A number of well known political leaders and public men of Philadelphia attended a reception given in honor of the opening of the Hotel Champlain by J. Lancaster Daily, president of the company which will this year run the house. Music, a fine banquet and a vaudeville show were features.

Guests at the Hotel Albemarle enjoyed a progressive heart party on Monday night. Among the prize winners were Mr. Frank R. Bennett, Mrs. C. C. Barton of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lasher, Mr. James F. McMullin and Miss Larkin of New York.

Mr. A. W. Pence, a prominent resident of Pittsburgh, is at the Scarborough. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fuess of Pittsburgh are also pleasantly located at this hotel.

Mr. James L. Dunne, of the Glen Easton Coal Company of Pittsburgh, is at the Albemarle with his family. They expect to stay for several weeks, going afterward to New York and Lakewood. Miss Millicent E. McCay and Mrs. M. J. Jackson of Pittsburgh are also visitors to Atlantic City and are staying at the Albemarle.

Pittsburghers at the Beach.

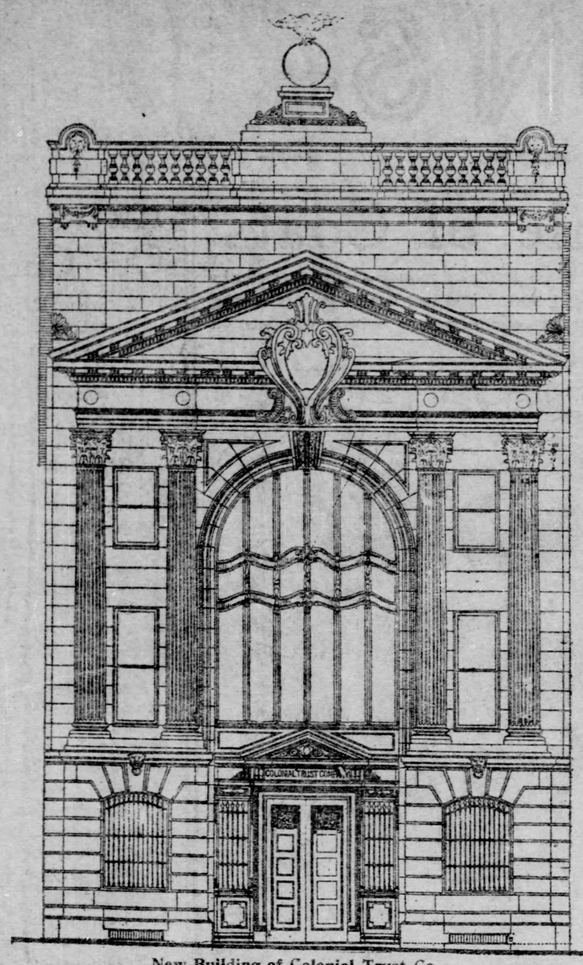
HADDON HALL.
Edwin T. Wilson, R. D. Baker, George W. Stohr, E. W. Weaver, Mrs. R. D. Baker, Mick Pollard, Mrs. P. Reed, Mrs. James Gray, Mae Cornell, Jr.
GLENDALE.
William McJohnson.

ALBERMARLE.
J. L. Dunn, Mrs. J. L. Dunn and child.
SEASIDE.
Charles West, John Brown.
ST. CHARLES.
John W. Debling.
RALEIGH.
F. Patterson, J. E. Mirven.

IROQUOIS.
Mrs. W. C. O'Reilly, Miss M. Kennedy.
ELWOOD.
Mrs. C. Shannon.
BONIFACE.
A. Van Kise.
ISLESWORTH.
Miss Nettie Joseph, Allegheny.
WATKINS.
Henry D. Fulton, M.D. Mrs. Annie G. Fulton.
DENNIS.
John A. Buckanan, E. Kneeland, Mrs. E. Kneeland, Miss Bessie Kneeland, Master Herbert Kneeland, Master Malvolm Kneeland, W. C. Lover, Thomas W. Irwin, Mrs. Thomas Irwin and child, Miss Grace E. Irwin, M. H. Buchler, Mrs. M. H. Buchler, Thomas D. Chandler, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Charles B. Lawton.
ELWOOD.
J. G. Robinson, Mrs. H. H. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson.
DUNLOP.
John Boyd, Jr., Mrs. John Boyd.
GRAND ATLANTIC.
Edward Schwerin.

MARLBOROUGH.
I. Todd, Mrs. I. Todd, William R. Smith.
SCARBOROUGH.
William Wishel, Miss Margaret E. Griffin, Mrs. W. S. Nickle, Miss Augusta Nickle, William Nickle.
STRAND.
George Shidle.
TRAYMORE.
Mrs. C. Magee, Jr., Miss A. Young.
NEW ENGLAND.
August Loch, Edythe Loch, Lula Loch.
GALEN HALL.
Mrs. J. Allison Reed.
RODEN HALL.
Charles E. Fowler.
RAYMOND.
S. Newtum, Mrs. S. Newtum.
THE GARDEN.
F. H. Billeter, T. E. Malone, Mrs. T. E. Malone, Miss A. Volgt.
HOLMHURST.
E. Kaufmann, Mrs. E. Kaufmann, Roger Kaufman, Miss Anna Devere, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Malone, Mrs. Malone, W. C. LITTLE.

PERMANENT ADDITION TO THE DIAMOND STREET ATTRACTIONS



New Building of Colonial Trust Co.

In the midst of the falling ruins of the old shacks that lined Diamond alley and the grotesque group of cheap midway structures that have sprung up along new Diamond street, the Colonial Trust company will soon lay the foundations for a banking building which will be a permanent attraction for the neighborhood. In outward appearance the building will be almost a duplicate of the company's present home at 317 Fourth avenue to which it will form a rear addition being 10 feet wider than the older building. The Fourth avenue structure was completed two years ago, and with the new addition will afford a banking room 240 feet long, with handsome entrances on two of the leading downtown streets. Plans for the Diamond street addition, the front of which is shown herewith, have been prepared by Architect Fred J. Osterling, who was also the designer of the old building, and the contract for its erection will be awarded this week. The stone front will be practically three stories high. The interior will have a very high ceiling and be elaborately finished in marble with the most approved bank and office fixtures. It is expected that the building will be completed by September 1, when it will be occupied by the trust, bond and savings departments of the company.

WELCOME ASSURED FRENCH PRESIDENT

Loubet Is in Readiness for a Visit to the King of Italy.

GREAT RECEPTION PROMISED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, April 23.—Everything is now in readiness for the trip of President Loubet to Rome, which is the only topic of conversation today, overshadowing even the news of disasters to the Russian arms in the east. It is beyond all doubt that a magnificent reception will be given to the president of the French republic in Italy, where France at present is exceedingly popular.

In this connection it is interesting to remember that when King Victor Emmanuel visited Paris last year he said to President Loubet, just before he shook his hand to bid him goodby: "By all means, my dear president, come to see me in Rome and I promise you a reception the like of which has never been given to any sovereign monarch, for you will be received by all my friends and with still more enthusiasm by my enemies."

The king, by these words, meant that the Radicals and Socialists on the other side of the Alps, who have remained silent during the visits of the kaiser and King Edward, would turn out in full force to greet the president of a new republic.

Prompted by an advertisement which appeared simultaneously in Berlin and Paris papers, a number of former members of the Pro-Boer society have sent financial aid to a German nobleman at Johannesburg. The advertisement read thus: "I, Alfred, Baron von Dallwig, exchief of the First squadron of guard cavalry, and formerly an officer in the Second regiment of Uhlans, captain in the Boer artillery during the war in South Africa, am dying from starvation at Johannesburg.

"The war has left me a total wreck. My right arm has been amputated, my left hand crushed by a shell, my left side has been pierced by a bullet, while another passed through my right lung. In spite of all my efforts it is impossible for me to earn a living and my position is desperate. Johannesburg, March, 1904."

The statements of the former German officer were found to be correct, but none of his own comrades found themselves inclined to send him any aid and as the Pro-Boer society of Berlin has ceased to exist, French admirers have come to his aid.

A number of gifts from the late Princess Mathilde have now been placed in the different national museums to which they were presented. Several paintings of old masters have been hung at the Louvre, while the National gallery at Versailles has received a portrait of King Jerome, painted while he was governor of Hotel Des Invalides; a portrait of Prince Napoleon, painted by Flandrin; another of the prince imperial, by Jules Lefebre, and a curious painting by Boulanger, representing the famous Pompeiian mansion of Prince Napoleon, where he used to receive the artists from the Comedie Francaise in classic costumes. Two miniatures of enamel by Claudius Popelin, one of Emile Augier and the other of Baron Larrey, complete this interesting gift.

WOMAN'S HAIR HER OWN.

Supreme Court at Warsaw Decides Wife's Hair Does Not Belong to Husband.

WARSAW, April 23.—(Special Cable.)—The supreme court here has just decided that the hair of a married woman belongs to herself and not to her husband. Some time ago the wife of a wealthy land owner started proceedings against her husband for having cut off her luxuriant tresses in a fit of mad jealousy.

In the first instance the case was dismissed on the plea that a husband had to do with his wife's hair as he pleased, but the wife appealed and a higher court has now given a decision in her favor.

MRS. LANGTRY ARRIVES IN LIVERPOOL FROM NEW YORK

Gives Amusing Account of Her Tour in America to English Reporters—Has Special Humorous Reminiscence of Langtry, Texas.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, April 23.—Mrs. Langtry has just arrived at Liverpool from New York, in blooming health and high spirits. She gave an extremely amusing account of her trip in America to the reporters on landing. The most interesting of all her experiences, says this well-known lady, was at a place called Langtry in Texas. This city was founded 20 years ago by a cowboy named Roy Beau, who apparently appointed himself dictator and administered the laws, and he called his town after the famous beauty. In New Orleans Mrs. Langtry got a telegram from the citizens of Langtry, asking her to be present at a public reception, which she willingly accepted; and when she arrived the residents turned out and an address of welcome was read to her by a very beautiful half-breed girl.

The principal people took Mrs. Langtry round the town and she visited the Jersey Lily saloon and "split the cards," as she explained, "for luck." Among the presents she received was a big brown bear. "I did not want to offend the people," she said, "but I did not know what in the world to do with such a beast, and I was terribly afraid of it." But apparently the unpunctual bear was unpunctual in its arrival at the station and missed his train, and to the immense relief of Mrs. Langtry the express left without it.

She was also presented with a six-shooter, which belonged to Roy Beau, and which possessed the added interest of having been the weapon with which he had killed many people. These experiences seemed mightily to please Mrs. Langtry, who said that they reminded her of a page from Bret Harte. Wild beasts evidently seem to be the stock in trade of great actresses, for at St. Louis the people gave her a young lion, and the king of beasts accompanied Mrs. Langtry to this country.

SUICIDE IN PORTO RICO.

Commissioner of Emigration at San Juan Cuts His Throat.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, April 23.—Frederick V. Martin of Indiana, a commissioner of immigration for Porto Rico, killed himself last night by cutting his throat. His body was discovered this morning. The cause of Mr. Martin's act was brooding over private financial matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 23.—Frederick Martin was appointed commissioner of immigration for Porto Rico by President McKinley three years ago. His home was at Attica, Ind. Cables from friends received today say he cut his throat. His wife sailed Wednesday for

THIS COUPON IS WORTH $5

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL
AT DR. ROBERTS' DENTAL PARLORS.

OUT IT OUT.

Present it at our office and we will allow you credit for this amount. This is good only during the month of April, and to Gazette readers only, so avail yourself of the greatest opportunity ever offered for getting first-class Dentistry at this oldest and most reliable Dental office in the city.

Whatever you do don't neglect your teeth. Have them attended to at once by an experienced and skillful dentist. This is one of the oldest and most reliable dental establishments in Pittsburgh and we pride ourselves in the thousands of satisfied patients to whom we can refer you as to our being conscientious and capable of turning out first-class dental work in every respect.

If you will come in this week we will make you a set of teeth for $10 that is equal to any other first-class dentist's $20 set, and in addition give you a gold crown and two gold fillings FREE, or a $15 set for $7.50
With one gold crown and one gold filling free. Or a $10 Set for $5.00

THESE PRICES FOR NEW PATIENTS ONLY.

Our charges for gold crowns, bridge work and fillings are very moderate. Remember, we give a 25-year guarantee on all Dental Work, thus insuring you the best work.

Our Gauze Aluminum Plates have caused a sensation in dental practice. They are made of the lightest material ever used in plate construction, giving perfect ease and comfort to the mouth.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION ALWAYS FREE.

DR. ROBERTS' DENTAL PARLORS
631 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, Pa. Second Floor, Werner Building.
Office Hours—9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. daily; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays.

ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME. Accompanied by Local, Sporting, Telegraph and Cable Features of Interest to Be Found Only in THE GAZETTE.

SPRING RESORT HOTELS AND STEAMSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's ocean pier.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

The Gazette's advertising representative in Atlantic City is John C. Benson, Gen'l Mgr. of The Resort Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, North Carolina and Atlantic aves. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

BUILT OF BRICK

Hotel Strand

which remains open all the year, is furnished and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best metropolitan hotels. It is built of

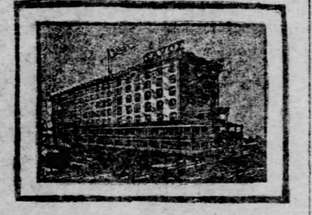
STEEL, BRICK AND STONE

and enjoys a patronage of the highest order. Telephones in rooms, salt water in baths, private artesian well, electric automobile at station; in fact, all the equipment that is found in conjunction with a well-regulated hotel. Write for illustrated booklet to

FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS,
Owners and Props.

THE SAVOY

Directly on the Beach.
Unobstructed Ocean View from All Rooms.



Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Dining room overlooking ocean from three sides. Elevator to street. Steam heat, moderate for Spring. Capacity 400.
S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

Kentucky Ave., Near the Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This house has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, with a fine Cafe and Grill attached. Special attention is given to serving of sea food of all description. Every known convenience, combined with the social events, make it an ideal place for health, pleasure and recreation. Terms reasonable. Booklet mailed.
R. BRUNSWICK, MGR.

The Albemarle. Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elegant modern hotel, new throughout. 100 large front rooms and excellent table. Special Spring terms $8, $10 and $12.50 weekly; $2 daily. Elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc. 2,000 ft. Sun parlors. Souvenir Booklet. J. P. Cope.

GALEN HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J.
HOTEL AND SANITORIUM.
New buildings with every comfort. Elevators, roof solarium and three sun parlors. A complete bath department, giving Electrical Nauheim, Roman and Hydriatic, using sea water, for ladies and gentlemen. Trained operators only.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

GREEN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL

BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AVE.

Fireproof. European plan, hot and cold sea water baths. Our own artesian water. Flemish Cafe. Rooms single and en suite. Rate $1.50 per day and upward. Capacity 400.
GREEN & FLYNN, Proprietors.

HOTEL MORTON,

VIRGINIA AVE., NEAR BEACH.
Open all the year. Special rates for Winter. Refurnished and decorated. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Sun parlor. Elevator from street level. Fine table. Write for booklet and terms.
MRS. N. R. HAINES,
Owner and Propr.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. New management, improved cuisine; capacity 600. Sea water baths. Orchestra. Cafe. $12, $15 and up weekly. Booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Propts.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all year. American and European plans; rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths; location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. Booklets and literature can be had at the Resort Bureau, The Gazette building.
C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

YOUNG'S HOTEL.

Atlantic City, N. J. Steel, brick and cement. Absolutely the only fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. On Ocean Promenade with full ocean view. Long distance 'phones in bedrooms. Hot and cold fresh and sea water in all baths. White service throughout. Music room and orchestra. Booklet. James R. Keenan.

THE GARDEN HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
American and European Plan.
White Service Exclusively.
Sea-Water Baths.
$5.00 Per Day and Upwards.
W. L. FINCH.

THE HOLMHURST.

Pennsylvania ave., close to Beach. Central and select location. The extensive improvements, renovation and refurnishing makes this a new hotel and one of the best. Equipped with elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Special Spring rates. Booklet.
HENRY DARNELL.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL.

Every known hotel appointment with exceptional luxury. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large luxurious baths, scientific sanitary arrangements. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level.
A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL BELMONT.

Virginia ave., near the Beach. Open all year. Absolutely fireproof. Has all Home Comforts. Elevator, Steam Heat, Sun Parlor. Special Spring rates, $10, $12, $15 weekly. No better accommodations given by any hotel on the coast. Booklet.
E. S. Watson, Manager.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND.

Ocean end South Carolina ave. Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers and all Amusements. Rooms en suite with private baths, steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street level. Special rates for the Spring season. Booklet on application. Bryan & Williams.

HOTEL SOTHERN, Virginia Ave., Near Beach.

Fine location and good management make this house an ideal resort for health, pleasure and recreation. Telephones, rooms en suite with baths, elevator and all modern improvements—appeal to refined tastes of appreciative people. Booklet. N. R. Bothwell.

THE CHETWOODE.

Open all year, with every comfort for guests at reasonable winter rates. Heated sun parlor, private baths, spacious exchange and parlors. Near Beach and Piers. Write for booklet.
MARY M. DEMPSEY, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL RALEIGH.

Ocean end of St. Charles Place. Finest location. Open all year. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, sun parlor, etc. Special spring rates. Booklet mailed.
C. C. SHINN.

THE RUNNYMEDE.

Park Place, close to Beach, facing City Park. Select location. New and strictly modern. Elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, rooms en suite with bath. Cuisine of the highest standard. Booklet mailed.
L. M'ILWAIN.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—

See ave. Central to all attractions, every comfort for guests, American, European plan, weekly rates $8, $10, $12; transient $1.50-$2. Special rates to families and commercial trade. Music. New management.
GRAHA...

New Hotel PIERREPONT

OCEAN END NEW JERSEY AVE.
Now open. Capacity 500.
American and European plans.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,

Ocean end Virginia Ave.
Special rates for April, May and June—$10, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Surrounded by large open lot. Elevator to street. Steam heat. Private baths. Telephones in rooms. Table and service kept at high standard. Booklet.
W. B. COTTEN.

HOTEL ARLINGTON.

Michigan ave. and Beach. Offering Special Rates $10 up weekly. Excellent and modern. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths, etc. Superior table. Booklet mailed.
L. A. KUNZ.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

American and European plan. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Long distance 'phone service in bed rooms. Pure water from private artesian well. Cafe. Orchestra.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

Hotel Ponce De Leon

Virginia ave., second house from Beach. Capacity 350. Cuisine unexcelled.
S. E. SWEENEY, Owner and Propr.

THE STRATH HAVEN.

Open all year. Kentucky ave., near Beach. Steam heat. Special rates. Special attention given to cuisine and service. Albert E. Glenie, manager, formerly Grand Pacific, Chicago, and Hotel Pierrepont, New York.

SEASIDE HOUSE.

Ocean front. Every comfort, including sea water baths, elevator, sun parlors, golf, etc. F. P. Cook & Son, formerly of Hotel Senate.

THE ELWOOD.

Sea end St. James Place. Open all year. Fireproof. Rooms en suite with bath; steam heat; elevator from street level. $10 weekly and up.
ROBERT S. SMITH.

BERKSHIRE INN.

Ocean end Virginia ave. $2 to $3 daily; $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly. Capacity 300. Elevator. Private baths, etc. J. G. & J. E. Dickinson.

THE BROOKEHURST—

Virginia Ave. Near Beach. Excellent family house; good cuisine. $2 up. Modern; new management. Mrs. J. N. Burns.

AVON INN—

Virginia Ave. near the Beach. Improved, thoroughly renovated, sun parlor, excellent cuisine and service. New management. Comfort & Reeve.

LIGONIER, PA.

Pure Water Open All the Year Dry Air

The Ligonier Springs Hotel-Sanitarium

—IN THE—
Allegheny Mountains, Ligonier, Pa.
Only Two Hours from Pittsburgh.

Is the most pleasantly located institution of its kind in Pennsylvania. Only two hours' ride from Pittsburgh. Three daily trains each way.

We treat Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Chronic Nervous Troubles. The Pure Water and the Dry Bracing Air of this region has a most invigorating effect. We have a fine Hotel-Sanitarium, a Bath House with experienced masseurs, trained nurses, etc. We have Static Machines. Therefore we are able to give all kinds of electrical treatments. Our X-Ray outfit is complete.

Alcoholic and Drug Habits treated in a separate building. Our charges are reasonable. Booklet free.

Dr. E. M. Clifford, Medical Director, Ligonier, Pa.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL IMPERIAL

Ocean End Maryland Ave., Atlantic City. Admirably situated. Moderate tariff. Capacity 300. Pure Artesian Water.
W. CHANDLER STEWART.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL

High class, homelike; table unexcelled; white service, baths, elevator. Southern exposure. Balconies overlooking ocean. Special spring rate, $10 weekly up. Booklet.
L. A. HAINES, Jr.

HOTEL HAINES—

Sea end Ocean Ave. Six stories. Brick; stone, steel construction. Dining room on sixth floor. Steam heat, elevator, electricity. Rooms en suite with baths. Music. Booklet mailed.
L. A. HAINES, Jr.

HOTEL CLARENDON,

Virginia ave., Near Beach. Newly improved; large piazzas, sun-parlor, spacious rooms en suite, with tiled baths, telephones, elevator, etc. Booklet mailed. M. D. Neiman, Prop.

HOTEL SENATE—

Ocean End, Rhode Island Ave. Fronting directly on the Ocean. Telephones, rooms en suite with baths, elevator to street level. Automobile at trains. Booklet.
LOUIS E. SCULL.

HOTEL WARREN.

Managed by CLIFFORD C. HERR of Pittsburgh. European plan. Cafe and bar. Open all year. Atlantic and New Jersey aves.; 2 blocks to boardwalk.

THE LORAINE.

St. Charles Place and Beach. Hot and cold sea water baths, elevator, etc. Special Winter and Spring rates. Booklet. Samuel Wagner & Son.

HOTEL GLENDALE.

St. James Place and Beach. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat. Elevator from street level; $10 per week and upward. Open all year. Write for booklet.
L. P. BURCH.

THE WESTMINSTER.

Kentucky ave., near beach; steam heat; sun parlor; baths; elevator from street and all conveniences. Rates $8 to $12.50. Chas. Buhre.

EDEN HALL—

South Pennsylvania avenue, one block from beach. All modern improvements, cuisine and service unexcelled. Rates $8.00 to $15.00.
MRS. M. HENRY.

THE WILTSHIRE—

Va. ave. and Beach. Open all year. Music. Delft cafe. Long distance 'phones in rooms. Am. plan, $2.50 daily up; Eur. plan, $1.50 daily up. S. S. Phoebus.

THE STANLEY

So. Carolina Ave. Near the Beach, and Pa. R. R. Depot. Modern rates $10 to $15. McLaughlin & McDonald.

CHESTER INN.

New York ave., near Beach. Open all year. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. Modern in detail with moderate rates. Booklet. D. Knauer.

HOTEL AUSTIN—

Pacific and New York Aves. Near Beach. New and elegant. Capacity 300. Complete with steam heat, baths, etc. Special—$8 to $15 weekly. E. L. Austin.

HOTEL IROQUOIS—

So. Carolina Ave. and the Beach. High class. Elevator, sun parlor, private baths, amusement hall, etc. Capacity 350. Special, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Virginia ave. and Beach. Open all year. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor. Superior table. $10 weekly and up. Booklet. Samuel Ellis.

THE SCARBOROUGH

Beach Front of Maryland Ave. Write now for ocean-front rooms. Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

THE BRUNSWICK—

St. James Place and Beach. Most Central Location. All Conveniences. Steam Heat, Good Table. Special $8 Up Weekly. Booklet. Chas. H. Sasse & Son.

HOTEL MORRIS.

St. James Place.
J. Barrie Smith, Propr. Two minutes' walk from Young's Pier and the Beach.

HOTEL PELHAM—

St. James Place, near Beach. New house, private dining rooms and baths; modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. Mrs. S. Keseller.

HOTEL BRADDOCK—

New York Ave. and Beach. Elegant in every detail. Elevator, steam heat, first-class cuisine, special Spring rates. W. I. Braddock.

THE BERKELEY—

Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Refined surroundings, steam heat, fine cuisine, homelike. Fire escapes in every room. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. A. Armstrong.

ROWE COTTAGE.

St. Charles Place and the Beach. Fine location and solicits the best of patronage. All modern conveniences. A. A. ROWE.

IDYLWYLD—

Tennessee Ave. Near the Beach. Modern. Excellent cuisine. Reasonable. E. A. BENNER.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SEABROOKE—

St. James Place, near the Beach. Rooms en suite with baths, excellent cuisine, every comfort. Rates $1.50 per day up. C. Franklin.

THE KENDERTON—

Tennessee Ave., near the Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator, private baths, excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. Reid & Hamilton.

HOTEL ABBEY—

Pacific and Mt. Vernon aves., near Beach. Steam heat. Electric lights, elevator, suites with baths. American and European plan. Cafe attached. JOHN T. DEVER, Mgr.

THE PENNHURST.

Michigan ave. and Beach. Elegantly equipped; finest location. Elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc. Spring rates. W. R. HOOD.

BREVOORT HOTEL—

So. Carolina ave. Centrally located. Modern conveniences, terms reasonable. MARGARET WALSH, Prop.

PHILLIPS HOUSE—

So. Conn. Ave. Enlarged with modern improvements. Terms reasonable. P. H. PHILLIPS.

HOTEL MERVINE—

New York Ave. and the Beach. New; brick; rooms en suite with baths, $1.50 to $2.50—$9 to $14 weekly. MRS. EELLS.

HOTEL ALLEGHENY—

619 Atlantic Ave. Home comforts. Buffet, German cooking. Reasonable. EMIL MAYERLES.

LA BELLE INN—

South Carolina Ave., near Beach and Piers. Every convenience. Excellent table, $8 up weekly. J. Youngblood, late of Schaefer's hotel

THE NEW CLARION.

Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Excellent and modern. Special $10 up weekly. J. P. Gilberson.

WAYSIDE INN—

117 So. Maryland Ave. Near the Beach. Modern improvements, home comforts; cuisine and service unexcelled. Rates $1.50 up. M. C. Watson.

LA FONTAINE—

Kentucky Ave., Near Beach. Refined, homelike, steam heat, sun parlor, excellent table. Special spring rates, $8 to $12 wkly. R. B. Parker.

THE GILBERTA—

111 Ocean Ave., Near Beach. New throughout, good table and service, terms mod. From Lancaster Co.
MRS. S. SIVERLING.

PALMER HOTEL—

Atlantic and Maryland aves., near Beach and Piers. American and European. Terms moderate. Joseph Kennard.

THE ANSONIA—

Kentucky Ave., Near Beach, modern, steam heat, elevator, rooms single and en suite, cuisine unexcelled. Mrs. A. M. Oppenheimer.

PRESSER HOUSE—

So. Mississippi Ave. New management. Thoroughly renovated, reasonable rates. Mrs. M. Carson

THE CARNARVON

34 So. Del. Ave., near the beach and amusements; good table; reasonable.
J. RAMONS.

ACME—

Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Thoroughly modern. Special Spring rates.
MRS. G. W. STODDARD.

SAN JOSE—

St. James Pl., near Beach. New Management, all improvements; terms reasonable. Mrs. E. Gilluly.

EBBITT HOUSE—

St. James Place, near Beach. Chiles & Cresap, formerly of Clever House.

THE ANCHORAGE—

So. Virginia Ave. Fine location, good cuisine and service. Mrs. E. Gillespie.

BEAUMONT—

Tennessee Ave. near Beach. Steam heat. Open all year. $1.50 up daily. Special weekly. J. B. CORE.

THE ENGLEWOOD—23 So. Illinois ave., good location; home comforts with fine cuisine; modern conveniences; terms reasonable. Mrs. Cook.

COLWYN—21 So. Michigan Ave. Open all year. Steam heat, home comforts. $1.00 per day. Mrs. E. C. Warburton.

BLENHEIM HOUSE—Ohio ave. and Beach, fine location. German cooking. Mrs. Weiser.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,

2,500 FEET ELEVATION,
IN THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS
Where the Early Spring Climate, the Waters, Baths, Hotels and Scenery have no Equal in America.

Rheumatism, gout, obesity and nervous troubles cured. New Golf Club House with Squash Court, Lounging Rooms, Cafe, Ping-Pong, etc. Fine Golf Course. Tennis Courts. Pleasure Pool, excellent livery and all outdoor pastimes. THE NEW HOMESTEAD is unquestionably the finest all-year-round resort hotel in America. Modern in the strictest sense, conducted on the broadest lines and patronized by the highest class. Broker's office with direct N. Y. wire.

Pullman Compartment Car leaves Washington 11:30 p. m., arrives Hot Springs 8:25 a. m., via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Excursion tickets at office of connecting lines. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Va.

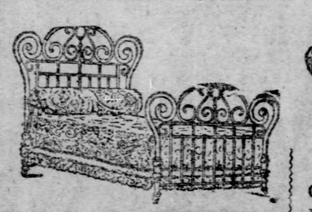
LAMB'S 939 LIBERTY ST. Opposite Smithfield St.

FURNITURE CO.

OIL CLOTHS worth 30c per square yard, for only 18c

DO YOU KNOW We Sell High-Grade Furniture at FACTORY PRICES? It means a Guaranteed Saving of 35 PER CENT. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BUY ELSEWHERE?

Golden Oak Folding Beds, worth retail $16, for only $10



High Grade BRASS BEDS Complete with Felt Mattress and all steel spring—the entire outfit, worth $55, for $32

Guaranteed best quality Leather Couches, hair filled; actual value $38. Our price only.... $23

Iron and Brass Beds, beautifully enameled; worth retail $13.50. Our price..... $7.25

Quartered Oak Parlor Tables, finely polished, size 24x24; worth retail $2.50. Our price only..... $1.25

Hardwood White Enameled Refrigerators, guaranteed good ice savers, worth $16, for..... $10

Turkish Rockers, covered with best quality leather, worth $40, for..... $25

Quartered Oak Pillar Extension Tables, worth retail $40, our price..... $28

Golden Oak Extension Tables, worth $10, for only.... $6.50

Quartered Oak Box Seat Dining Chairs, covered with best leather, $4.50, for..... $2.75

Choice of 5 styles Qu

ANTI-SALOONISTS LIKE NEW LAW

Brannock Local Option Measure Suits Everyone, but Liquor Dealers.

OHIO NEEDS SOME ECONOMY

Gov. Herrick's Unexpected Message to the Legislature Results in Same Tax Reforms—Dick Will Continue to Be State Chairman.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, April 23.—While the representatives and friends of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league were at first inclined to be rather severe in their criticism of Gov. Herrick for his action in trying successfully to cause the amendment of the Brannock local option bill, they are finding, after the law has been in force a week, that they have a very effective measure after all. In nearly every city of the state petitions now in circulation call for elections upon the question of whether or not saloons shall be allowed to continue to operate in residence districts. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining the required number of signatures and Wayne B. Wheeler, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon league, estimates today that at least 60 per cent of the saloons coming within the scope of the law will be obliged to close their doors.

Another indication that the law will accomplish the purpose of its advocates is the organization here this week of a state association of brewers and retail dealers in liquor. The organization has a membership of 20,000, it includes the three established associations maintained by the liquor interests, and it will fight the Brannock law with all its might. Its plan of campaign is to have its representatives circulate local option petitions in districts so marked out that they will surely vote to retain the saloons.

Home Rule Measure.

The Brannock law is unique in temperance legislation in the United States. It is not a prohibitory measure, but a home rule or majority rule measure. It provides that 40 per cent of the voters of any residence district may sign petitions for a local option election within that territory and that the balloting shall be done within 30 days of the time when the petition is certified to the mayor or the probate judge. Whichever way the election goes, the verdict registered shall remain in force two years.

The law exempts from residence districts street frontage of which 55 per cent is used for business purposes. In such territory, property used for saloon purposes counts neither as business nor residence property, but all public parks, schools, churches and public charitable institutions are classed as residence property. A voting district must contain not less than 300 nor more than 2,000 voters. The original plan of providing for local option by wards was abandoned because many conservative men believed that such a law would cause hardship to hotels and saloons in business districts adjoining residence territory. It is quite generally agreed that the law in its present form is a fair and just temperance measure and it promises to work wel.

In a vigorous and wholly unexpected message to the general assembly this week, Gov. Herrick warned the legislators against extravagance in appropriations. The legislature thus far has been liberal toward all the state institutions and many unusual expenditures have been authorized. The situation is such that the depletion of the treasury is threatened just at a time when the state has got out of debt.

Must Expend Less or Raise More.

In his message the governor tells the lawmakers that they must either spend less money or raise more money or do both. He compares in detail the appropriations for this year and 1905 with those which carried the state through 1902 and 1903, showing that the total excess of the contemplated expenditures for the present biennial period over those of the preceding period is already $1,545,353, with the probability that more appropriations will be made before the end of the session. He calls attention to the fact that, while the total annual revenues of the state are but $5,000,000, the legislature is trying to run things on a $6,000,000 basis, and that, at this rate, the surplus of about $2,000,000 now in the treasury will not last forever. The governor declares that the expenditures must be cut by at least $1,000,000 a year and that, if such steps are not taken by the legislature, the veto power will be freely used. He suggests, as new means of raising revenues, the enactment of a direct inheritance tax and a state depository law and the adoption of a resolution looking toward the amendment of the constitution to authorize the classification of property for taxation. Under present constitutional provisions all property, real estate of all kinds, personal property, money and credits, must be taxed at the same rate.

The response to the governor's message was quick and sure. The day after it was submitted the senate passed an inheritance tax bill, levying a tax of 2 per cent upon all Ohio inheritances of more than $200 value, and the houses passed a bill providing for the deposit of all state balances, which have been wont to lie idle in the treasury vaults, in Ohio banks at interest. Since no inheritance law has ever been in force in Ohio, it is impossible to estimate with any degree of exactness how much of a revenue the new measure will bring the state. The governor believes, however, that it will net between $600,000 and $1,000,000 a year. He estimates that the state depository law will yield an annual income of about $75,000. His idea with respect to the taxation amendment is that its ratification would minimize the evil of tax dogging and would bring under the Ohio taxation laws property now nominally held in other states.

Would Get the Smaller Tax.

To illustrate the point, the tax rate in Columbus is now three cents on the dollar. A man owning securities which pay 4 per cent, if he returns them for taxation, nets 1 per cent on the investment. The result is that almost no such property is placed on the tax duplicate. The people believe the law unjust and dodge it. Gov. Herrick thinks that, if the tax rate were fixed on such property at 1 per cent or at some such low figure, much of it would come out of hiding and the state's income would be largely increased. The legislature will follow his advice in this case, as in the two others.

The conference committee on the school code has practically agreed upon a compromise measure, which provides for the elections of small boards at-large or of large boards by wards, in the option of the municipalities, as represented by the present school boards. This arrangement pleases the educational interests fairly well, although they preferred a rigid requirement for the election of small boards at-large. The election bill has been passed and bears the governor's signature. It preserves the principle of bipartisan conduct of elections and makes few changes in existing laws. Few measures of great importance remain for the consideration of the legislature and, unless the wholly unexpected happens, final adjournment will be taken on Monday of next week.

Senator Dick's visit here this week occasioned by the Hanna memorial exercises in the legislature, brought out the fact that he will retain his position as chairman of the Republican state executive committee during the coming presidential campaign and that John R. Malloy will be re-elected secretary.

Trunks

Canvas Covered Trunk, iron bound, sheet iron bottom, good lock. Each size above 28 in. 25c more—the 28-in. size, $1.98.

Our "Langtry" Trunk. The most serviceable trunk in the market; should be examined by every one needing a trunk. 34-inch size, $8.48.

Suit Cases

Genuine Karatol Suit Cases. Practically indestructible; made on heavy steel frame, 24-in. size. Special value at $1.50.

Genuine Cowhide Suit Case. A case that compares with those usually bringing $7, here at $4.95.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Men's Tailoring

Our merchant tailoring department is ready to make up your spring suit or topcoat to measure and will guarantee satisfaction at a moderate price.

Free Library

The "American Boys' Library" has been installed in our store, containing over 300 of the best books for boys. Free membership cards are given to patrons of our Boys' Clothing Department.

Laces and Neckwear Priced Very Low

These prices which we quote here on desirable laces are actually less than they could be imported for today. This is another one of those sales held to convince women that this is the place to look for superior lace values.

Fine Venise and Valenciennes Yokings suitable for waists and trimmings. Full 18 inches wide. Absolutely worth $1.00, special Monday only at, per yard..... 49c

Venise Lace Ornament Trimming. Choice of black, white and cream, in different designs and widths. Have sold up to $1.48, here Monday only at, per yard..... 25c

Duchess and Normandy Valenciennes Laces, in a large variety of patterns, ranging in widths from 3 to 5 inches. Comes in cream or white. Would be cheap at 25c, Monday only, per yard..... 10c

Handsome Venise Lace Stocks, in white and cream, with tab fronts. All new and exceptional values, Monday only at, each..... 25c

Venise Lace Collar-and-Cuff Sets, in white, blue and pink. Should bring double our price for Monday only of, per set..... 25c

Arabian Braid and Silk Collars for waists or jackets. Pretty collars which have sold at $1, here for Monday only at, each..... 25c

3 Hosiery Specials

These astonishingly small prices are made to call special attention to our Hosiery Department on Monday.

LOT 1—

Women's Fine Black Lisle-Thread Hose, fully fashioned with hand-embroidered insteps. Hermsdorf dye. These stockings sell regularly at 50c, here Monday only at, per pair..... 29c

LOT 2—

Women's Fine French Lace Lisle Hose, in all the latest patterns; also silk embroidered ankles, in lace and plain effects. Absolutely cheap at 75c, extra special for Monday only at, per pair..... 49c

LOT 3—

Women's Extra Fine Pure Silk-Thread Hose, in black only, with reinforced linen feet. This hose cannot be obtained in the two cities for less than $1.50. As a special inducement for Monday only, we say, per pair..... $1.00

Special Clock Sale

On Monday we offer some of the most interesting inducements to clock buyers ever heard of. Here are clocks of the best known makes, with fine, artistic cases, at smaller than usual prices.

Beautiful Clocks, in bronze or iron, with finest French, eight-day movements. Should bring at least $15, here Monday only, at..... $10

Marbleized Mantel Clocks. Very attractive clocks which would ordinarily bring $7.50, during this sale, choice at..... $3.95

China Clocks that should bring twice our extraordinary Monday figure of..... $2.95

Ornamental Clocks, in bronze, China and fancy wood effects. Good timekeepers. Very attractive offerings upwards from..... 98c

Ribbons--Veilings

Soft Mousseline Ribbons, 6 in. wide, very special at, per yd.. 25c

Dainty Figured Ribbons for bodices and sashes, in white only. Specially priced from 69c down to, per yard 35c

Persian Ribbons, in floral effects; 4½ inches wide. Attractive offerings at, per yard..... 25c

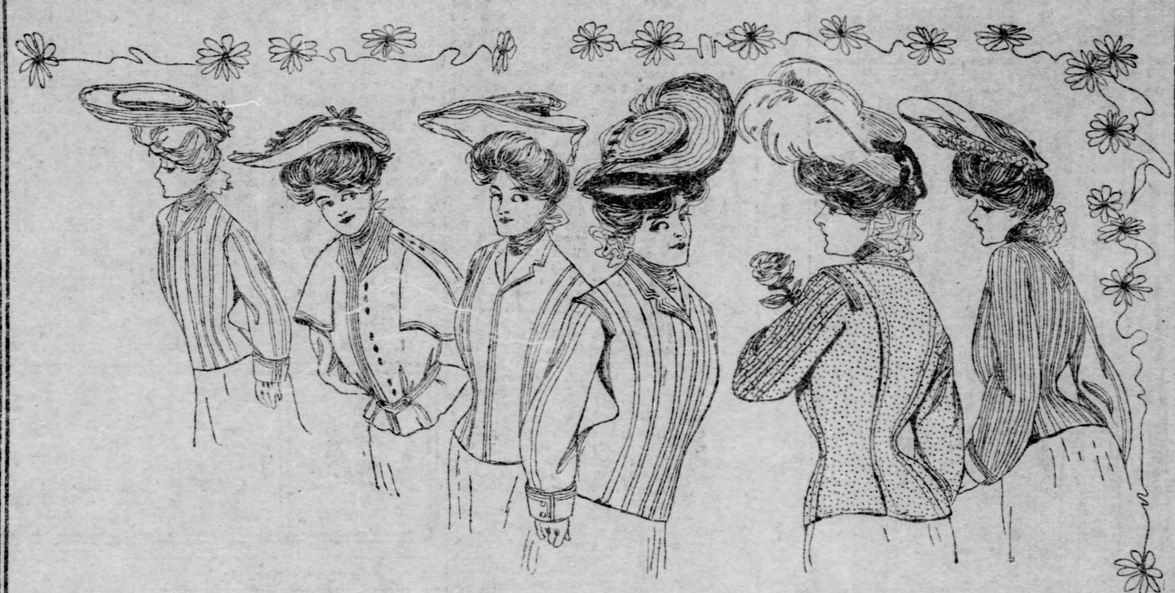
The New Automobile Veils, 2½ yards long, in black, white, blue, brown and tan. The newest summer ideas at..... $2.48

Mesh Veilings, in all the new shades of blue, lilac, champagne, etc. Exceptional inducements at, per yard, 25c, 39c, 45c and..... 59c

Chenille Lace Veils, in all colors, Monday..... 75c

The Season's Greatest Sale of Coats.

Not unless you come here and see these magnificent coat values can you realize the unparalleled money-saving that can be accomplished. We have made prices which are tempting beyond anything ever heard of before. The fact is that we are selling the majority of tan coats bought in Pittsburgh this season—and hence can offer price-inducements which competition CANNOT meet.



Spring Coats. Jaunty tan covert coats, in the popular shades. Fitted styles, with flat collar, puff sleeves, strapping and turnover cuffs. Also box jackets, in 24-inch lengths, neatly tailored and lined with satin or silk serge. Women's and misses' sizes. Should bring $8.00. Extra values at..... $5.00

Tan Coats. An exceptional offering of several hundred tan covert jackets, with strapped or plain seams. Finished with notch or flat stitched collars and turnover cuffs. Lined throughout with satin. Tailored to fit women and misses. Any person interested in a spring coat should see these two lots at $5.95 and..... $6.95

Spring Coats. All the newest designs which have just reached us in the past few days. Fitted or box styles, made of the proper shade of tan covert, in various lengths. Lined throughout with taffeta silk or satin. Perfectly tailored jackets, which should bring $12, offered Monday at the low figure of.... $7.95

Tan Coats. The largest variety by far in the two cities. Splendidly tailored topcoats of tan coverts, in box or fitted styles. Best of linings and perfect fitting. These must be seen in order to be appreciated. All the very latest effects represented in this gathering, priced at $12.00, $10.00 and..... $8.95

Here Is Suit Selling Beyond Comparison.

Our recent immense purchase of the stock of Messrs. M. Fox & Co., 43 West Twelfth street, New York City, when women appreciate the advantages of buying handsome, up-to-the-minute suits at a saving of from 25 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent. No such tempting display was ever before gathered under one roof: the features which we present are truly astonishing.

$12 Suits at $7.95. Made of cheviots, Venetians and broadcloths, in browns, blues and black. Coat in Eton or military effects, neatly trimmed with braids, shoulder capes and straps. Finished with belts and silk lined. Skirts in walking or dress lengths. Tailored to fit women or misses and truly unequaled offerings at..... $7.95

$15 and $16 Suits, $10. Light or dark, Eton or blouse suits, with walking or dress length skirts. Trimmed with shoulder capes and cut with fancy or plain sleeves. Finished with neat collars and cuffs. Tailored to fit the most discriminating women and misses. $15 and $16 garments at the Sale Price of..... $10

$22.50 Suits at $15. Clever Spring suits, fancily trimmed with silk braids or straps. Military, Eton or blouse coats, silk lined. Walking or dress length skirts, trimmed or plainly gored. Made of correct materials, in all the wanted Spring colorings. Best garments ever offered hereabout at the Sale Price of..... $15

Beautiful Garments at $25. The latest Spring and Summer models, made of voile, in various shades. The newest blouse coats, neatly trimmed. Also mannish mixture suits, with collarless jackets. With or without shoulder capes. Walking or dress length skirts, the latter made over taffeta silk drops. Extra values at..... $25

A Splendid Collection of Walking Skirts Priced Attractively at $10, $7.95, $5.95 and $3.95.

$3.50 "Walkover" Oxfords for Women, $2.10

Here is a sensation indeed in our shoe department tomorrow. We will sell the genuine $3.50 "Walkover" Oxfords for women at $2.10 the pair. Every pair bears the "Walkover" trade mark stamped on the sole and the "Walkover" label inside. Everyone knows that this shoe is one of the advertised $3.50 "specialty" shoes, sold in the "Walkover" stores for that sum and never for less. We are going to offer them to you tomorrow only at $2.10 per pair—truly an extraordinary opportunity for women shoe buyers.

These "Walkover" Oxfords are all this season's latest "mannish" styles. They come in three styles—Vici kid, box-calf and patent coltskin. All on the correct mannish lasts, with extension welt soles. The smartest footwear that the "Walkover" factory knows how to turn out. Sizes from 2½ to 7, widths from AA to C. Not a job lot, but fresh, new goods. Monday only at, per pair..... $2.10

Extraordinary Sale In Our Curtain Department

We bought, at a considerable saving, the entire stock on hand of one of the largest Eastern manufacturers, including even the sample corners—hence these extraordinary values.

5,000 Lace Curtain Corners, in lengths from 1½ to 1 1-3 yards—the accumulation of short lengths and sample ends. Every style and kind of curtains represented. These are pieces of curtains which sell at $1.50 to $5. Sale Price..... 25c

Irish Pointe Lace Curtains, in plain centers of scroll designs. Choice of any $6 or $7 value Monday, at, pair..... $4.25

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in full lengths and widths. Should bring at least double our extraordinary Monday figure of, per pair..... 95c

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with deep lace edge and insertion. Good quality net and curtains which sell all over town at $1.75, here Monday at, per pair..... 90c

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, with deep insertion and hemstitched ruffles. An exceptionally attractive inducement at, per pair... 69c

Rope Portieres for single doors, 98c.

Underwear Specials

Women's Petticoats, in umbrella style. Trimmed with three rows of insertion, wide lace ruffle and cluster tucks. Finished with extra dust ruffle. Very attractive inducements at..... 98c

Women's Gowns, made of cambric and nainsook, in slip over or Hubbard styles. Trimmed with embroidery and lace and cut extra long. Should certainly bring more money than our special figure of..... 75c

Corset Covers of nainsook and cambric in French styles. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. Dainty effects in these covers at..... 33c

Women's Union Suits, lisle and cotton, with high neck, long sleeves and ankle lengths. Also some sleeveless, with low neck and umbrella drawers. Desirable garments, priced at..... 50c

All-silk Vests, some with hand-crocheted yokes and shoulders; others in plain effects. Exceedingly attractive offerings at the low Monday price of... 98c

Women's Fine Lisle-Thread Vests, silk taped and deep lace trimmed. Also umbrella drawers to match. Neatly finished garments at, each..... 25c

Women's and Children's Vests, sleeveless and with low neck. All sizes to go on sale Monday at the ridiculously low figure of..... 10c

Children's Gowns, made of fine cambric, in all sizes, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Should bring double our Monday price of..... 75c

Children's Drawers of muslin or cambric. Trimmed with lace and embroidery, also clusters of tucks. All sizes. See our offerings priced from $1.25 all the way down to neat effects at..... 25c

Latest Go-Carts

Our basement department is crowded with samples of the latest inventions and handsome effects in go-carts, both reclining and folding.

We have numerous pretty designs in the "Block" patent cart, one of the best made and well known. Prices range from $55 down to..... $6.48

In Folding Carts, our variety is especially large and you will find no trouble in selecting one to please you. Some priced as low as..... $1.98

The "Alwin" Go-Cart, the latest and best constructed. Made of steel tubing and Russia leather, folds up entirely flat; can be packed in a suit case. It would be worth your while to look at it —special..... $12

Men's Clothing That's Right

And not only right in quality and style, but right in price. Here are inducements which should appeal to the average man.

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats. A gathering of smartly tailored suits in fancy cheviots and fancy worsteds; as well as plain colorings. The taste of exacting dressers can be met at these prices in a way calculated to satisfy and bring them back as pleased customers. Also short box topcoats and long raincoats, in correct fabrics, choice..... $14.50

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats. Lines of garments absolutely correct in style and tailored with a careful attention to every little detail. Choice of single or double-breasted sack suits, in a range of colorings and patterns which makes selection easy and pleasant. Also short topcoats and full length raincoats, in smart styles. Absolute fit or you need not take the suit. Choice at..... $18.00 and $20.00

Our line of $10 suits, topcoats and raincoats present the most remarkable clothing values in town.

Leaders in Juvenile Attire

Double-Breasted and Norfolk Suits—made of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres in all the correct shades for spring wear. Extra pants to match. Ages 6 to 15 years. Exceptional offering at..... $2.79

Children's Blouse Suits, in all the new shades of wool crashes, cheviots and serges. Trimmed with braids on collars. Ages 3 to 8 years. Certainly extraordinary values at our price of..... $2.98

Buster Brown Suits of serges, crashes and cheviots, $2.90.

Free membership in "American Boys' Library."—See top of this page.

Boys' Latest Norfolk Suits of all-wool fancy cheviots, cassimeres and crashes. Pants with patent waistbands and taped seams. Coat with box pleats and belt. Ages 6 to 13. Very special at..... $3.48

Young Men's Suits, in all the correct colorings for spring wear. Coat, in single or double-breasted styles. Made of good wearing materials, in ages 14 to 19 years. Extra value Monday, at..... $5.00

Knee Pants of cheviots and cassimeres, special at 45c.

Free membership in "American Boys' Library."—See top of this page.

"Griffon Brand" Shirts

The Latest Negligee Shirts for Spring Wear, of this famous "Griffon Brand" representing the best ideas in shirt construction. In fact, no custom shirtmaker can give a better fitting or more carefully finished shirt. A wide choice of materials in the latest exclusive patterns and colorings, with plain or pleated bosoms and separate or attached cuffs. None better, at..... $1.00

Men's and Boys' Headwear

Special Sale of Men's Derby and Soft Hats. The soft hats are in the latest Peggy or Manitou styles, with creased or dented crowns and bands to match, or in contrasted. The derbies are in correct new shapes. Exclusive stores would ask $2, here Monday..... $1.38

Children's Large Sailors, in fine cloth, velvet, linen, duck or straw. A complete line of the newest ideas for spring and summer, priced from..... 49c to $4.00

Children's Tam O'Shanters, in cloth, linen, duck or velvet. The latest Peter Thompson or Buster Brown effects, priced from..... 49c to $2.50

Boys' New Norfolk and Golf Caps, special, 23c.

Children's Peter Thompson Tams, silk embroidered tops, 49c.

Charming Fashions in Millinery

The most noticeable feature of our millinery showing, and that which gives it such a prestige, is the unmistakable individuality. Here are hundreds and hundreds of hats with no two alike. Here exclusiveness and moderate prices go hand-in-hand—truly a desirable combination. For Monday we quote the following:

Trimmed Hats at $3.95 and $5. Extremely fashionable styles in none but the most acceptable materials, dainty color effects and artistic touches usually found only in higher-priced hats. Choice Monday at.... $3.95 and $5

Trimmed Hats at $7.50 and $10. Beautiful summer millinery, including the swell lace hats, French sailor effects and dozens other new creations. Truly extraordinary values at..... $7.50 and $10

A New Ready-to-Wear Hat, in the stylish torpedo shape, with velvet piping between braids and velvet bow on side. Come in black, navy, brown, etc. Special Monday at..... $2.95

Young Girls' Hats, in jaunty flare shapes and French sailor effects. Made of pretty straw braids and stylishly gotten up with up-to-date trimmings. A large number of entirely new effects at..... $1.95

1,000 Pairs of Wings, now so stylish for ready-to-wear hats. All colors, which regularly sell at 50c to go Monday at, per pair..... 15c

Flowers. A table full of flowers, such as roses, poppies, daisies, etc, Monday we place on sale $1 and 75c grades at the low figure of..... 45c

HATS TRIMMED FREE

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS. AVERAGES OF PLAYERS—WHAT THE AMATEUR CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

TREATY PLEASING TO THE ENGLISH

Talk of Anglo-French Agreement Leading to Complete Understanding With Russia.

PRESS SENTIMENT CHANGES

Rumors for Some Time That the King Had Taken the Initiative in an Endeavor to Improve Relations—Apparently Restraint on the Pro-Japanese.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, April 23.—Not for many months has such a cheerfulness marked the city as has been evinced here recently. Of the factors contributing to this unwonted frame of mind the most important is the conclusion of the new Anglo-French agreement. Whatever disposition has been shown by some morning newspapers which think that Lord Lansdowne had not got all he might have obtained from M. Delcasse, the opinion is not shared in Capel Court.

One of the most striking developments of the situation is the talk of a possible complete understanding between Great Britain and Russia on somewhat the same lines as those followed out in the agreement signed between the French and English.

For some time past there have been rumors that King Edward had personally taken the initiative in an endeavor to bring about an improvement in the relations between Russia and England. And signs are not wanting that some sort of an understanding is in embryo.

To begin with, there came about the remarkable change in the spirit of the English press. Russia ceased to be a "Turk's head." Courtesy took the place of truculence. Criticism was no longer malevolent. As before, another significant sign attracted the attention of many observers. Undoubtedly the man in the street was pro-Japanese and very much disposed to be anti-Russian. Under ordinary circumstances his inclinations might have been expected to have had a free rein given to them. Nowhere could that have been more easily done than at the popular music halls. What has been the case? Jingo songs and references to the far eastern conflicts have been tabooed, and, as if moved by a single spring, the managers have vetoed everything that might cause offense to Russia. Thus the masses who frequent the halls have found no incentive to untimely demonstrations.

One newspaper the other day called attention to the circumstance that it was somewhat surprising that there had been no public demonstration in favor of England's ally, Japan. The response was that a demonstration for Japan could only have been taken as a demonstration against Russia, and would have been displeasing in the highest quarters. There, according to common report, was to be found the secret of it all.

Offers of official intermediation in the far east, as Lord Lansdowne recently wrote to a correspondent, could do no good at this juncture. Then a report went about that Edward VII.'s personal initiative was once again being exercised to bring hostilities to a termination. Only those in the king's confidence can know about this, and they are not talking for publication, but it appears to be quite evident that there has existed some restraining influence upon that section of the English public and press which was only too ready to run riot for Japan and Russia, and more likely than not, this influence is that of the sovereign, who is too familiar with the real facts of the situation not to see that the policy of opposition to Russia and encouragement to the most ambitious portion of the yellow race is a mistaken policy.

At any rate it is coming to be recognized here that Russia has a right to a place in the sunshine, and the people are now talking of an arrangement between her and Great Britain which will admit as much.

Not many references have yet been made in the press to such possibility, but there has been one in the Westminster Gazette which calls for: "A French understanding which may be of material service to us, if at the end of this war the opportunity offers of an all-round settlement between Great Britain and Russia and is analogous to that which is now being made with France to that end. Some Russians, not a few Frenchmen, and we hope many Englishmen are now looking as to the serious possibility of the future."

Another noteworthy comment upon the rumor that Great Britain and Russia are drawing closer together is made by the Statist in the following words: "It would be from every point of view a happy circumstance if a good understanding could be created. There is really nothing much to cause antagonism between the two empires. As the late Lord Salisbury stated on a notable occasion, 'there is room enough for both powers in Asia.' But there are suspicions ingrained in both peoples, and it will no doubt be difficult to bring about a really good understanding. On the other hand, the fact that we have now established so good an entente with France, and that France at the same time is an ally of Russia, does go a very considerable way to bring about a better state of feeling between ourselves and Russia. It is understood that the Russian government, or at all events the Russian emperor, looks with great favor upon the good feeling now existing between ourselves and France, and if so it is possible that he may give his personal assistance in bringing about better relations between his government and ours."

PROPOSAL TO PAVE LONDON WITH RUBBER

Success of Road Laid at Buckingham Palace Leads to the Suggestion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
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LONDON, April 23.—The success of the rubber road which recently was laid under the archway at Buckingham palace and of several other private roads in London has brought forth the proposal that London should be made a city of silence by paving the roads with India rubber. It is estimated by experts, however, that the scheme is too costly, as for every square yard of rubber covered roadway the rate payers would have to pay $15.

"Rubber roads are hopeless," said the London manager of a New York firm of rubber tilers. "No public authority would ever dare to venture on the initial expense of such a costly undertaking in spite of the fact that the rubber road lasts a lifetime. Apart from the cost, however, there is no reason why London's streets should not be rubber paved. Horses for one thing could dispense with shoes and heavy traffic does not effect it much. The cement paving at Broad street station in Philadelphia, for instance, had to be renewed every two years, but a rubber road laid down 10 years ago is still there. Rubber roads moreover are sanitary, clean and waterproof."

READ THIS LIST OF BARGAINS.

28 Combination Bookcases, oak or mahogany. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $22. Spear's price this week $11.75

11 Mantel Mirrors, very massive. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $11. Spear's price this week $5.50

25 Odd Divans and Parlor Chairs. Sold by F. H. Uchtman Co. at $8, $10 and $12. Spear's price this week $3.00

85 Iron Beds. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $5, $6 and $9. Spear's price this week $3.35

16 Ranges. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $20, $22 and $24. Spear's price this week $13.25

12 Go-Carts. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $8. Spear's price this week $4.98

SPEAR & CO

MORE BARGAINS YOU CAN'T RESIST.

13 Kitchen Safes. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $10, $12 and $15. Spear's price this week $7.50

15 Chiffoniers. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $12, $15 and $18. Spear's price this week $9

18 Folding Beds. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $36, $37 and $38. Spear's price this week $17.50

13 Bedroom Suits, both oak and mahogany. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $39, $40 and $43. Spear's price this week $21

10 Couches. Sold by F. H. Uchtman Co. at $15, $18 and $20. Spear's price this week $6.25

13 Bed Lounges. Sold by F. H. Uchtman Co. at $18, $20 and $24. Spear's price this week $8.25

SPEAR'S BIG PURCHASE

THE TALK OF DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

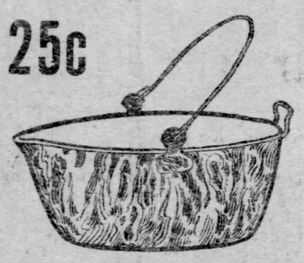
Spear has purchased the entire sample stocks of three of the foremost Cincinnati firms and now offers all these goods at a fraction of their regular prices. From F. H. Uchtman Co. (manufacturers) an immense line of parlor and library furniture and other upholstered articles. From the Front Street Furniture Co. (manufacturers), their spring output of bedroom suits, dressers, chiffoniers, dressing tables, etc. And the splendid assortment of carpets, mattings, etc., which Spear purchased of B. Weiss, importer, will make your mouth water the moment you see it. Nothing will be reserved—and if you have anything in the line of furniture or carpets to buy THIS Is Your Golden Opportunity. Come early as possible. And remember, all are new goods—positively no old or shopworn stock.

CREDIT IS FREE TO ALL—AND A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO.

THIS FAMOUS PRESERVING KETTLE, Worth $1, on Sale MONDAY only, at 25c

NOT "SECONDS," BUT STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

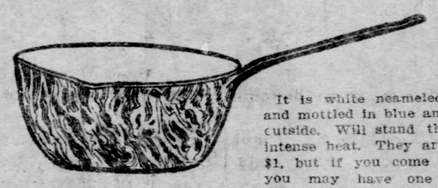
25c



This preserving kettle will be on sale for 25c all day Monday or until they are all gone. It is a regular $1 article, and likely they will all be sold within a few hours. A great bargain. White enameled inside and blue and white mottled outside. Made to withstand the most intense heat.

THIS STEW PAN Worth $1, on Sale MONDAY only, at 25c

This enameled stew pan holds five quarts. It's great value for the money. You can't get too many stew pans, you know, and you might as well snap up a great bargain like this when you can.

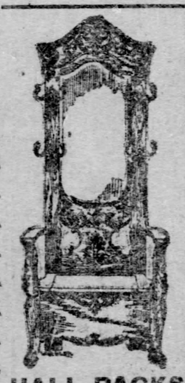


It is white neameled inside and mottled in blue and white outside. Will stand the most intense heat. They are worth $1, but if you come Monday you may have one for a quarter. Please have the exact change ready. We cannot fill telephone orders.

TUESDAY ONLY, This Excellent DOUBLE COOKER 40c

This double Boiler comprises an outside pan and a boiler or "cooker," used for cooking oatmeal, rice puddings of all kinds. The water is placed in the outside vessel and the pudding is steamed and never burned. Both vessels are white enameled inside and mottled blue and white outside. A serviceable cover is provided for this cooker. On sale at 40c Tuesday only.

WORTH $1.00



HALL RACKS

20 Hall Racks. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $18, $20 and $22. Spear's price this week

$7.25

WARDROBES

23 Wardrobes. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $25, $32 and $33. Spear's price this week,

$10.50

35 assorted Wardrobes at half price.

REFRIGERATORS

11 Refrigerators. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $12. Spear's price this week..... $6.75

36 assorted Refrigerators at half price. Have it charged.

DRESSERS

30 Dressers in golden oak, good bevel mirror, two large top drawers. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $20. Spear's price this week,

$10.50

24 assorted Dressers at half price.

PARLOR SUITS HAVE THEM CHARGED.

23 Parlor Suits. Sold by F. H. Uchtman Co. at $55, $60 and $65. Spear's Price this week..... $25

14 5-piece Parlor Suits, in mahogany, very massive frames; covered in rich colors of damask. Sold by F. H. Uchtman Co. at $75. Spear's price this week..... $37.50

35 assorted Parlor Suits at half price, and two carloads of couches in velour and chase leather—all the late styles of upholstery—many exclusive novelties. Have them charged. A dollar or two will do now.

FINEST CARPETS FOR LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S COST.

1,760 yards of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. B. Weiss & Co.'s price 90c yd. Spear's Sale Price..... 64c

1,020 yards TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. B. Weiss & Co.'s price $1.10 yd., Spear's Sale Price..... 76c

950 yards VELVET CARPET. B. Weiss & Co.'s price $1.25 yd. Spear's Price..... 95c

INGRAIN CARPET. B. Weiss & Co.'s price 50c yd. Spear's Price..... 42c

RUGS---DRUGGETS

Spear's special prices are attracting customers from everywhere—See these wonderful bargains.

Ingrain Rugs, size 8x9..... $2.25

Ingrain Rugs, size 9x10½..... $3.25

Ingrain Rugs, size 9x12..... $3.98

Brussels Rugs, size 8-3x10-6..... $8.75

Brussels Rugs, size 9x12..... $11.50

Velvet Rugs, size 9x12..... $16.50

Tapestry Brussels, splendid weave, room-size rug, 9x12 ft., $20, $18 and..... $16.75

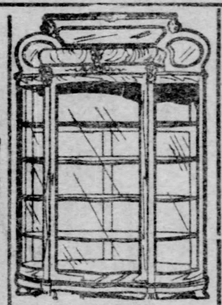
Axminster Rugs, the finest parlor covering, size 9x12 ft., $35, $30 and..... $24.75

Wilton Rugs, will wear a lifetime, fine colors—a special price enables us to offer 9x12 feet rugs, $42, $32 and..... $27.50

Heavy Wilton Velvet Rugs, size 9x12..... $23.50

Fine Wilton Velvet Rugs, size 9x12..... $26.50

Royal Axminster Rugs, size 9x12..... $30.00



CHINA CLOSETS

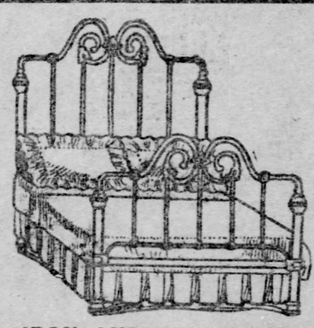
15 China Closets; sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $35, $40 and $45. Spear's price this week..... $24

30 China Closets, worth $50 to $60, Spear's Sale Price..... $30

32 Assorted China Closets at HALF PRICE

BEDROOM CHAIRS

129 Bedroom Chairs; sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $1.75. Spear's Price this week..... 75c



IRON AND BRASS BEDS

24 Iron and Brass Beds, full size, in white, green and gold and cream, trimmed with brass and very durable; sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $12. Spear's Price this week..... $5.65

36 Assorted Iron and Brass Beds at HALF PRICE.

Sideboards

27 Sideboards. Sold by Front Street Furniture Co. at $30, $38 and $40. Spear's price this week,

$12.25

25 assorted Sideboards at HALF PRICE.

STORES IN PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.

SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS.

SPEAR & CO. 908 and 910 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

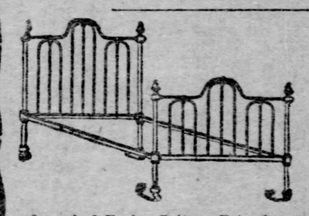
HOUSEHOLD CREDIT & AUCTION CO.,
815 PENN AVENUE.

FIRE SALE NOW GOING ON

PEOPLE RUSHING TO THE GREAT FIRE SALE —OF— Furniture and Carpets

The way people have been rushing to our great fire sale of furniture and carpets would make a person think they were going to the fire. But the fire is over. The slightly injured goods rescued from the flames in Baltimore and other Eastern cities are here. That is, some of them are here. We are having a tremendous sale. If you hurry you will be able to get in on the ground floor of these bargains. Don't waste any time coming or you will regret it. The finest furniture made, somewhat scarred or smoked, is on sale at ridiculously low prices. There are also some big bargains in misfit carpets.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED PROMPTLY NO MATTER HOW GREAT THE RUSH.



Smoked Housefurnishings

14 smoked Iron Beds, all sizes. Price before the fire, $7.75. Our Fire Sale Price..... $3.25

28 smoked Rockers, both oak and mahogany. Price before the fire, $3.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $1.40

8 smoked Parlor Suites. Price before the fire $65.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $19.25

40 smoked Mattresses, all sizes. Price before the fire $5.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... 98c

20 smoked Wardrobes. Price before the fire $25. Our Fire Sale Price..... $7.98

18 smoked ranges. Price before the fire $26.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $11.75

10 smoked Folding Beds. Price before the fire $25. Our Fire Sale Price.. $14.75

12 smoked China Closets. Price before the fire $27.00. Our Fire Sale Price.. $14.75

9 smoked Golden oak Extension Tables. Price before the fire $15. Our Fire Sale Price..... $4.98

24 smoked Golden oak Dining Chairs. Price before the fire $2. Our Fire Sale Price..... 37½c

25 sets of Dishes. From 50 to 75 pieces in each set. Sold in other stores for $8. Our Price..... $4.25

23 smoked odd Parlor Pieces. Price before the fire $12, $15 and $18. Our Fire Sale Price..... $5.75

15 smoked Cooking Stoves. Price before the fire, $18. Our Fire Sale Price..... $9.50

5 smoked Couches. Price before the fire, $10.75. Our Fire Sale Price..... $5.25

23 smoked Springs, all sizes. Price before the fire, $5.50. Our Fire Sale Price..... 97c

10 smoked Sideboards. Price before the fire, $25. Our Fire Sale Price..... $14.75

23 smoked Refrigerators. Price before the fire, $18. Our Fire Sale Price..... $4.98

14 smoked Bedroom Suites, both oak or mahogany. Price before the fire, $40. Our Fire Sale Price.. $14.50

12 smoked Bedroom Suites. Price before the fire, $40 to $45. Fire Sale Price.. $25.50

9 smoked Go-Carts. Price before the fire, $15.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $4.75

12 fine Mattresses. Price before the fire, $10.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $2.25

Great Bargains in Misfit Carpets.

We have a fine line of misfit carpets. They are going at whatever prices they will bring. They were made for particular people, and for various reasons came back upon the hands of the big retail dealers, from whom we purchased them. They are here for you at your own prices.

15 smoked remnants of Oilcloth. From 5 to 10 yards in each remnant. Price before the fire, 50c. Our Fire Sale Price..... 17c per yd

11 smoked very fine heavy wool Druggets, in all sizes and colorings. Price before the fire, $15. Our Fire Sale Price, up from..... $7.48

150 smoked extra heavy Rugs, size 6x9. Price before the fire, $3.00. Our Fire Sale Price. $1.12

10 heavy smoked Ingrain Rugs. Price before the fire, $10. Our Fire Sale Price..... $4.98

10 smoked rolls very fine heavy Wilton Velvet Carpet. Price before the fire $1.50. Our Fire Sale Price, made, laid and lined..... 79c per yd

43 smoked very heavy Tapestry Brussels, new, misfit Carpets. Price before the fire, $1.05. Our Fire Sale Price.. 45c per yd

32 yards smoked Brussels Misfit Carpets. Price before the fire, $1.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... 54½c

18 smoked extra heavy All-Wool Ingrain, new, Misfit Carpets. Price before the fire, 95c. Our Fire Sale Price. 35c per yd

14 smoked extra 3-ply All-Wool Ingrain Misfit Carpets. Price before the fire, 80c. Our Fire Sale Price..... 47½c

62 smoked short end heavy Linoleum. Price before the fire, $1.25. Our Fire Sale Price..... 32½c per yd

15 smoked remnants very heavy Straw Matting. From 5 to 10 yards in each remnant. Price before the fire, 32c. Our Fire Sale Price... 17½c per yd

20 smoked rolls very fine Body Brussels Carpet. Price before the fire, $1.25. Our Fire Sale Price, made, laid and lined..... 65c per yd

30 new Oriental Druggets, in very beautiful designs; size 8x12. Sold at $30, $37 and $38. Our Fire Sale Price..... $12.50

7 smoked French Wilton Rugs, size 9x12. Price before the fire, $40. Our Fire Sale Price..... $24.75

Remember, these Rugs come in all the latest patterns.

22 extra room Rugs, in Velvet and Axminster—all sizes. Sold at $30, $35 and $40. Our Fire Sale Price..... $16.25

45 very fine heavy Druggets in all sizes and colorings. Sold at $13 and $14.50. Our Fire Sale Price..... $5.75

10 smoked new Oriental Druggets, in very beautiful designs; size 9x12. Price before the fire, $40. Our Fire Sale Price..... $14.65

Cash or Credit—Terms Arranged to Suit.

Young People Going to Housekeeping Receive Special Terms and Attention.

Store Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 O'Clock.

Remember Our Number, 815 Penn Avenue, and Bring This Ad. With You. We are the Only Dealers in GENUINE MISFIT CARPETS In the City.

HOUSEHOLD CREDIT AND AUCTION CO.

815 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

THE SOUTHERN YOUNGSTER LOOKS LIKE A PITCHING STAR FOR THE PIRATES

CAMNITZ AGAIN TO THE RESCUE

Little Southern Twirler Checked Reds and Showed That He Is a Coming Star.

HAD A TEN INNING BATTLE

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Pittsburgh	6	Cincinnati	5
New York	10	Philadelphia	1
St. Louis	2	Chicago	1
Brooklyn	3	Boston	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	6	1	.857	Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
St. Louis	4	3	.571	Chicago	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	3	4	.556	Boston	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	4	4	.500	Philadelphia	2	5	.286

LEAGUE SUNDAY GAMES.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati. St. Louis at Chicago.

"Bucky" Veil, who was a classmate of the great Christy Mathewson at Bucknell college, came pretty close to being the undoing of the Pirates over at Exposition park yesterday and it took the united efforts of Fred Clarke and his henchmen, assisted nobly by a youngster named Camnitz, to rescue the champions from the hole "Bucky" had placed them in. The game went 10 innings and was finally won by Clarke's crew 6 to 5.

The threatening weather of the morning and early afternoon kept the attendance down to 6,520, which is not considered very large for the first Saturday afternoon of the season. Manager Clarke, who had to do a lot of guessing these days as to his pitching staff, finally selected Veil as the pitcher. "Bucky" has been on the sick list, but he reported himself all right and said he felt well enough to take a fall out of the Reds. It seemed to be a case of where the wish was father to the thought, because before the game had gone very far the conditions were reversed and it was the Reds who took a fall out of "Bucky."

Veil started out in fine style and got along swimmingly for the first four innings, during which time but three hits and one lone run had been scored by the visitors. The crowd had given a shouting approval of the Bucknell boy's performance, but in the fifth there was a change in the condition of affairs and before those pesky Reds could be retired they had chalked up four runs, which gave them a healthy lead over their rivals. The whole trouble was due to "Bucky" losing his control of the ball and in that one inning he gave two bases on balls, made a balk and allowed the Red batters to accumulate three hits, two singles and a double, all of which netted the visitors four runs.

That was more than Manager Clarke could stand and he at once decided on a change, sending Veil to the bench and calling Camnitz to the rescue. This young twirler had been given a three-inning test on Friday when his work was of such a character as to warrant the good will of his fellow players. The boy did not have any chance to warm up but started right in and the kind of ball he was showing that the Pirates have a future star in him. He is in looks and actions a second edition of Jack Chesbro, and seems to have everything that the ex-Pirate possessed. He likewise has a cool head and does not go into the air when the team gets into a tight spot, which means a lot for a young pitcher. His work yesterday was a revelation, not only to the spectators, but to the club officials as well.

The extremely clever work of this young southern pitcher is shown by the fact that when called on to relieve Veil the visitors had two runners on the bases with but one out. The first batter he faced was Steinfeldt, who drove a fly to left field which should have been an easy catch for Clarke, but Wagner interfered and the ball fell safe and counted for a hit. During the next five innings the Reds secured but one hit and that was a very scratchy one in the infield that proper fielding would have turned into an out. One beauty about Camnitz's pitching was that at all times he was steady, never pitching himself into a hole, and not giving a base on balls. His work in all respects was ideal and if he does not develop into a star then the wiseacres of baseball will miss their guess. In the face of bad pitching in the early part of the contest the Pirates put up a steady game with the exception of Wagner, who wabbled once in the second inning, but after that he settled down and was his oldtime self, getting balls that seemed impossible to field, while at bat he was a tower of strength. His hit that brought home the winning run in the tenth inning. The Pirates at times also gave a flash of the form which made three pennants possible and this speaks well for the future of the team. Ewing, who pulled for the Reds, also showed good form, except in the fourth inning, when the Pirates got after him and three hits and an error produced three runs.

The Reds were first to score, getting a run in the third inning when with one out Huggins singled, took second when Seymour drew a base on balls and scored on Dolan's hit. In the fifth four more runs were scored when Veil lost control and two bases on balls, a balk and was touched up for two singles and a double. After the fifth inning the only Red to reach base was Huggins, who got there on a scratch single, but got no further than that base. The Pirates did not get a run until the fourth inning, when they got onto Ewing's curves and three runs were chalked up. Clarke started the trouble with a slashing three-bagger to right center and scored on Leach's double to right. Wagner reached first and Leach third, when Steinfeldt dropped Corcoran's throw intended to head off Leach at third.

Wagner moved to second on the mix-up and both runs scored when Bransfield drove out a pretty single. In the sixth, after Leach had struck out, Wagner was given a base on balls and made stole second, went to third on Bransfield's out at first, and scored on Schring's single to middle field. In the seventh, Catcher Smith led off with a single, was sacrificed to second by Camnitz and scored on Beaumont's slashing double to center. The winning run was scored by Captain Clarke in the tenth inning. He was first at bat and waited for a base on balls. Leach sacrificed him to second and he scored when Wagner drove a single to left. The score:

Pittsburgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cincin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Beaumont m.	0	2	2	0	0	Huggins 2.	2	2	2	1	0
Clarke 1.	2	1	1	0	0	Seym'r m.	0	0	2	0	0
Leach 3.	1	1	1	0	4	Dolan r.	0	1	2	2	1
Wagner s.	2	2	0	7	1	Kelley l.	0	1	1	0	0
Bran'f'd 1.	0	1	20	0	0	Steidt 3.	0	1	6	2	1
Schring c.	0	2	1	1	0	Odwell 1.	0	0	4	0	0
Ritchey 2.	0	0	4	4	0	Corcoran s.	0	0	2	5	0
Smith c.	1	1	2	1	0	Peitz c.	0	0	3	1	0
Veil p.	0	0	0	2	0	Ewing p.	1	1	0	5	0
Camnitz p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	6	11	30	22	2	Totals.	5	6	*28	15	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Leach, Kelley. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Camnitz, Seymour. Stolen base—Wagner. Double plays—Wagner, Ritchey and Bransfield; Leach, Ritchey and Bransfield; Corcoran, Kelley and Steinfeldt. Bases on balls—Off Veil 4 (Huggins, Seymour, Kelley, Ewing), off Ewing 3 (Clarke, Wagner, Schring). Hit by pitched ball—By Veil 1 (Kelley). Struck out—By Veil 1 (Ewing), by Ewing 3 (Leach, Smith, Camnitz). Wild pitch—Ewing. Balk—Veil. Umpires played by each pitcher—By Veil 4½, by Camnitz 5½. Hits off each pitcher—Off Veil 4, off Camnitz 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Johnstone.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Ritchey threw out the first three men up in the opening inning. "Dope" is always reliable.

President Harry Pulliam left last night for Chicago. He will see the game with St. Louis today and then return to New York.

Jimmy Sebring was called to Williamsport last night to see his wife, who is sick. Lee will sub for him at Cincinnati today.

Leach stopped Huggins' line hit with one hand in the sixth inning. The ball was traveling over the bag and he dove after it.

Tommy Leach can run over and tried to get a ball from Wagner. He did not collect it in time to retire Huggins, who drove it down...

Joe Corbett, Jim ... Nichols, Jake Beckley and the wonderful Mr. Shay will be with the Cardinals and will share honors with Shannon.

Donlin kidded Wagner when he kicked Corcoran's grounder. Mike yelled at Hans and then imitated his action for the benefit of the bleacherites.

"Veil is sick and not in trim," declared Deacon Phillippe last evening. "Camnitz is the only pitcher on the staff who is in form," he continued.

The Cincinnati players practiced batting in front of the grand stand, which is a violation of the rules. Umpire Johnstone saw them, but took no action.

The Pirates left last night for Cincinnati. Leever will be on the rubber against the Reds today. The team returns Monday to meet the St. Louis bunch.

Bucky Veil, after making a single, tried to go from first to third on a wild pitch and was an easy out at third. Clarke gave him a mild call down.

Harry Smith had Huggins caught off first in the sixth, but Bransfield was asleep. The crowd yelled for "Kitty" to awake. "Kitty" was playing for a bunt.

Hitchey drove the ball between left and middle on a line in the eighth and it looked good for two bases at least. Seymour and Odwell started after it, Odwell taking it in. The ball belonged to Odwell.

Jimmy Sebring sent a terrific drive to the right field fence foul in the third inning and then drove a liner over Corcoran's head. Corcoran went up after it, but managed to get his fingers on the ball as it sped into left.

Manager Clarke hopes to have Deacon Phillippe in against the Cardinals tomorrow. The deacon has been bothered by a cold in his arm ever since the start at St. Louis. Lee, who had a bad arm, reports that he is working the soreness out rapidly.

Ewing hit Wagner in the back with a slow ball in the eighth. The pride of Carnegie wanted to go to first on it, but Johnstone refused to let him walk. Wagner gave vent to a yell when the ball found lodgment in his back, but the umpire thought he was only feigning.

Odwell ran Kelley off third when Veil got Corcoran's hit with Kelley on third. The play was started on Kelley, but he chased back to third. Odwell, in the meantime, had chased to the bag and he and Kelley were there at the same time. Smith put the ball on the Louisvillian and he was declared out.

All the week-day games at Exposition park will begin at 3:30. All Saturday and holiday games will start at 2 o'clock. The reason for the exception to the rule is that many out-of-town people attend the holiday and the half-holiday games and the early start makes it possible for them to catch trains for home.

Mike Donlin was not left yesterday for the Reds because of the injury received Friday. He was on the diamond during the preliminary practice. When the Pirates were practicing he got on first and Fred Clarke came to play third. They kept up a running fire of kidding when either failed to scoop in a low throw.

"Spike" Shannon, who succeeded Patsy Donovan in right field at St. Louis and who promises to become as popular as the veteran, will be the honor guest at Exposition park tomorrow. At least two special delegations will turn out to greet him. Knoxville will send one and Oakmont, where Spike formerly lived, will also be represented. Under the new rules gifts of flowers and other things can be made only before the game and Shannon will have to step to the plate before the umpire calls "Play" to get what is coming to him.

HIT AND RUN GAME.

It Brought Brooklyn Club a Victory Over Boston.

BOSTON, April 23.—In a fine exhibition of the hit and run game Brooklyn won out in the ninth inning of today's contest with Boston. Boston batted Cronin hard, but fine fielding by the visitors kept the hits scattered. Attendance 3,072. Score:

Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang 2.	0	0	4	4	0	Geier m.	2	1	2	0	1
Sheck'd 1.	0	0	3	0	0	Tenney 1.	0	3	9	0	0
Lumley r.	0	0	0	0	0	Dele'hty 3.	0	0	1	3	1
Dobbs m.	0	0	1	0	0	Casey 1.	0	0	1	1	0
Babb s.	0	0	0	1	3	Atchio s.	0	0	3	2	0
Doyle 1.	1	1	10	0	0	Raymer 2.	0	1	3	0	0
McCo'k 3.	0	1	1	0	3	Cannell r.	0	1	3	0	0
Berger c.	0	0	11	4	0	Moran c.	0	1	5	2	0
Cronin p.	0	0	1	0	4	Willis p.	0	0	0	4	0
						*Caney	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	3	6	27	14	1	Totals.	2	8	27	11	2

*Batted for Willis in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hits—Geier, Raymer, Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Babb, Abbatticchio. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Babb, Moran, McCormick. Double plays—Strang, Babb and Doyle, Abbatticchio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis 4, off Cronin 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Cronin 1. Struck out—By Willis 4, by Cronin 3. Time—1:49. Umpire—Moran.

ANOTHER GREAT CROWD.

Monster Turnout Watched Giants Defeat the Quakers.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Philadelphia went down to defeat before New York in the final game of the present series on the polo grounds today. The locals won hit the ball hard and in the fifth inning three singles, a two-base hit and a hit for three bases gave the New Yorks five runs. Dahlen's fielding and Browne's batting were the features. Score:

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Browne r.	3	4	0	0	0	Thomas m.	0	0	2	0	0
Devlin 3.	1	2	1	2	2	Gleason 2.	0	2	3	2	1
McGann 1.	1	1	16	1	0	Wolv'ton 3.	0	1	1	3	1
Mertes l.	1	1	2	0	0	Titus r.	0	0	0	1	0
McCork m.	0	0	1	0	1	Harry 1.	0	0	4	1	0
Dahlen s.	1	1	0	1	4	Hall 1.	0	0	13	0	1
Gilbert 2.	1	1	2	3	0	Hulswitt s.	1	2	1	3	1
Dunn 2.	0	0	1	1	0	Docin c.	0	0	1	6	1	0
Warner c.	1	1	6	1	0	Marshall c.	0	0	0	0	0
McGin'y p.	1	2	1	4	0	Sparks p.	0	0	0	2	0
Wiltse p.	0	0	1	1	0						
Totals.	10	13	27	17	3	Totals.	1	5	24	13	4

New York	1	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	*—	10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—New York 1, Philadelphia 8. Two-base hits—Browne, Gilbert, McGinnity, Gleason, Hall. Three-base hit—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, McGinnity. First base on errors—New York 2, Philadelphia 2. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Gilbert, Hall. Double play—Dunn and McGann. Hits off McGinnity in seven innings, 5; off Wiltse, 3 in two innings. First base on balls—Off McGinnity 3. Struck out—By McGinnity 3, by Wiltse 2. Time—1:35. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance (estimated)—28,000.

PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL RELAY TEAM WHICH COMPETED IN THE U. OF P. GAMES YESTERDAY

P. JONES. G. H. THOMPSON. M. M. STEEN. EUGENE DOWLING. D. SCOTT. D. WORRELL, CAPT.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON RELAY TEAM

CAPT. ELDER W. MARSHALL. SIDNEY H. ATEN. CLARENCE B. WIBLE. J. B. MILTON. FRANK G. TAPPAN.

FINE PITCHERS' BATTLE.

Nichols Pitched Great Ball and the Cardinals Won Game.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Today's game was a pitchers' battle, with both Weimer and Nichols in great form. Casey scored Chicago's only run on a base on balls, a passed ball and two singles. St. Louis tied the score in the seventh on Moriarity's wild throw and a stolen base and a single. They won the game in the eighth on Moriarity's second error, a sacrifice and a hit. Attendance 11,000. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle m.	0	0	2	0	0	Farrell 2.	0	0	2	3	0
Casey c.	0	1	7	1	0	Shannon r.	0	0	1	0	0
Williams l.	0	0	15	0	0	Smoot m.	0	1	0	2	0
McCar'y 1.	0	1	1	0	0	Beckley 1.	0	2	10	0	1
Tinker s.	0	1	3	4	0	Shay s.	0	0	2	4	0
Evers 2.	0	1	1	2	0	Burke 3.	0	1	1	3	1
Jones r.	0	0	1	0	0	Bolay l.	0	0	2	0	0
Mor'ity 3.	0	0	1	3	2	Grady c.	0	2	5	1	0
Weimer p.	0	0	0	5	0	Nichols p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals.	0	3	27	15	2	Totals.	0	4	27	12	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago 5, St. Louis 2. Sacrifice hit—Barclay. Stolen bases—Tinker, Smoot. Double play—Evers, Tinker and Williams. Struck out—By Weimer 3, by Nichols 5. Passed balls—Grady, Casey. Bases on balls—Off Nichols 1. Time—1:20. Umpire—O'Day.

Easy for New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The Sharon High school team was shut out here today by the New Castle High school 13 to 0. It was the opening of the local season and a large crowd witnessed the game. Sharon was unable to solve Ingham's twirling. Score:

N. Castle.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sharon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Broadb't 3.	1	1	1	0	1	Whiteh'd 1.	0	1	2	0	3
Wood s.	2	1	3	0	1	Carr 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Harris l.	2	1	1	0	0	Rice p.	0	0	0	2	8
Heape 1.	1	1	11	0	0	Bastress c.	0	0	12	0	1
Connery 2.	1	1	1	3	0	Budd s.	0	1	0	2	1
Overb'k m.	1	1	2	0	0	Smith m.	0	0	1	0	0
Webster 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Hector r.	0	1	0	0	0
Harlen c.	2	1	9	4	1	Sarver 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Ingham p.	2	2	0	3	1	Phillips 2.	0	0	2	2	0
Totals.	13	8	27	10	4	Totals.	0	3	24	7	11

New Castle	2	3	3	0	2	3	0	0	*—	13
Sharon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Woods, Ingham, Broadbent. Bases on balls—Off Ingham 1, off Rice 6. Struck out—By Ingham 7, by Rice 10. Left on bases—New Castle 5, Sharon 5. Passed ball—Harlen. Time—2:00. Umpire—Broadbent.

Polish Team Is Beaten.

The Sheraden A. C. defeated the St. Casimir A. A. yesterday at Sheraden 12 to 5. Score:

Sheraden.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Cas'r.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Keenan s.	2	1	0	6	2	Kearns 2.	1	0	3	1	1
W. Her'n 1.	1	2	15	0	1	Brush s.	0	2	0	4	0
McShane 3.	2	1	1	2	0	Dumbar 1.	0	1	1	0	0
Naution r.	2	2	2	0	0	Brown r.	0	2	1	0	0
Hopk's 2-c.	2	2	3	3	0	Miller 3.	0	1	1	2	0
Brad'y c-2.	1	1	6	1	1	Keifer 1.	1	0	11	1	0
Jessup m.	1	0	2	0	0	Farmer m.	1	1	1	0	1
Dunn 1.	0	1	9	0	0	Rubiak c.	0	0	6	1	1
J. Her'n p.	1	1	2	2	0	Jasinski p.	1	3	0	1	0
Totals.	12	11	27	11	6	Totals.	5	9	24	8	4

St. Casimir A. A.	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—5
Sheraden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—	12

Two-base hits—Keenan, W. Herron, McShane, Naughton, Hopkins. Two-base hits—Bradley, Dunn, Brown 2. Bases on balls—Off J. Herron 7, off Jasinski 4. Struck out—By Herron 6, by Jasinski 6. Wild pitches—J. Herron 2, Jasinski 1.

Sharon Players Reporting.

SHARON, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The baseball players signed by Manager Jules Moyer have been ordered to report in Sharon next Monday to begin practice. About 20 men are expected here and from that number a team of 12 players will be selected. The baseball park is in fine condition.

ALLEGHENY H. S. LOSES.

Beaver College Hits in Two Innings and Wins, 6 to 0.

BEAVER, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Beaver college opened her season this afternoon by shutting out Allegheny High school, 6 to 0. The feature was the pitching of Wilbur Good, the Leesdale wonder, who struck out 18 men and only allowed two hits. The dormitory girls from the college occupied the bleachers. In the second and eighth innings the college boys bunched hits and scored three men. The score:

Beaver.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	A. H. S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Anderson s.	1	2	2	1	0	McK'n m.	0	0	3	0	0
Gun'l c-f.	0	1	9	3	0	Billinger c.	0	0	4	3	0
Moul'r 2-c.	0	0	9	2	0	McNair m.	0	0	1	4	1
Barr 1.	0	0	5	0	2	Thipson 2.	0	0	2	2	2
Secrest 1.	1	1	5	0	0	Snaman 1.	0	0	10	0	1
Gard'r m.	1	1	0	1	0	Hector r.	0	1	0	0	0
Good p.	1	1	0	3	0	King 3.	0	0	1	0	0
Meek'n r.	2	1	0	0	0	Miller 1.	0	0	0	0	1
Helling 3.	0	2	2	1	2	Engle p.	0	1	1	5	1
Totals.	6	9	27	11	4	Totals.	0	2	24	14	9

Beaver College.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	*—	6
Allegheny H. S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Good, Hector. Sacrifice hits—Gardner. Double plays—McNair, Thompson and Snaman; Billinger and Snaman; Gardner, Gunnell; Snaman, Moulter and Heller. Hit by pitcher—By Good 1, by Engle 4. Base on balls—Off Good 2, off Engle 4. Struck out—By Good 18, by Engle 2. Umpire—Clark.

GAPEN'S FINE FORM.

Does Not Allow Beltzhoover Run at Bridgeville.

Bridgeville won its opening game yesterday by shutting out the Beltzhoover aggregation 3 to 0. Gapen twirled a magnificent game for the home team. In Beltzhoover's half of the ninth, after two men were out, singles by Ensell, Herron and Kirk filled the bases, but the game ended when McKenna filed out to Badel. The score:

Bridgev'e	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Beltzhoover	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Badel 1.	0	2	15	1	0	Bisel m.	0	0	2	0	0
Capps 3.	1	0	0	1	0	Davin c.	0	0	3	0	0
C. Mayer s.	0	0	1	0	1	Knabe 1.	0	0	2	0	0
F. Mayer m.	0	2	1	0	0	Swarth'g s.	0	1	2	4	0
Kinney c.	0	0	5	1	0	Ensell 1.	0	3	9	1	0
Crutcher r.	0	0	0	0	0	Herron 2.	0	1	3	2	0
Harkins 2.	0	0	3	6	0	Kirk 3.	0	1	0	1	0
Callahan 1.	2	2	2	0	0	McKenna r.	0	1	2	0	0
Gapen p.	0	1	0	6	0	Parter p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.	3	7	27	15	1	Totals.	0	7	24	9	0

Bridgeville	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	*—	3
Beltzhoover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Stolen bases—Callahan 2, Badel, F. Mayer, McKenna. Two-base hit—Gapen. Three-base hit—Badel. Double play—Harkins and Badel. Bases on balls—Off Gapen 2, off Porter 2. Hit by pitched ball—Capps 2. Struck out—By Gapen 5, by Porter 1. Passed ball—Kinney. Time—1:50. Umpire—Schuete.

WON IN NINTH.

Swissvale Hits Well at Finish and Beats Carnegie A. C.

The Swissvale A. C. beat the Carnegie A. C. of Braddock yesterday 13 to 12. In the ninth inning, when Swissvale came to the bat, the score was 12 to 8 against them, but magnificent hitting, assisted by bases on balls, won the game, Brisbine putting the ball over the fence for a home run, although it only needed a single to win the game. Swissvale plays the Lyceum team Tuesday, Cullens Thursday and Cottage club Saturday. Score:

Swissvale	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Braddock.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gum't p-s.	3	0	0	6	3	Ravey m.	3	2	6	0	0
Irwin s-p.	2	2	1	3	1	Shields s.	2	2	1	2	0
Brisb'e 1.	1	4	9	0	0	O'Leary 2.	0	1	2	2	0
Loper c.	2	1	11	2	0	Onru 3.	2	2	2	0	1
Prosser m.	1	3	1	1	0	Drons'd 2.	2	4	1	0	0
Calhoun 2.	0	1	2	2	0	Breits'r 1.	0	1	0	0	0
McLa'n 1.	1	1	1	1	0	Waters c.	0	0	7	0	0
Hughan r.	1	1	0	0	0	Kligour p.	2	1	1	4	1
Totals.	15	15	27	15	3	Totals.	12	14	*26	7	2

*Two out when winning run was scored:

Swissvale	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5—	13
Braddock	1	0	2	4	2	1	2	0	0—	12

Home run—Brisbine. Two-base hits—Brisbine 2, Loper, Shields, O'Leary 2, Onru 2. Struck out—By Gumbert 4, by Irwin 5, by Petch 7. Bases on balls—Off Gumbert 1, off Irwin 1, off Petch 5. Double play—Irwin, Calhoun and Brisbine. Sacrifice hits—Prosser, Gumbert. Umpire—Don McKim.

Acorns Win Their Game.

The Acorns defeated the Primrose A. C. in an exciting game yesterday on the Herron Hill park grounds 8 to 1. Score:

Acorns.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Primrose.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sh'fett 2.	2	0	2	1	0	Marks m.	1	1	1	0	0
Kinney s.	2	2	2	2	1	Barr 2.	0	0	2	1	1
Shetler m.	1	2	2	0	0	Mix 3.	0	0	0	3	1
Ennis 3.	0	0	1	1	1	Ackley 1.	0	1	4	0	1
Gorman 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Caskey s.	0	0	2	1	1
Golom r.	0	1	1	0	0	Graham c.	0	1	7	0	0
Vogel c.	0	0	15	2	0	Dupell 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Garrison p.	1	0	0	6	1	Jonson r.	0	0	4	0	0
Rosser 1.	1	1	4	0	0	McKee p.	0	0	0	0	0
Noah 1.	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals.	8	7	27	6	1	Totals.	1	2	24	5	4

Primrose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	
Acorns	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0—	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	New York	4	4	.500
Cleveland	4	3	.571	St. Louis	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500	Detroit	3	4	.429
Boston	1	7	.875	Washington	0	7	.000

St. Louis 3—Detriot 1.

At Detroit— R. H. E.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—	3	10	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—St. Louis, Howell and Kahoe; Detroit, Donovan and Wood.

Boston 3—Athletics 1.

At Philadelphia— R. H. E.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Boston, Tannehill and Criger; Philadelphia, Plank and Powars.

Chicago 6—Cleveland 5.

At Cleveland— R. H. E.

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	5	9	0
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	6	7	1

Batteries—Cleveland, Donohue and Abbott; Chicago, White and Sullivan.

Wahington 4—New York 3.

At Washington— R. H. E.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4	10	2
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	9	3

Batteries—New York, Hughes and Beville; Washington, Mason and Kittridge.

American Association Games.

Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.
Columbus,

FIGURES SHOW WORK OF LEAGUE PLAYERS---JEFFRIES TAKES TO MOUNTAINS

LARGEST BOWLING HALL IN THE UNITED STATES

Duquesne Bowling and Billiard Association Leases for a Number of Years Two Floors of New Building in Masters Way.

Pittsburgh will soon enjoy the distinction of having the largest bowling alleys in the United States. They will be in the two upper stories of the building which Frank McCann is now erecting in Masters way, which were leased yesterday by J. P. Donovan & Co., for a long term of years to the Duquesne Bowling and Billiard association. Just who composes this association has not been made public, but it is known that it includes some of the most prominent business men of Pittsburgh, whose enthusiasm for the sport had led them to provide for the city a really first-class place of amusement.

The quarters will include about 27,000 square feet. Thirty bowling alleys will be provided, or one more than is included in Mussey's alleys in Chicago, the largest in this country, and five more than the Casino in Philadelphia boasts of. The rooms will be finished especially for bowling purposes, having deadened walls and floors to break every sound. The alley floors will be made of cinder, hardwood and a patent carpet in alternating layers. In addition to the bowling alleys there will be provided at least 10 billiard tables. The appointments of the alleys, which will be known as the "Duquesne Alleys," will be costly, and separate rooms will be provided for ladies taking an active interest in bowling. The building will be completed in May and by June 1 the alleys will be in full operation.

This movement on the part of leading business men is significant as showing the growth of bowling in Pittsburgh. A few years ago a bowling alley of any pretensions was almost unknown. Now there are a number of good alleys in the city, and the establishment of the Duquesne alleys by a chartered company will place Pittsburgh well up in the ranks of cities which boast bowling as one of their chief attractions. It will be an added advantage to have the alleys in the heart of the business district, where they can be easily reached by the hundreds of business men and women who enjoy the sport between hours of work. When the McCann building was started it was reported that it would be used for an arcade and many applications were received for booths. Later the first floor was leased for a rathskellar. The alleys will have two large entrances, one in Masters way and one in Diamond street, thus retaining in part the arcade feature of the building.

SHADYSIDE ACADEMY BASEBALL TEAM

Back row—Uptegraf, Lally, Babst, Allebrand, Eisner, Morris, Wilson. Front row—Miller, Reese, Shultz, Price, captain; Pierce, McKaig, Williams, Crane.

SHADYSIDE WINS FROM COTTAGE

Shultz Keeps Hits Scattered and Has Good Support—Price and Lally Do Well.

RESULTS ON OTHER DIAMONDS

The Shadyside academy team defeated the Cottage nine yesterday on the Shadyside field in a close and exciting game, 7 to 6. Cottage scored three runs in the first inning on a hit and three errors and three more in the eight on three hits and two errors. Shadyside began to land on the ball in the fourth and chased three runs across the plate. In the sixth Babst and Lally singled and Price hit a single to middle. In the seventh Shadyside got busy and Uptegraf, Crane and Shultz landed on the ball for two-baggers. Allebrand singled, scoring three runs.

Shultz had the Cottage batters at his command and was supported by Lally in fine style. His throwing to the bases and fine catching was one of the pleasing features of the game. Uptegraf had three two-base hits. Kerr Price went back of third and broke down a base hit and retired his man at first, and latter he retired his batter on a line drive past the pitcher. Babst and Lally hit well and they give promise of good hitters in time. Shultz fielded his position in fine style. Shadyside plays Allegheny High school next Wednesday afternoon on the academy grounds. Score:

Shadyside	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Price, 3	0	1	9	2	0
Upteg'f, m	1	3	1	0	1
Crane, 3	1	1	1	2	1
Shultz, p	1	1	2	5	0
Allebr'd, 2	0	1	4	1	1
Pierce, 1	0	1	0	7	0
Miller, l	1	2	0	1	0
Babst, r	1	2	2	0	0
Lally, c	1	2	5	1	0
Totals	7	11	27	11	3

Cottage	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Johns, 2-p	2	1	4	2	1
Caldwell, 1	1	3	1	10	0
Taylor, s	1	0	1	1	1
Coyle, c	1	1	6	1	0
McCork'l, 3	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, 3	0	0	2	1	0
Price, c	0	0	1	0	0
Finerty, m	1	1	2	0	0
Storey, p-2	1	0	1	2	0
Gearhart, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	4	24	12	3

Shadyside	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	—7
Cottage	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Uptegraf 2, Crane, Shultz. Struck out—By Storey 6, by Schultz 6.

North Sides' Fast Work.

The champion North Sides opened their season yesterday by defeating the Carnegie A. C. on the latter's grounds 10 to 7. The Allegheny boys put up a fine game in the field, especially in the eighth inning, when a fast double play killed the Carnegie team's chances of scoring. In this inning, with Louderbaugh on third and Peacock on second, Webb sent a fast one to Fowler, who fired the ball to Rebele, and Volbrecht got the ball in time to complete the play and retired the side. Score:

N. Sides.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Boyd, l	1	2	2	0	0
Rebele 2	1	0	3	3	0
Yolbr't 1,3	1	1	0	0	1
W.Lou'n 3,0	0	1	2	0	0
Macklin 3,2	1	1	1	0	0
Wentzel s	0	0	0	5	0
R.Lou'n m,2	2	2	1	0	0
Clark, r	1	0	1	1	0
Sheets c	0	2	6	0	0
Watson p	0	3	0	5	0
Totals	10	11	27	17	2

Carnegie	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Webb 2	1	2	2	2	0
Fisher p	1	3	1	6	1
Elson s	1	2	0	0	0
Wise 1	1	1	10	0	1
Melhorn 2,1	1	0	2	1	0
Alley y	1	1	1	1	0
Wagne r	1	1	0	0	0
Fredrick r	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	12	27	10	2

Northsides	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0—10
Carnegie	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2—7

Two-base hits—R. Loudon 2, Watson, Morrie, Davis, Peacock. Three-base hit—Watchorn. Sacrifice hit—R. Loudon. Stolen base—Rebele. Double plays—Northside 1, Carnegie A. C. 1. Struck out—By Watson 6, by Goehring 12.

Connors 9—Dinwiddie Reds 7.

Connors.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Warren s.	1	3	1	4	6
Rainer, p.	2	4	1	2	0
Leventh'l, 2	0	2	1	5	0
Vitters 1.	1	2	3	0	1
Price 2.	0	1	1	3	1
Hanc'k 3.	1	2	1	1	1
Kline 1.	1	1	1	0	0
Camp'l m.	1	2	1	0	0
Nevin r.	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	9	18	23	18	9

Dinwiddie	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Horrman c.	0	0	3	0	2
Fisher p.	1	2	1	3	1
Elson s.	1	1	1	2	0
Wise 1.	1	1	10	0	1
Melhorn 2.	1	1	0	2	1
Alley y.	1	1	1	1	0
Wagne r.	1	1	0	0	0
Fredrick r.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	7	20	10	7

Connor A. C.	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	—9
Reis	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2—7

Alex. Pearson's Pupils Win.

MERCER, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—The Mercer academy team won the opening game on the local grounds today from West Middlesex. The local team was in fine condition and played a strong game. Musgrave pitched a good game, as did Grandy for the visitors. The score: R. H. E.

Mercer	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	—8 12 2
West Middlesex	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	—5 4 4

Batteries—Musgrave and West; Grandy and Tate.

ERROR LOSES CLOSE GAME FOR NUTTALL ATHLETICS

Luther Has Monongahela Safe Until Tenth Inning—Large Crowd Present.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MONONGAHELA, PA.—Twenty-five hundred people this afternoon witnessed the most auspicious opening of the baseball season in the history of the metropolis of the Monongahela valley. Besides being full of brilliant plays 10 innings were required to decide the contest. The Nuttall Athletic club of Pittsburgh was the opponent, the final score being 5 to 4.

Luther was the whole thing for the visitors. He made half of his team's safeties and batted in three of the four runs. Metz, Williams and Urben fielded well and Lytle's batting were noteworthy features. Fortune's second error, a bunt, and throwing the ball around, won in the tenth for the home team. Score:

Monon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lytle, l	1	2	2	0	0
Urber, s	0	0	0	6	1
Hayw'd, 3	0	1	2	4	1
O'Neill, 2	0	1	2	0	0
Carson, m	0	1	0	0	0
Will'ms, 1	1	1	16	0	0
McIlv'e, r	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, r	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, c	1	2	8	0	0
Hoffman, p	1	1	0	6	0
Totals	5	10	30	17	2

Nuttall.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Welsh, r	0	0	2	0	0
Fortune, 2	1	0	0	0	2
Stauffer, s	1	0	1	4	1
Martin, 3	2	1	0	1	0
Luther, p	0	4	1	2	0
Burnside, m	0	0	0	0	0
Gerst, l	0	0	2	0	0
Metz, 1	0	1	16	1	0
Maxwell, c	0	2	6	3	0
Totals	4	2	28	15	3

Monongahela	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—5
Nuttall A. C.	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1—4

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Two-base hits—B. O'Neill, Hoffman. Three-base hit—Lytle. Sacrifice hit—Urber. Stolen bases—Haywood 2, Carson, Gerst, Metz, Maxwell. Bases on balls—Luther 2, Haywood, Carson, Hoffman 2, Welsh, Burnside 2. Hit by pitched ball—Lytle, J. O'Neill, Martin. Struck out—By Luther 7, by Hoffman 8. Left on bases—Monongahela 11, Nuttall A. C. 9. Wild pitch—Hoffman. Passed balls—Maxwell 3, O'Neill. Umpire—Gee.

Carrick Beats Allentown.

At Carrick—

Allentown	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Brown, l	1	2	3	1	0
Troges'r, s	0	0	2	2	0
Thomas, 3	1	2	0	2	1
Roehrig, c	0	2	2	0	1
Hanlon, 1	1	2	15	0	1
Huck'n m.	0	1	0	0	0
Johnson 2	0	1	2	1	0
Kestenr, c	1	2	0	0	0
Griffin, p	0	1	0	1	0
Roeper, p	0	0	0	1	0
Mosher, m	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	5	12	24	9	4

Carrick.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lostetter, c,1	2	9	2	0	
Wright 2,,1	2	3	1	1	
Bechtol p,,1	1	2	2	0	
Bowman t,,0	0	0	1	1	
Abbott 1,,0	0	1	0	0	
Lostetter 3,2	2	1	0	0	
Shore l,,0	0	8	0	1	
Snyder m,,0	2	1	0	0	
Amey s,,1	1	3	3	1	
Totals	6	12	27	6	3

*Thomas out for interference.

Carrick	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	*—6
Allentown	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Three-base hits—Kestner, Wright, Lostetter. Two-base hits—Brown 2, Hanlon, Abbott, Snyder. Bases on balls—Allentown 2, Carrick 5. Strike outs—Allentown 7, Carrick 5. Double plays—Brown and Johnson, Griffin, Hanlon and Kestner. Umpires—Hanlon and Hoffman.

Shelbys Lose a Hard Game.

The Noblestown A. C. defeated the Shelbys yesterday 7 to 6. Score:

Shelbys.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McKn't 2.	2	2	3	3	0
Craig c.	0	0	4	2	0
Small 3.	0	0	3	2	3
Fifler 1.	0	0	9	0	1
Unger m.	1	1	2	1	0
Th'pson p.	1	1	1	3	0
Callahan r.	0	1	1	0	0
Hanlon s.	1	1	1	3	0
McCabe 1.	1	1	2	0	1
Totals	6	11	24	16	4

Noblest'n	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Blank 2.	1	2	1	2	1
Huffman 1.	2	1	1	0	0
Fifler 1.	0	0	7	0	1
Unger s.	0	0	1	2	0
Mute c.	0	1	5	2	0
Richards 2.	1	0	3	3	0
Martin m.	1	0	1	0	0
Oliver r.	1	1	2	0	0
Avery p.	1	3	0	1	0
Totals	7	6	27	10	4

Shelbys	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Noblestown	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	*—7

Two-base hits—Small, Hanlon, Mute, McKnight. Double plays—Richards and Bilder. Hit by pitcher—McKnight. Struck out—By Thompson 6, by Avery 9. Time—1:55. Umpire—Collins.

Bellevue H. S. Victorious.

The Bellevue High school team defeated the Union High school of Knoxville on the Bellevue grounds yesterday 15 to 1. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning. Score:

Union.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McGib'y, 3,1	0	2	1	0	0
B.Ulrich, s.	0	0	1	2	0
Willoth, l.	0	1	0	0	0
Th'pson 2.	0	0	0	0	1
Larimer, r.	0	1	0	0	2
L.Ulrich, c.	0	0	7	4	0
Dunlap, m.	0	0	1	0	2
Kestner, 1.	0	0	6	0	2
Hunter, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	1	2	18	10	7

Bellevue.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Simeon, r.	3	1	0	0	0
Barrett, s.	1	1	1	0	0
J. Ward, p.	3	2	0	4	0
Arthur, 2.	3	2	0	0	0
Simera', 1.	1	0	8	1	1
Kiskad'n, c.	2	2	10	1	0
Abel, m.	2	0	1	0	0
T. Ward, 2.	0	0	2	1	0
Holtz, 1.	2	1	0	0	0
Totals	15	10	21	7	1

Union H. S.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Bellevue H. S.	5	3	0	0	3	1	4	0	*—15

Struck out—By Ward 9, by Hunter 6. Two-base hits—Kiskaddon. Three-base hits—J. Ward, Barrett.

Reserves Beat Mt. Union.

ALLIANCE, O., April 23.—Western Reserve defeated Mt. Union here this afternoon in a slow game 6 to 4. Score: R. H. E.

Reserves	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	*—6	9 6
Mt. Union	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—4	4 5

Batteries—Herrick and Proctor; Nydegger and Daykin. Umpire—Stamp.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES BEATEN BUT NOT DISGRACED

Finished Fourth in the Relay Race Which Was Run in Fast Time—Pittsburg Boys Do Good Work.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Just as the clock struck 3 this afternoon, the 30th event of the program was called, and Pittsburgh High school lined up its team for the High school championship race of the United States.

It was a race for three of the team, the best in the country to compete against, yet, the boys ran well. There was quite a group of loyal Pittsburgh friends in the stands, who saw their favorites beaten yet not disgraced.

High school ran fourth in the race today. Philadelphia Central High, was the winner in the time of 3:38 2-5, within 3 seconds of the record for their class. This school race was run in as fast time as some of the college groups. High school ran a faster race than any team that ever represented the school. Worrel ran a magnificent quarter, cutting down the lead of the winner by 50 yards, doing his quarter close to :52.

Johns also did well, running in Thompson's place for their first efforts in such fast company. The Pittsburgh boys did themselves proud. J. N. Pew, formerly of Shadyside, ran a splendid quarter for Haverford grammar school. His team ran second to Delancy. W. and J. finished fourth in their class, beating State and the Indians.

BATTING AVERAGES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS

The appended batting records of the National league players are up to and including the games played last Thursday. The record, of course is not of much interest today, as the teams have been playing but a week, and some of the players who today are at the top will be near the bottom in a few weeks, while those now at the rear of the list will soon move up. It will be noticed that of the players who have taken part in all the games, Sebring is at the top with a percentage of .464, having made 13 hits in seven games. Wagner and Beaumont are also well up near the top. The complete record of all the players who have taken part in one or more games follows:

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	SH.	TB.	EB.	Ave.
Odwell, Cincinnati	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1.000
Briggs, Chicago	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.667
Harper, Cincinnati	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	.500
J. Taylor, St. Louis	2	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	.500
McGraw, New York	2	9	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	.556
Sebring, Pittsburgh	7	28	5	13	1	0	0	1	0	14	1	.464
Doolin, Philadelphia	6	22	4	10	1	0	0	1	0	11	1	.455
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	8	32	6	14	0	1	1	1	0	18	5	.438
Cronin, Brooklyn	2	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.429
Jones, Chicago	7	26	2	11	1	0	0	2	0	12	3	.423
Wagner, Pittsburgh	7	28	6	11	1	1	0	4	0	14	3	.393
Beaumont, Pittsburgh	7	31	6	12	0	1	0	0	1	14	2	.387
Smoot, St. Louis	6	21	8	8	1	0	0	4	1	13	5	.381
Cooley, Boston	6	24	3	9	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	.375
Kellum, Cincinnati	2	8	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	7	4	.375
Gleason, Philadelphia	6	27	3	10	2	0	0	1	3	12	2	.370
Abbatichio, Boston	6	22	3	8	2	0	0	1	1	10	2	.367
Clarke, Pittsburgh	7	25	8	9	0	2	0	1	0	13	4	.360
Thomas, Philadelphia	7	27	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	15	6	.333
Mitchell, Philadelphia	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333
Pfeister, Pittsburgh	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	.333
Ruggles, Cincinnati	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333
Chance, Chicago	6	27	8	9	1	1	0	1	2	13	5	.333
Wolverton, Philadelphia	6	27	6	9	1	0	0	2	0	11	2	.333
Seymour, Cincinnati	8	32	8	10	2	1	0	2	1	17	7	.313
Kelley, Cincinnati	8	26	8	8	0	2	0	1	1	12	4	.308
Lumley, Brooklyn	6	23	3	7	1	0	0	1	1	9	1	.304
Douglass, Philadelphia	3	10	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	.300
Farrell, St. Louis	4	18	3	6	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	.333
Burke, St. Louis	6	21	2	7	0	0	0	3	1	7	0	.333
McFarland, St. Louis	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333
Corbett, St. Louis	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333
Donoghue, St. Louis	2	9	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	.333
O'Neil, St. Louis	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333
McGann, New York	6	27	3	8	2	0	1	1	0	12	6	.296
Titus, Philadelphia	6	24	5	7	1	0	0	1	0	8	2	.292
Slagle, Chicago	7	28	7	8	2	1	0	1	0	12	4	.286
Jones, Brooklyn	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.286
Lundgren, Chicago	7	28	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	.286
Delehanty, Washington	8	28	4	8	1	0	0	0	1	9	1	.286
Tenney, Boston	5	18	5	5	1	0	0	3	0	6	1	.278
Geier, Boston	5	18	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	.278
Shannon, St. Louis	6	18	7	5	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	.278
Tinker, Chicago	7	30	2	8	2	0	0	2	0	10	2	.267
Sharp, Chicago	4	19	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	.263
Donlin, Cincinnati	8	31	8	8	1	1	0	6	2	11	3	.258
Barclay, St. Louis	6	20	6	5	1	0	0	2	0	6	1	.250
Nichols, St. Louis	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.250
McCormick, New York	6	24	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	.250
Dobbs, Brooklyn	8	24	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	.250
Babb, Brooklyn	6	24	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	8	2	.250
Carney, Boston	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.250
Wellner, Chicago	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.250
Strang, Brooklyn	6	20	3	5	3	0	0	1	0	9	1	.250
Carisch, Pittsburgh	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.250
Miller, Pittsburgh	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.250
Rayner, Boston	6	21	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	.238
Delehanty, Boston	6	17	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	.235
Kling, Chicago	4	17	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	.235
Corcoran, Cincinnati	8	26	4	6	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	.231
Beckley, Cincinnati	6	22	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	6	0	.227
Wagner, New York	3	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	.222
Browne, New York	6	27	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	.222
Moran, Boston	6	23	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	.217
Barry, Philadelphia	6	24	4	5	1	0	0	0	2	6	1	.208
Leach, Pittsburgh	7	29	3	6	0	1	0	2	0	8	2	.207
Bransfield, Pittsburgh	7	29	3	6	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	.207
Bowerman, New York	3	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.200
Devlin, Brooklyn	6	25	4	5	1	0	0	0	1	8	1	.200
Frazer, Philadelphia	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.200
Willis, Boston	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.200
Phillippe, Pittsburgh	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.200
Suthoff, Cincinnati	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.200
Byers, St. Louis	5	20	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	.200
Grady, St. Louis	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.200
Mulvey, Philadelphia	6	25	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	.192
McCarthy, Chicago	7	26	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	.192
McCormick, Brooklyn	6	21	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	.190
Doyle, Brooklyn	6	16	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	.188
Evers, Chicago	7	27	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	.185
Dolan, Cincinnati	8	33	8	6	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	.184
Mertes, New York	6	22	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	.182
Casey, Chicago	7	28	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	.179
Ritchey, Pittsburgh	7	24	1	4	1	0	0	1	4	5	1	.167
Phelps, Pittsburgh	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.167
Smith, Pittsburgh	3	12	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	.167
Williams, Chicago	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	.167
Pittinger, Boston	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.143
Sheckard, Brooklyn	6	21	7	3	1	0	0	2	0	4	1	.143
Elberfeld, Boston	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	.143
Gilbert, New York	3	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.125
Mathewson, New York	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	.125
Connell, Boston	6	26	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.077
Dahlen, New York	6	23	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	.087
McGinnity, New York	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.125
Stanley, Brooklyn	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Wilhelm, Brooklyn	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Fisher, Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Kruger, Pittsburgh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Scanlon, Pittsburgh	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Moran, Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LICENSE COURT IS EXPECTED TO FINISH ITS WORK ON WEDNESDAY

Day's Allotment Completed for the First Time During the Present Session.

ALL NEW PETITIONS HELD UP

Pittsburgh Brewing Company Will Suspend Without Contesting Court's Decree—Two Retail Liquor Licenses Were Granted.

The borough of Braddock was finished last evening when license court adjourned, and for the first time since the present session of the court began the day's allotment of work was completed. The remainder of the boroughs will be heard tomorrow, and Tuesday or Wednesday will finish the hearings this year. Rehearings or refused applications will probably be heard on Wednesday.

Neither the Pittsburgh Brewing Company nor any of the suspended concerns operating under that name, have, as yet, applied for a rehearing. The plants will be closed down in accordance with the court's order and no attempt made to furnish goods during the period for which the plants' are suspended.

The Economy Distillery Company was refused on the ground of lack of necessity. Conrad Baumgartner of 710 White street, McKeesport, was laid off for 30 days for supplying speakeasies, while John Lange of 1821 Fifth avenue saw the storm coming and withdrew. Joseph Hollander withdrew his application and Adole Hollander was refused. Joseph Lubich withdrew his application. All new applicants were held over pending investigation on the question of necessity.

Two retail hearings were held yesterday. Mrs. Clara Rohrkaste and Mrs. Clara Brophy, whose husbands died prior to the dates set for hearing their applications, came into court yesterday and both withdrew their petitions.

Meyer B. Gallinger, 420-422 First avenue, was granted a license on Thursday. The court had asked for information about a transfer after the hearing and by error 2d. Gallinger was placed in the holdover list. The license was granted at the time of the hearing.

Wholesale List—Granted.

Solomon Rosenbloom, 29-30 Diamond square.
William McKelvey, 112 Fulton street.
John Bell, 3607 Second avenue, Homestead.
H. A. Smith, 4723 Second avenue.
Charlers Valley Brewing Company, 37-39 South Sixteenth street.
John Costello, 400 Wabash street.
Meyer B. Gallinger, 420-422 First avenue.
A. H. Kamofsky, 74-76 Taggart street, Allegheny, 10 days.
Harry Hollander, 108 East Ohio street, Allegheny.
William M. Holzinger, 820 East Ohio street, Allegheny.
Henry Muth, 916 Federal street, Allegheny.
Margaret Meyer, Joseph J. Meyer and Adolph Meyer, 730 East Ohio street, Allegheny, 60 days.
John E. Sykes, 528 East Ohio street, Allegheny.
J. C. Cooper, 21 South Diamond street, Allegheny.
Charles W. Kettl, 605 Chestnut street, Allegheny.
Max Klein, Leon S. Klein, Milton B. Klein and Joseph H. Weinberg, 222 Federal street, Allegheny.
Felix Tschudy, 224 Federal street, Allegheny.
Louis Steltz, 1129 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.
David Davis, Jr., 627 Preble avenue, Allegheny.
George F. Egley, 119 Collins avenue.
Martin Dembinski, 2501 Penn avenue.
Christopher Firole, Island avenue.
Frank Sero, 1197 McClure avenue.
Elizabeth Morgan, 23 McClure avenue.
Jacob Herbert, 1720 East street.
Cornelius Meier, 1409 East street.
Frank Berschack, 34 Leavitt street, 30 days.

McKeesport.

W. J. Abbatichio, 416 Market street.
John Jackel, 411 Blackberry alley.
Nathan Levy, 301 Market street.
H. W. Siecel, 212 Fifth avenue.
George F. Graff, 206 Ninth avenue.
F. B. McGrew, 901 Market street.

WORK OF THE LICENSE COURT AT A GLANCE

Granted	1,369
Granted conditionally	162
Refused	417
Held over	27
Total	1,867
Applications withdrawn	56
Passed	17

Lewis Brown, 512 Fifth avenue.
W. J. Denny, 414 Fifth avenue.
David Hardy, 300 Jerome street.
J. H. Malloy, 330 Fifth avenue.
Isaac Sanstein, 426 Fifth ave.
Samuel Firestone, 421 Fifth avenue.
J. P. Noll, 415 Henry street.
Conrad Baumgartner, 710 White street, 30 days.
J. P. Hoerr, 1323 Fifth avenue.

Braddock Wholesalers Granted.

P. J. Brennan, 300 Eleventh street.
P. G. Grouland, 1006 Braddock avenue.
M. Rosenbloom, 1034 Braddock avenue.
John Seman, 1117 Washington avenue.
Karl F. Sutter, 214 Ninth street.
W. W. Vlisack, 1220 Braddock avenue.
S. H. Frederick, 735 Braddock avenue.
Anton Peter, 736 Braddock avenue.
G. F. Dowling, 331 Braddock avenue.
Adolf Hecht, 537 Braddock avenue.
J. F. McGreevy, 32 Braddock avenue.

Wholesalers Refused.

Edward Greenwald and Edward Blakely, 2312 Fifth avenue.
Peter Leininger, 2131 Forbes street.
Jacob Reich, 2222 Fifth avenue.
Herman Allen, 4754 Liberty avenue.
Cas. S. Tarkowski, 3240 Penn avenue.
Clifford Davies and William G. McCrea, 7241 Susquehanna street.
H. K. Snyder, 9 Frankstown avenue.
H. E. Eisaman and Thomas D. Wilson, 416 Larimer avenue.
Nicola Formichello, 230 Larimer avenue.
Johan Loin, 32 Alexis street.
B. Rosenman, 2302-34 Second avenue.
Gottlieb Glasser, Twenty-seventh street and Arlington avenue.
Henry A. Hirsch, 2703 Jane street.
Jesse Davey, 320 Liberty avenue.
Benjamin J. Jones, 2244 First avenue.
Patrick J. Minahan, 542 Fourth avenue.
Leigh W. Walker, 337-9 Water street.
Frederick Heil, 636 Fifth avenue.
Harry Hemmy, 2005-7 Wylie avenue.
Frank G. Myers, 1890 Wylie avenue.
Hyman Amdursky, 2821 Penn avenue.
Nickolaus Schmidt, 2240 Wylie avenue.
John J. Funalock and Charles H. Funk, 2404 Josephine street.
George J. Baldauf, 2335 Arlington avenue.
Henry Rall, 101 Washington street.
John M. Muetzell and John M. Stoll, 235 Virginia avenue.
W. F. Tite, 12 Boggs avenue.
Harry Brennan, 126-128 Steuben street.
Phillip Lemire, 23 Climax street.
Frederick Ott, 39 Beltzhoover avenue.
Francis C. O'Neil, 1057 Sarah street.
Louis H. Broudy, 310 Robinson street, Allegheny.
John G. Allen, 148 Taggart street, Allegheny.
Adolf Hollander, 308 Eleventh street.
Leon Einsteen, 844 East Ohio street.
Edward Silvers, 305 Sandusky street.
George Alpoung, 698 Preble avenue.
G. J. Berth, Woods Run avenue.
M. J. Gengham, 1703 Walnut street.
J. J. Koughan, 1100 Walnut street.
W. F. Murphy, 1134 Walnut street.
J. W. Welskircher, 336 Fifth avenue.
Wolf Mendel, 902 Braddock avenue.
Morris Schwartz, 1235 Talbot avenue.
George Morrison, 216 Braddock avenue.
Schmidt & Nelson, 306 Braddock avenue.

Passed.

D. A. Gross, 626 West Robinson street.
Rosenberg & Goldman, 302 Federal street.
Joseph Stypnekowski, 1106 Washington avenue.
Joseph Lubech, 542 Braddock avenue.

Withdrawn.

John Lange, 1821 Fifth avenue.
J. M. Hollander, 913 Braddock avenue.

Retail Granted.

Mrs. Clara Rohrcaste, 2430 Carson street.
Mrs. Clara Brophy, 1401 Penn avenue.

MANY MENTIONED FOR NEW BENCH

Seven Lawyers Discussed for Judges of the Fourth Common Pleas Court.

THE LEGISLATURE MUST ACT

Bill Will Have to Be Put Through Before the Places Are Available—Governor Pennypacker Will Make the Appointments.

Quite a field of candidates is being discussed in connection with the creation of a fourth common pleas court. Two new men appeared on the surface yesterday. They are George D. Riddle and Henry G. Wasson.

The original men discussed for the three judgeships are ex-Judge Josiah Cohen, John C. Haymaker, L. L. Davis, John P. Hunter and William A. Blakeley. The next legislature will be asked to create the court. If the bill gets through, Gov. S. W. Pennypacker will have the appointment of the court. The judges will be elected for the full term in November, 1905.

The members of the bar are generally said to favor the creation of the court. At present the three courts of the county are far behind in their work. It now requires from 18 months to two years to get a case tried.

The cost per annum for a court is about $35,100. The judges are each paid $8,000 a year. The clerk is given $1,500 and the court crier and tipstaffs each receive $1,200. The salary of the stenographer is $2,400 a year. The salaries of the judges are paid by the state.

Ex-Gov. W. A. Stone yesterday denied a report that he was to succeed Senator M. S. Quay in the United States senate. He says that he has never been a candidate for the position and believes that Quay will be the unanimous choice of the next legislature.

SINGULAR DEATH OF WEST NEWTON FARMER

WEST NEWTON, PA., April 23.—Frank Rothermel, a prominent resident of this vicinity died in a singular manner. While plowing across his field, near his residence, his wife heard him call. She found him standing near the team holding the lines. Before she reached him he collapsed and never recovered. It was found that his skull was fractured. Whether he sustained the injury in controlling the team or had fallen from a paralytic stroke and sustained the injury, and then managed to get on his feet and call, is not known. The fact that he was able to arise and call out, after receiving such an injury, is almost without precedent.

Revenue Collections Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that for the month of March, 1904, the collections amounted to $19,094,180, an increase as compared with March, 1903, of $459,271. The collections from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $11,473,679; increase, $348,025. Tobacco, $3,753,765; decrease, $12,613. Fermented liquors, $3,641,506; increase, $110,659. Oleomargarine, $20,726; decrease, $28,184. Process or renovated butter, $13,572; decrease, $3,604. Miscellaneous, $172,130; decrease, $271,578. For the nine months of the present fiscal year the receipts show a net increase of $3,197,596.

The Three Rivers

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening marked 15.2 feet and falling, making a fall of .8 during the past 24 hours. Weather clear, pleasant, much warmer. Packets were in and out on time, with good trips, including the Queen City for Pittsburgh. The Island Queen arrived from a southern trip and will take out an excursion to New Richmond tomorrow. The towboat movements were: Up, the Ed Roberts, with empties. Wharfmaster Pentland will repair the public landing during the coming summer, repairing all the landing down to the low water line. All the Kanawha boats are busy bringing coal down from the upper pools in anticipation of being able to come to Cincinnati with their tows. The towboat Catherine Davis adopted a new method of taking a large tow through the five-span bridge here. Instead of attempting to shear her tow of lumber from the stern she reversed and took the other end first. She got through with her big charge and passed on safely for Louisville. Her tow, which came from the mountains of West Virginia, consists of several millions of feet of lumber in the logs.

HUNTINGTON—River 12 feet 5 inches and falling. H. M. Stuley for Cincinnati, 10 p. m.

OIL CITY—River 3 feet and falling. Clear and pleasant.

STEUBENVILLE—River 7 feet 3 inches and falling. Clear and warm. Up, Tom Rees, Vallan, G. W. Thomas.

PARKERSBURG—River 8.5 feet and stationary. Clear and warm. The Valley Dale left at noon for Middlegort; Kanawha for Pittsburgh, 2 p. m.; French for Creston, 4 p. m.; Keystone State for Pittsburgh, 8 p. m.; Greenland for Charleston, 9 p. m.

LOUISVILLE—River falling; in canal, 5.6 feet; on falls, 4.4 feet; below locks, 13.8 feet. Clear and warm.

WHEELING—River 7 feet 8 inches. Clear and pleasant. Down, Greenwood, Charleston; H. K. Fedford, Parkersburg. Up with empties, G. W. Thomas, Sam Clark and J. C. Risher.

Arrivals.

Columbia, DeMain, Morgantown.
Virginia, Pennywitt, Cincinnati.

Departures.

Virginia, Pennywitt, Cincinnati.
Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.
Columbia, DeMain, Morgantown.

Local River Notes.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 6.2 feet, and the river was falling.

The United States snagboat Gen. Theodore Schwan is at the Allegheny wharf undergoing repairs.

The movable dams in the Kanawha river have been raised. If the water gets much lower in the local harbor the Davis island dam will be put up.

Packet men are now encouraged. They say warmer weather is helping business. Boats out yesterday had fairly good trips, particularly the Lorena.

Capt. Valentine Newman, who has been freight agent for the Pittsburgh & Morgantown Packet Company for many years, has resigned that position to accept one on the Lorena.

The towboats Fred Wilson and Enterprise arrived with empties last night. There was only four feet of water in the local harbor yesterday and it will be some time before coal can be shipped again.

Capt. Dana Scott, clerk of the Lorena, who has designed a great deal of machinery for steamboats, has received a letter from Assuncion, Paraguay, asking for estimates for machinery on a steamboat of 600 tons.

The Cricket has been up the Big Sandy for about three weeks and has been unable to get out on account of low water. As soon as she can move the boat will be put in the Steubenville and Wheeling trade, having been chartered for that purpose.

Honeymoon trips are beginning to be popular again along the Ohio river. Several bridal couples were aboard the Greenland on her trip out last week, and the Virginia had several matrimonial parties aboard when she arrived yesterday.

Druggists Fined for $150.

SHARON, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—By the Greenville drug store prosecutions the county is $360 richer and the library fund of the bar association is ahead the same amount. The five indicted druggists and clerks appeared in court this morning and on pleading guilty were allowed to go with suspended sentence on payment of costs and, in the case of four, additional payments of $75 each to the county treasury and $75 into the library fund. The indicted druggists were George C. Kammerer, S. W. Benninghoff and Harry West, Thomas Powell and Leonard Benninghoff, clerks.

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time and place of meeting.

A THREATENED SECESSION FROM THE AMALGAMATED

Sheet and Tin Plate Workers Propose Withdrawal from the Old and the Formation of a New Organization.

Unless plans now being discussed are abandoned the 29th annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which will open in Cleveland on Tuesday, May 3, will witness the withdrawal from the organization of the sheet and tin plate workers. A threat to secede has been made by members of lodges in different sections of the country and the matter is being agitated, but such threats have been made before and the association still lives. While it is not as powerful as it was in former years, it still commands recognition from some of the strongest manufacturing concerns in the country, including the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Supporters to a secession movement can easily be obtained at this time, owing to the unprecedented action in accepting a reduction in the sheet and tin plate branches before the termination of the annual wage agreements. Members of some plants have refused to accept the 18 per cent wage cut authorized by the expanded conference, and others continued at work under protest until some plan to improve conditions is presented. On a number of occasions in the past members have rebelled against what seemed to be arbitrary actions on the part of the officers and talked of withdrawing and forming a new organization. The records, however, show that dissatisfaction disappeared when the situation was explained, except on one occasion in the 80s, when a separate organization was formed with John D. Carey at the head. It did not last long and the members were glad to get back to the parent body.

The present movement to form a new association started in Newport, Ky., by sheet workers opposed to the Steubenville plant of the Pope Tin Plate Company, struck against the acceptance of the 18 per cent reduction. As a result the works were not operated last week. A strike of the catchers at the South Sharon plant of the American company occurred on Monday but only lasted a few hours. The American company is now operating all of its tin plate mills except those at Martins Ferry and Wheeling, and the sheet mills at Lisbon, O. Following are the labor reports received during the week at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and compiled for the Journal:

Sheet and jobbing mill, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 11 mills working. Bar and guide department, one 6-inch working. Sheet and jobbing department, one mill working, one idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Susquehanna lodge, No. 58, Harrisburg, Pa., Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 3 mills working. Bar and guide department, one 16-inch skelp working, 9-inch idle; 4 furnaces working, 2 idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Shawnee lodge, No. 58, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Two mills plant, one 18-inch and one 10-inch skelp, all working. Standing turn men, one. Prospects, good.

Newport lodge, No. 5, Newport, Ky., Newport Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces, all working. Bar and guide departments, one bar working. Sheet and jobbing departments, 10 mills, all working. Prospects fair.

Cambria lodge, No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, six working, none idle.

St. Clair lodge, No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron and Steel Company. Scrap mill working steady except a few furnaces off for repairs. Expect a steady run. Finishing mills working steady every day. Plenty of standing turn men at present.

Pride of McKees Rocks, No. 45, McKees Rocks, Pa., Lockhart Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 28 furnaces working full three turns, 6 guide mills working full.

W. E. Eagan lodge, No. 9, Ashland, Ky., Norton Iron works. Wire mill running double turn. Standing turn men, none. Prospects, good. Feeding department running single turn. Standing turn men, none. Prospects, good. Wire mill has room for a few good industrious drawers.

Springdale lodge, No. 30, Youngstown, O., Mahoning Valley plant of Republic Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department, 7, 12, 16 and 18-inch mills working; 9-inch idle; expected to start Wednesday. Prospects, good.

Colonial lodge, No. 23, Monaca, Pa., Colonial Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 10 furnaces working, none idle.

Kewanee lodge, No. 3, Kewanee, Ill., Western Iron Company. Bushelling department working full.

Old Fort lodge, No. 14, Fort Wayne, Ind., American Rolling Mill Company. Mill working full, with good prospects for a steady run. Plenty of standing turn men.

Midland lodge, No. 23, Muncie, Ind., plant American Sheet Steel Company. Sheet and jobbing department, none working, all idle.

Derby Lodge, No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Bar and guide department, 3 skelp mills working. Prospects, good.

Cataract Lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department all on. Bar and guide department, bar, 8 and 9-inch mills on. Prospects, good.

Brandywine Lodge No. 33, Lebanon, Pa., American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. Boiling department, 37 furnaces working full. Prospects, fair.

Ben F. Davis No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mills. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, one guide mill working, one bar mill idle. Prospects, fair.

North End Lodge No. 35, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, two mills working, none idle. Sheet department, four mills working, none idle. Prospects, fair.

New Kensington Lodge No. 7, New Kensington, Pa., Pittsburgh plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Seven mills working, none idle. Prospects, good.

Muncie Lodge No. 20, Muncie, Ind., plant Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, four scrap furnaces worked Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on last turn. Prospects, poor.

South Sharon Lodge No. 13, South Sharon, Pa., plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills working, none idle.

Bishop Lodge No. 34, Allegheny, Pa., Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, 20 furnaces working, four double sand-bottom working double turn and one pile-on-board on single turn. Bar and guide department, bar and guide mill working double turn, one on three turns. Prospects, fair.

Gilt Edge Lodge No. 57, Cambridge, O., Cambridge Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department, mill working part of the time. Prospects, fair.

Guernsey Lodge No. 47, Cambridge, O., Cambridge works American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Seven sheet mills working, with prospects of three turns. Prospects, fair.

Montour Lodge No. 49, Danville, Pa., Danville Iron works. Boiling department, 18 puddle and three scrap furnaces working; none idle. Standing turn men, plenty. Prospects, good. Bar and guide department, bar mill and guide mill working; four furnaces on 10-inch bar mill, two furnaces on 12-inch guide mill. Prospects, good. Sheet and jobbing department, five furnaces working on skelp mill. Prospects, good.

Lucas Lodge No. 31, Hays Station, Pa., Monongahela Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 14 furnaces working four days a week, two idle. Bar and guide department, bar and guide mills working single turn. Prospects, uncertain.

South Side lodge, No. 11, Pittsburgh, Pa., Byers Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 27 furnaces working, one scrap, all double turn. Bar department, three furnaces working double turn. Plate mill, one furnace working double turn. Prospects, good.

Eagle lodge, No. 1, South Milwaukee, Wis., plant Eagle Horseshoe Company. The 10-inch mill worked last week, but is idle at present; muck and scrap mills working. Prospects, not very good.

Alcania lodge, No. 38, Avonmore, Pa., Alcania Tin Plate Company. Tin department, working full. Prospects, good.

Quick City lodge, No. 2, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Phoenix Horseshoe Company. Bar and guide department, four 9-inch mills working single turn, one 18-inch scrap mill on double turn, with one furnace idle. Standing turn men, plenty. Prospects, uncertain.

Park City lodge, No. 6, Ashland, Ky., Ashland Steel works. Blooming and converting mills working very nice. Prospects, good.

Atkins lodge, No. 51, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill on three turns full. Standing turn men, two. Prospects, good.

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer mill. Tin department, 20 mills working, men idle. Standing turn heaters needed. Prospects, good.

St. Louis Lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, two mills working. Tin department, four mills working.

Riverside Lodge No. 10, Pottstown, Pa., Potts Bros. Iron Company, Limited. Boiling department, 7 double furnaces working, one idle. Sheet and jobbing department, sheared skelp mill working, none idle. Prospects, fair.

Banner of the West Lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill., Tudor Iron works, 12-inch and 16-inch spike mills worked five days, 8-inch and 9-inch worked full time; muck mill, five days. Prospects, not good.

West Branch Lodge No. 51, Milton, Pa., Milton Iron Company. Mill on double turn. Seven single furnaces, four on scrap, three boiling; bar mill on double turn, 10-inch on single turn. Nail mill, working 10 double boiling furnaces, double turn; two heating furnaces on single turn on nail plate.

LAWS ARE LAX.

Some Radical Changes Are to Be Made by the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the thirteenth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which will open in Milwaukee on September 19. Frank Duffy, general secretary of the brotherhood, has sent out the following circular to the membership containing suggestions for the local unions:

Many reforms are needed in our method of doing business; many changes, alterations, amendments and revisions are necessary to our laws. It is, therefore, time that we took up the question of what is best for our interests, for the future welfare of our members, and for the perpetuation of our organization, that we all love so well.

It has been acknowledged on many occasions that our laws are lax in many respects and admit of several definitions for the same section, thereby leaving us in an uncertainty as to the meaning and intent of such section or sections.

If this is true, now is the time to bring the matter before our local unions for discussion. After action has been taken the entire subject should be referred to the general secretary for publication in our official journal, so that it may receive the careful consideration of our entire membership to the object is to have the laws of this organization framed in such a manner that there will be no possibility of a doubt as to their intent and meaning in the future.

Time and time again our attention has been called to the fact that some sections of our general laws conflict with others. Explanations are demanded, definitions wanted and decisions on certain points asked for. After all these requests have been complied with appeals and counter-appeals are taken to the general executive board for justice, fair play and a square deal. Even after the general executive board has rendered a decision, which is not to the liking of those demanding it, a further appeal is taken to the general convention, on the grounds that the law made by the referendum vote is paramount to any action or decision of the general executive board. This is not so, as all the decisions of the general executive board must be complied with and are binding until reversed by a general convention.

In order to avoid occurrences like this in the future, and to place our organization on a good working basis, it becomes our duty now to carefully consider and if necessary add or take from anything in our laws that works detrimentally to our interests, or that may be obnoxious to us. We should commence without further delay, to make preparations along these lines for the coming convention. All changes, alterations or amendments submitted officially to this office by our local unions or district councils will be published in the coming issues of the Carpenter, and will be explained what may be forwarded with them.

According to section 15 (b) of the general constitution, General President Huber will appoint a constitutional committee, to meet 30 days in advance of the convention to consider all these changes and report in full the result of their labors, making recommendations, if necessary, for the improvement of our laws, the protection of our members, and the advancement of our organization in general.

In order that the work of this committee may not be hampered, or held back, is it particularly requested that the matters just referred to be submitted now, and not held to the last moment, when the convention is in session and the committee ready to make its report. It has occurred in the past that changes to our laws were sprung from the floor of the convention and rushed through without receiving that calm deliberation and careful attention to which they were justly entitled, and which they would have received, if submitted in proper form and at the proper time to this very important committee.

PROPOSITIONS WERE DEFEATED

Leather Workers on Horse Goods Reject Terms of Manufacturers.

Eugene J. Baisiger, general president of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, has announced the defeat of the four propositions submitted by the joint conference with the National Saddlery Manufacturers' association. The vote was overwhelmingly against them. The propositions which have just been rejected read as follows:

No discrimination shall be made against any man because of his membership or non-membership in any organization. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peacefully and harmoniously with all of his fellow workmen.

Employers shall be free to employ their day workmen at wages which are mutually satisfactory. The rate of such pay to be according to the ability of the workman. Wages for piece work shall be fixed according to the present custom.

Inasmuch as there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether the number of apprentices shall be subject to any regulation, this action is referred to some future conference to be held within the year (after convention of both organizations). In the meantime, it shall not be made a cause for dispute. Preference to positions to be given to competent mechanics when obtainable, if they cannot be had in 10 days then as much help in any department to be put on as needed.

All existing agreements between members of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' association and the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, when renewed, to be extended to expire in 1905, and annually thereafter, as follows:

Second district, comprising Ohio, Indiana (south half of state including Indianapolis), Illinois (south half of state including Decatur), Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, May 1.

Third district, comprising Michigan, Wisconsin (except La Crosse), Indiana (north half), Illinois (north half of state including Quincy), and Fifth district, comprising Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, June 1.

Fourth district, comprising Minnesota, La Crosse, Wis., Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, July 1.

Date for expiration of First district, comprising the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Deleware, Virginia, West Virginia, and Sixth district, comprising Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, to be determined later.

JURISDICTION OUTLINED.

Agreement Between Shirt Waist and Lady Garment Workers' Unions.

In addition to the jurisdiction agreement entered into with the United Garment Workers recently the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International union has made an agreement with the International Lady Garment Workers' union. It outlines the jurisdiction as follows:

First—All employes in factories calling or advertising themselves as shirt factories, and who make shirts, men's and boys' shirt waists, collars and cuffs, etc.; these belong to the S. W. & L. W. U.

Second—Ladies' garment workers: All employes working in factories making exclusively ladies' garments and ladies' shirt waists belong to the Lady Garment Workers.

Third—Combination factories (making both shirts and ladies' garments): Employes in these factories form into their own respective trades union, where strong enough to support a union of their own. Same as the printers, the printers pressmen or the iron molders, and the iron molders' helpers, all working in one shop. In this way each international deals with its own local union in the issuing of their respective labels through their own respective representatives.

Fourth—When, however, there is but one factory in a town, and the major portion of work in factory is mostly ladies' garments, and only a few shirts are made, then they go to the ladies' garment workers to give them a good, solid union instead of a weak one, and the same applies where the factory is just the reverse, and where they do mostly shirts, and only a small amount of ladies' garments, then they go to the S. W. and L. W. I. U.

Fifth—It is further agreed that all houses using the label of the International Lady Garment Workers' union on goods not a washable nature shall be considered by members of the S. W. and L. W. I. U.

BUILDING OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Unusual Number of Contracts for Steel Construction in Sight.

In addition to the large building operations contemplated for the coming season the steel construction outlook for the Pittsburgh district is unusually bright. All the wage agreements of the different crafts are practically settled for the year and there is but little probability of any labor disputes. An adverse money market may prevent the consummation of some of the railroad improvements, but in these cases the work commenced will be carried along into next year, and most of the contracts will be closed within the next few months.

The Wabash and Pennsylvania railroad Duquesne way extensions will call for thousands of tons of rails and structural material, but it is hardly probable that work on these elevated tracks will be commenced this summer owing to legal difficulties. However, contracts will be let for the work before the end of the year, so that construction can begin early next spring. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is preparing plans for a new station which will shortly be submitted to the contractors, while new shops and yards of this road at Glenwood will shortly be contracted for. The Pennsylvania has plans under way for yard extensions at East Liberty. The Wabash will also build its South Side branch and a line into Greene county at an estimate cost of $10,000,000. The McKeesport & Clairton Connecting railroad will build a five-mile road between Clairton and McKeesport, on which work will commence within 90 days. The Pittsburgh Railways Company is contemplating the erection of a bridge between Allegheny and McKees Rocks for street car service, while the Eastern Railroad Company will construct a steel bridge across the Monongahela at Pittsburgh to Baldwin.

CONFEREES CHOSEN.

American Flint Glass Workers Union Elects New Scale Committees.

Announcement was made yesterday of the result of the election of members of the various conference committees of the American Flint Glass Workers' union for this year. The preliminary wage conferences with the manufacturers on the scales for the next fire will open in July and final conferences will be held after the annual convention in July. Following are the names of the conferees from the different departments:

Iron mold—B. H. Mansberger, Coraopolis; Samuel Bruce, Byesville; Samuel McCord, Jeannette; Thomas Duffy, Montreal, Can.; William Madden, Moundsville.

Paste mold—Fred H. Shane, Toledo; Max Zeitz, Brooklyn; John S. Cowley, Toledo; Joseph Sandachran, Monaca, and J. W. Martin, Moundsville.

Press ware—B. E. Rubrecht, New Martinsville; William Robinson, Tarentum; Charles E. Jewell, Sandusky; William Leonard, Moundsville, and J. A. Keenan, Cambridge.

Chimney department—John Armstrong, Benville, O.; Harry Legrand, Marion, Ind.; Louis Wentzel, Charleroi, Pa., and Thomas Craig, Philadelphia.

Caster place—Ralph Barberi Millville; Alexandria, Ind.; Hugh McGinnis, Steubenville; Toledo; H. C. Wettstein, Millville; George Barber, Rochester.

Shade—William Glooly, Philadelphia; Andrew Collins, Byesville; John Jantz, Brooklyn; Martin Engstrom, Jeannette, and Philip Strand, Monaca.

Punch tumbler—Harry Harris, Rochestetr; C. Ross Leidy, Moundsville, and L. Lonsway, Central City, W. Va.

Mold making—William Proeger, Wheeling; H. J. Smith, Pittsburgh; W. R. Roth, Philadelphia; Charles A. Roberts, Marion, and Samuel Granger, Millville.

Machine jar and bottle—Martin Joyce, Muncie; Thomas Kelly, Alton; J. Kane, Montreal; William Floto, Coffeyville, Kan., and A. T. Ryan, Lockport, N. Y.

WILL OPERATE SOON.

Active Work Resumed on Erection of New Sheet and Tin Plate Plant.

Active operations were started last week looking to the completion of the tin plate and sheet mill plant at Mahon station, on the Panhandle railroad near Wellsburg, W. Va. The works have been in course of erection for several months by Follansbee Brothers Company of this city. The plant will contain when completed six sheet mills and two tin plate mills, and it is expected to be ready for operation about August 1.

The hot mill building is now under roof and is 60x240 feet, with a 30-foot lean running the entire length of the building. This building will be commanded by a 25-ton electric crane. The cold mill building, 70x475 feet, is commanded by a 10-ton electric crane, having a 5-ton auxilliary hoist. The tin house is 60x470 feet, and will be equipped with 8 triples or timing sets of modern design. The boiler house will be equipped with 2,000 horse-power boilers.

William Banfield has been appointed superintendent of the new plant. Until recently he was one of the district managers of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

Elevator Conductors to Meet.

A number of important matters are scheduled to come before the meeting on Tuesday night of Local Union No. 11,142 of the Pittsburgh Elevator Conductors' union. Among them will be the proposition to affiliate with the International Union of Building Employes of America. This question was to have been decided at the last meeting but action was postponed. Regular meetings of the elevator conductors are held at Painters hall, 416 Wood street.

OF INTEREST TO WORKERS.

At the Monessen tin mill of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company six new furnaces are to be built. The razing of the old furnaces has already been commenced.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company has notified the roll turners in its employ at Youngstown, that it will terminate its present agreement on June 1.

The Youngstown Bronze Company, Youngstown, O., has decided to erect a machine shop. The building will be 80 by 100 feet, and will be equipped with a 10-ton electric crane and other up-to-date machinery.

The building of the new wheel foundry of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at South Altoona, at a cost of $1,000,000, has been completed and will be ready for operation June 1. The equipment will cost over $300,000. The foundry will have a daily output of 900 wheels.

One of the main attractions of the Pittsburgh exhibit at the world's fair at St. Louis will consist of a model locomotive and train of cars arranged like the pipes of an organ, the center rail to be 60 feet in height and the heaviest section, while smaller sections will constitute the remainder of the exhibit. The idea of building the model miniature blast furnace has been abandoned owing to the expense involved.

The United States Steel Corporation's export department has secured an order for about 5,000 tons of rails from the New Zealand Government company, the order calls for 4,300 tons of girder rails, 355 tons of 73-pound T rails and 477 tons of 90-pound sections. The Lorain Steel Company has been given the order for switches and crossings and the American Steel and Wire Company will furnish the wire and cables.

The Pittsburgh Steel and Spring Company has shipped two helical springs which are believed to be the largest of the kind ever manufactured. They are 27½ inches in diameter and have a free height of 34 inches. When closed solid they are nine inches high. They are made from 1¼-inch steel and the bars were 1,248 inches in length. The weight of each spring is 246 pounds. The springs are 17 times the diameter of the bars from which they were made.

Fires have been lighted in six of the 11 open hearth furnaces of the Pencoyd Iron works, Philadelphia, and it is expected that by tomorrow the other five furnaces will be ready for charging. During the winter all the open hearth furnaces have been relined and otherwise repaired. The steel company is experiencing some trouble in getting skilled men, as during the long shut-down many of the skilled workers found employment in other parts of the country.

His Own Negligence Caused Death.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Pennsylvania Freight Conductor W. G. McBroom of Freedom, Pa., who was killed in a rear-end collision three miles south of this city the morning of April 3, came to his death through his own negligence, according to the coroner's verdict, in failing to lay the signal torpedoes.

Celebrates Seventh Anniversary.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—James Cochran lodge, No. 614, Free and Accepted Masons, last night celebrated the seventh anniversary. A banquet and a musical program were features of the celebration.

PENNSY WILL MAKE CHANGES WHEN BRILLIANT LINE OPENS

Many changes in the arrangement of yards and stations is contemplated by the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad from Tenth street to Brilliant. With the opening of the Brilliant cut-off, it is said that the Pennsylvania will make changes as well on the Pittsburgh division between the Union station yards and the Fifth avenue station.

The company has recently purchased considerable property along the Allegheny river, the latest sale recorded being the Howe-Brown site. It is believed that the holdings will be added to and additional yards built for the use of the Allegheny Valley. The yard facilities are now inadequate.

What will be done on the Pittsburgh division is not known. It has been the plan of President Cassatt to remove the sharp curves between here and Wilkinsburg, but to accomplish this much real estate will first have to change hands. The change of line contemplates the erection of a new passenger station at East Liberty, for which improvement the Pennsylvania wants Station street abandoned. There are a number of other projects on hand which will without question be executed when the Brilliant cut-off is finished.

Shawmut Railroad Shows Decrease.

The statement of earnings of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern for the three months ending December 31, 1903, showed a decrease in the surplus for the quarter, as compared with the same period of 1902, as follows—$17,997 for 1903 and $79,482 for 1902.

In explanation of the decrease the company has issued a statement which says: "The change is due to reduced profits from the mining companies which are operated subsidiary to the road. The pr

HERO REWARDED BY PRESIDENT

Secret Service Man Given Medal of Honor for Bravery in Samoa.

RECORDS WERE OVERLOOKED

Man Who Saved American Warships During Fierce Hurricane and Was Remembered by Congress Had Never Received His Due.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

From the hand of President Roosevelt, whom he has for two years guarded against accident and attack, Richard H. Taylor of the United States secret service today received a naval medal of honor. He was highly commended by President Roosevelt for the courage and zeal he displayed in performance of his duty as a quartermaster on the United States steamship Nipsic in the great Samoan hurricane of 1889. Only two other men were recommended as deserving of medals or honor for their conduct in this disaster. One was a Japanese steward, who rescued an officer swept overboard from the United States steamship Vandalia.

The recommendation for Taylor's medal was somewhat lost in the intricacies of navy department red tape. During the last western trip of President Roosevelt, Mr. Moody, secretary of the navy, who was one of the party, learned that the quiet, self-possessed secret service man constantly attending the president had been in the naval service. Mr. Moody also learned that the medal of honor awarded him had never been delivered. Upon his return to Washington the secretary had the records overhauled.

Faithful Service Rewarded.

President Roosevelt took an interest in the case and decided to deliver the medal to Taylor himself. All the clerical force and other attaches of the White House were called to the president's office to witness the presentation. The president referred to Taylor's faithful service in his own interest.

The Samoan hurricane was productive of one of the greatest calamities in American naval history. The Pacific squadron, consisting of the Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic, commanded by Rear Admiral Kimberly, had been ordered to Samoa to protect American interests from aggression during the war. Riding in anchor in the harbor at Apia, with this fleet were the German cruisers Olga, Elbe and Adler, and one British warship.

The hurricane came up suddenly and within a short time the Vandalia and Trenton had been wrecked. The German ships Elbe and Adler also sank. As the Trenton settled fast in the water Midshipman R. H. Jackson, a nephew of the late Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, ordered a portion of the crew aloft to man the yards. They stood together in such manner that their bodies formed a human sail which the wind was striking, enabled the Trenton to avert destruction for a time. One hundred and thirty-four officers and men of the American ships lost their lives.

Saved by Quartermaster.

The Nipsic was the only American warship which did not go to the bottom. Her commander determined to beach her when he found himself struggling in the gale. Quartermaster Taylor was on the bridge and conned the ship from 1 o'clock until 6:30 o'clock in the morning. The Nipsic seemed doomed half a dozen times. Thrice the German cruiser Olga bore down on her and her bowsprit swept the Nipsic's decks, demolishing her smokestacks.

Taylor's coolness stood out above that of his comrades, and he was demed one of the three most worthy of especial recognition at the hands of the navy department. Taylor is an extremely modest man. Asked what his sensations were during the disaster, he simply remarked today:

"Oh, I didn't have an sensations until it was over; I didn't have time to think."

BROOKLYN SOCIETY WOMAN INSOLVENT

In Introducing Her Daughters Into Society She Spent a Vast Fortune.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]
NEW YORK, April 23.—A receiver has been appointed for the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Tirrill Hastings Birdsall, one of the best known society women in Brooklyn, by Judge Thomas in the United States district court, on the petition of certain of Mrs. Birdsall's creditors, alleging that she was bankrupt. Mrs. Birdsall's youngest daughter is one of 13 of the season's most important debutantes, and will give, with her 12 friends, a dance on May 7 that is to be a return for the many favors society has showered upon the 13 popular young women.

It was the bringing out of Miss Edna Birdsall and her sister, Miss Alice Birdsall, whose engagement to a young society man has just been announced, that is said to have wrecked the fortunes of their mother. She has spent thousands of dollars in seeing her two daughters introduced properly into society. An attachment for $8,000 is fastened upon the family's new and handsome summer cottage in the midst of West Hampton's fashionable colony by a department store.

Mrs. Birdsall recently transferred the title of both her city and country homes to her husband, Ernest W. Birdsall, the consideration being $1. These two transactions in bankruptcy were made with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud Mrs. Birdsall's creditors. Mrs. Birdsall is prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution and other organizations.
ALEXANDER DODDS.

CRUCIBLE BOARD APPROVES

Plan for Sale of Clairton Is Ready for the Corporation.

The board of directors of the Crucible Steel Company gave its consent yesterday afternoon to the detailed plans for the transfer of the Clairton Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation. The matter was presented to the board by Receivers W. G. Park and H. C. McEldowney of the Clairton Steel Company.

The plans will be ratified by the proper officers of the steel corporation in New York early this week, and the whole matter will then be closed. Orders for material to be delivered after May 1 have been issued by the receivers, showing that the plan is completed in all but the formalities.

The pig iron committee of the United States Steel Corporation met here yesterday and discussed the iron needs, but without taking any action. The merchant furnaces are still hoping to secure some corporation business for May delivery.

Alleged Bigamist Arrested.

MONESSEN, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Francisco Riso, formerly of Turtle Creek, but lately living at Newburgh, N. Y., was arrested here by Chief of Police Cooper on a charge of bigamy. He married a woman here about a year ago, and, it is said, that he had at that time another wife, to whom he had been married for seven years.

CAMPAIGN ON IN FRENCH REPUBLIC

Clericals Have Issued a Manifesto Protesting Against Religious Persecution.

MUST RUIN THE COMMUNES

They Declare This Will Result from Increased School Expenditures, Resulting from Suppression of Free Schools.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, April 23.—The week has been specially marked by the opening of an electoral compaign in view of the municipal elections of May 1. The first manifesto to appear is that of the Clericals, the second had been that of the Socialists.

The Clericals raised a protest against religious persecutions and for making it a municipal question they declare that the persecution must ruin the communes by the increase in school expenditures, resulting from the suppression of free school.

Then the National Socialist council invites the electors to send the most Socialists as they can as capital councilors because the municipal councils can favor the workmen organized in municipal enterprises and also because the municipal councils nominate the delegates who are the most numerous senatorial electors. It is this peculiarity, moreover, which gives a political character to the municipal elections.

Partly Renewed Every Three Years.

The French senate is renewed by a third every three years, and it is elected by a secondary electoral body composed for each department of deputies, counselors general and district counselors and of a delegate from each municipal council.

These last delegates are the most numerous in the electoral body for the choice of senators, and that is why Gametta called the senate "the great council of the communes of France." But it results from this that if the municipal elections were Socialist at the end of nine years the senate would be Socialist, and that it would be Clerical if these elections were Clerical.

But things cannot be anticipated so far ahead, especially in politics. What is, besides, probable is that on the morrow of May 1 each party will ascribe the victory to itself without being able to prove it, because there will be 500,000 candidates engaged in it. Thus it is very likely nothing will be changed, as the communal notabilities of yesterday will be those of tomorrow.

May Carry Crucifixes to Court.

There are protests against the removal of the crucifixes in the courts. In Paris a witness drew out his beads for taking the oath on the cross. It is probable that this custom will spread among the Clericals, and that they will carry crucifixes to the hearing of cases for taking the oath.

In consequence of various incidents between the government telephone administration and some subscribers the formation is announced of a syndicate of telephone subscribers. If this attempt succeeds we shall be able to say we are Americanizing ourselves, since we are learning to conduct our own business.

A very interesting and generous reform of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railway company is also worth noting. The company has decided to allow supplementary pay to its agents burdened with large families. P. CORNELY.

WANT BUSINESS? THIS IS THE BUSY SEASON.

WANTED.

Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—Brown's electric razor paste for sharpening razors; latest thing out; every user of a razor buys a box; sample and terms 10c. Address L. B. Brown, Easton, Md.

AGENTS make $12 to $20 weekly selling the best skirt and waist holder made. M. George, 1128 Majestic bldg., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS everywhere to sell our swift-selling articles; send 10c for sample of swiftest selling article in the world; big profits; send today. J. W. McCOY, Stafford, Kan.

MONEY MADE during spare moments; one hour daily will earn $5 to $5 weekly; no canvassing. Sunset Supply Co., Box 166, San Bernardino, Cal.

AGENTS wanted everywhere, "Don't Butt in;" "Butt on." Every man buys 6 or more; big seller for St. Louis fair; sample 10c. H. Bray, 225 West 123d st., New York city.

AGENTS—Our goods for success; high-grade imported perfumes, medicated soaps, toilet articles. SCHINKAL & SCHINKAL, 1043 and 1045 Baymiller st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A BONANZA for agents, our Glogue diamond; sample sent on receipt of 10 cents in silver. R. Moloney, 548 Ninth ave., New York.

WE START YOU selling diamonds; don't fail getting our liberal offer 25 daily free. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Mention paper.

AGENTS—We have a plan that will make your fortune; particulars free; credit to all. Merchant & Co., A 8, Mears, Mich.

NATURAL diamonds puzzle experts; stand every test; our pocket outfit starts you. Write for special offer. CHAPMAN-TOWER CO., Oneida, N. Y.

YOUNG women in every city to sell shirt-waist goods to their friends and canvass for orders. Scott Novelty Co., 99 Franklin st., New York.

AGENTS to make $5 or more per day selling the famous ZZ gas mantles; guaranteed for 60 days; sell out of sight. Anglo-American Light Co., 312 Seventh ave.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, either sex work palmistry studio; $20 weekly; experience unnecessary; instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 West 125th, New York.

AGENTS to sell gold and oil stock; legitimate companies; no fakirs need apply. A. M. Brown & Co., German National Bank Bldg.

STOP runaways; hitch horses solid instantly; carry in pocket; sight seller; agents wanted. Pocket Hitchingpost Co., Muncie, Indiana.

WANTED—Agents to sell household necessities; salary and commission. Adams Co., 843 Grove st., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS—Wanted; circular distributors, cash paid; send stamp. American Distributor, Denver, Col.

AGENTS—Young hustlers, $5 day; samples free. M. Hess Co., 211 Randolph st., Chicago.

Male Help.

AD. WRITERS—STUDENTS — BEGINNERS—Can build reputation; make money at home with my method; complete for $1. Write A. A. Russell, Room 2, No. 744 Broadway, New York.

ANY intelligent person may earn $50 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOND SALESMAN—Well educated, of good address and with satisfactory references. Address box X 180, The Gazette.

CARPENTERS—Members of 142 at their next meeting, Wednesday evening.

CIVIL service examinations are held in several places in each state; full information and questions used by the government, free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

CLERK or bright young man to fit for govt. position; starting salary $800; promotion as deserved. I. C. L., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

COLLECTOR—Wanted, an experienced collector to deliver books and attend to installments on account; by an old established serial publishing house; good opportunity for a man of ability. Address B 178, The Gazette.

COMPETENT MAN to take an interest in and manage a laundry in southern town of 5,000. R. J. L. Richardson, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

DETECTIVES—Every locality, good salary, experience unnecessary. International Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

DRAUGHTSMEN—Bridge and structural draughtsmen, quick; good salaries. 1200 Monadnock block, Chicago.

DRUG CLERKS prepared for examinations; failure impossible; easy terms; situations waiting. Address C. M. Dexter, South Glens Falls, N. Y.

EVERY WORKINGMAN
To Open an Account With
ARONSON COMPANY,
BANKERS,
Capital.....$300,000.00
ARONSON BUILDING. 646 FIFTH AVE.
An equivalent of 1 per cent interest on his deposit of $1.00 and upwards, twice a year.
THEY SAVE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
THEY WILL SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

FARMHAND—At once, $18 per month; drivers, coal miners, 60c per ton; fare paid. 606 River ave., Allegheny.

FURNITURE FINISHER—One experienced, who understands some cabinet work. B. White, Ohio and Sandusky sts., Allegheny.

GENERAL FOREMAN—At once; for contracting and building firm; one able to supervise erection of dwellings, etc., and handle men; must be competent; state experience, age and wages expected. Connellsville Construction Co., Connellsville, Pa.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—More than 15,000 appointments last year; chances even better now; examinations soon; circular 179 giving list of positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, etc., sent free. Nat'l Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

HIGH CLASS traveling or local salesmen can earn at least $60 weekly with new side line adapted to any class of business, city or village. Can make $2.50 daily. Proof of statement, sample case (weight 10 ounces), free by return mail. Address DO, Manager, P. O. Box 230, New York.

IF you are enterprising, bright and energetic, and want better salary, or to go in business, learn to write show cards by mail instructions; I guarantee to make good show card writer for you in few lessons, and guarantee positions not less than $15 weekly or refund money; each student gets material enough to start in for himself after finishing the course, giving him income from $20 to $50 weekly; we are incorporated under the laws of Mass. for $25,000 and able to fulfill all contracts; get out of the rut; learn a good paying and fascinating trade; very easy terms; full particulars, booklet, etc., on request. THE G. W. MILLER COLLEGE, 175 Journal bldg., Boston, Mass.

MACHINISTS—Two machinists and one handy man to go out of city. Fare advanced. Open shop. Call 9 a. m. Monday. 603 Lewis block.

MAN—A man familiar with gas engines and steam pumps, as salesman; good position for the right man. Address Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Cleveland, O.

MAN to take charge of a plan of lots outside the city; a liberal proposition to the right man. Address with reference G 178, The Gazette.

MAN—White young man for general work on private place; references required; wages $40. 18 Ninth st.

MAN—A man familiar with scales, as salesman. Address Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Cleveland, O.

Men's Furnishing Goods Salesmen

With long experience and good reference. Very high salary for right men. Apply at superintendent's office.

Kaufmann's

MEN to do corresponding at their own home; copy furnished; big pay; particulars Herald Publishing Co., Station S., Cincinnati, O.

MEN—Young, to learn telegraphy; positions secured; only school giving practical railroad instructions; operators' salaries, $35 to $125 per month. Pittsburgh School of Telegraphy, 806 Home Trust bldg., 541 Wood st.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN—On machine and rolling mill work; state experience and salary expected. Standard Engineering Co., Elwood City, Pa.

PAINTER—To paint house and stable. H. L. Denner, room 420, Farmers Bank building.

PAINTER—One who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at eighth floor office, Kaufmann's.

PAPERHANGERS—Two first-class; no others need apply. Edgar Swoger's Wall Paper Store, Sheridan; take cars on Wood st.

PAPERHANGERS and others to get my instructions in paperhanging, sent for 25 cents. O'Donnell, 4 Lynn st., Worcester, Mass.

PERSON to interview trade for commercial house; salary $21 and expenses weekly; previous experience unnecessary. Colonial, Canton, Chicago.

SALESMEN—By a trust company, one or two active salesmen; finest of reference as to character and practical and extensive Pittsburgh experience required. Address W 180, The Gazette.

SALESMEN on cigars wanted in your locality for city and country; experience unnecessary; $80 per month and expenses. Write to Meirose Cigar Co., No. 634 East 140th st., New York.

SALESMAN—Good proposition, salary. C. Bradley Price, 1115 Race st., Allegheny.

WANTED.

Male Help.

SALESMEN wanted everywhere to handle "Novelty Sign Cards," every merchant buys from 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties; catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—The Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company desires to employ two experienced bond salesmen. Inquire Pittsburgh Life floor, Keystone building, 324 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN—Calling on city and suburban grocery trade, article of daily necessity, as side line on commission. Address with references, Alfred L. Schweloing, mgr., 218 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

SALESMEN—Those having had experience selling books or insurance can make good money with us; new proposition, new scheme. Apply Room 905, 631 Penn ave.

SALESMEN—$5 to $10 daily; most brilliant gas light made; fast seller; stores, dwellings. Two Allegheny men especially. Call day or evening. 130 Carroll st., Allegheny.

SALESMEN—Wanted, paint and varnish salesman; city trade; to sell Sherwin-Williams Co. products. H. B. Pruden Paint & Glass Co., 113 Fifth ave.

SHIPPER—Wanted a man experienced in shipping, warehousing, loading of cars, etc. A good salary will be paid to the right man. Give references as to both character and ability. Address H. M. H., lock box 259, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, men work palmistry studio, $20 weekly; experience unnecessary; instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 West 125th, New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; first-class male stenographer; good chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, K 180, The Gazette.

TELEGRAPHER—At once with $300, to take half interest in established business; rare opportunity; no broker's office. Address X 177, The Gazette.

TRANSFORMER
Winders, assemblers and shop boys wanted immediately.
PITTSBURGH TRANSFORMER COMPANY,
Barker place.

TEAM SUPERINTENDENT—Wanted, a man thoroughly competent to take charge of teams, direct teamsters, look after wagons, equipment, etc.; should be familiar with warehousing; must be willing to make trips out of town; a good salary will be paid to the right man. Address, with references as to character and ability, H. M. H., lock box 259, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN—$75 per month and expenses.
Los Angeles Cider Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

$20 WEEKLY easily earned (position permanent) distributing circulars, samples, etc.; send 4c for particulars. Commercial Advertising Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.

GOOD COAT PRESSER.

JACKSON'S.

954 LIBERTY ST.

WANTED—For the U. S. Marine Corps—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between 21 and 35, good character; must speak, read and write English; marines serve at sea on men-of-war in all parts of the world, on land in our island possession, and at naval stations in the United States. Apply Recruiting Officer, room 414, Postoffice building, city.

WANTED
GOOD COAT PRESSER,
JACKSON'S,
954 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Assistant shipping clerk for large manufacturing concern. Call W. H. Walker, Herts Island.

WATCHMAKER—Young man. 3602 Forbes st.

WE WANT a few responsible, intelligent and energetic salesmen to represent us in Pittsburgh and other cities in marketing stock of THE PITTSBURGH AND SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY. This is a straight, clean-cut, legitimate mining proposition, managed by well-known, substantial business men of Pittsburgh. The mine is thoroughly proven and very valuable, with several millions high grade gold ore in sight. The stock is a ready seller and a gilt-edged investment. The right parties can secure a good position and make big money. Inquire
GABLE & NEIDHART, Fiscal Agents,
401-2-3-4 Keystone Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE start you in the mail order business; full particulars and sample free. American Special Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG MAN—Money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 129 W. 125th st., New York.

YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy and R. R. business. Oldest school in Pittsburgh. Apply immediately. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, 606-601-602-603 Lewis block.

YOUNG MEN everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars Manager Dept S 152, box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Female Help.

ANY poor girl in need of a friend, a home or advice, is invited to call or write the matron of the Salvation Home, 705 Grandview ave., Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh.

GIRLS—Two girls, chambermaid and laundress and cook to assist with general house work; plain living; best references required. Call or write, T 337, Bank st., Sewickley.

GIRLS—For housework, $4 per week; room and board; cooks, 2 dishwashers, waitresses; good wages; open evenings. 606 River ave., Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework, $5 per week. Apply in person. Mrs. Frank Austin, corner Ninth and B sts., Oakmont, Pa.

GIRL—With reference, for lunch counter. Corner of Center and Franklin, Wilkinsburg.

GIRL—Wanted, a neat girl to do upstairs work and take care of children; good wages. Apply at Max Michel's, 824 Liberty ave.

GIRLS—Working housekeeper for lodging house and chambermaid; wages $5. Call Monday. 18 Ninth st.

GIRL—For general housework; two in family; references required. No. 332 South Lang ave.

LADIES—25c package sachet powder for 10c. Penn Specialty Company, Mount Oliver, Pa.

FEMALE HELP.
WANTED—ALL EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS
TO OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT
Tomorrow With
ARONSON BROS. COMPANY,
BANKERS
Capital.....$300,000.00
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
Deposits received from $1.00 and upwards.
SAVE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

HOUSEGIRLS of all kinds at Mrs. Morgan's, 4012 Butler st.

LADIES hem embroider, crochet, knit or sew; can make $5 weekly working for us at home; no canvassing; material furnished free. Write for free sample. Martinez Mfg. Co., 1947 Broadway, New York city.

LADIES—Wanted lady singers, dancers, chorus ladies; stage experience unnecessary; $10 weekly. H. Davis, Gannon hotel, Fourth ave. and Market st.

MAKERS and girls to learn millinery. Crawford Hat Co., 711 Penn ave.

MARRIED couple for private place; man for general work on place; wife housework; references required. 18 Ninth st.

SHOE SALESWOMEN with thorough shoe experience. Himmelrich's, 314-316 Fifth ave.

SEWERS—Neat sewers by dressmaker. 310 Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, women work palmistry studio; $20 weekly; experience unnecessary; instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 West 125th, New York.

STENOGRAPHIC or clerical work to do nights. Experienced. Address R 180, The Gazette.

WAITRESS and chambermaid for small family; wages $5. Mrs. Kennington, 18 Ninth st.

WANTED—Experienced white nurse girl, one capable of taking entire care of children. Apply 5515 Baum st., E. E.

WANTED—Experienced fitter for ladies' suit department; steady position; good salary. Apply The Famous, Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced skirt makers. R. A. Siggins, 415 Penn ave.

WANTED—Experienced millinery makers and apprentices; steady employment. Apply eighth floor, J. D. Bernd Company, Penn ave.

WOMAN wanted; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 129 W. 125th st., New York.

WOMEN—Wanted everywhere, copying letters at home evenings, spare time and return to us; no mailing or canvassing; $9 weekly earned; materials free; enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. S 152, Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN representative, well educated; of good address and having satisfactory references, for local financial institution. Address at once, box Z 180, The Gazette.

WANTED.

Female Help.

WOMEN—$15 a week sewing at home; materials free; no canvassing; beautiful sample sent free on receipt of addressed envelope. Majestic Lace Co., New York.

WOMEN copy letters; $80 per 1,000; no mailing to your friends or furnishing addresses. Woman's Specialty Co., Dept. 15, Chicago.

WOMEN desiring to join Kiralfy's St. Louis ballet must call Monday afternoon, 204 Fifth ave.

WOMEN—To know that there is a sure cure for rheumatism at 5804 Center ave. Call.

YOUNG women to learn telegraphy, day or evening, and accept positions. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

Male and Female Help.

WE WISH to engage permanently on salary a reporter in every town and village within 100 miles of Pittsburgh; send immediately as example of your ability report of recent births, marriages, deaths, real estate transactions, building prospects, etc.; first competent person will be engaged. Pittsburgh News-Record Co., No. 220 Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED fur finishers for seal and Persian coats. Steady employment and good wages. Apply to Paulson Bros. Co., 616 Wood st.

WANTED—25 intelligent men and women to sell real estate; no experience necessary. See the Beechwood Improvement Co., Ltd., 307 Times Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Situations—Male.

A GENTLEMAN of broad business experience and wide acquaintanceship, responsible and capable, desires a position of trust; private secretaryship or office manager; bank references. Address W 176, The Gazette.

ENGINEER—Situation by a German engineer with six years' experience of every kind; steam boiler, engine and pump; good reference. Address T 75, The Gazette.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Graduate civil engineer, wants work to occupy spare time. Address Box 201, East Liberty.

SITUATION—As superintendent and geologist for an oil company, by an experienced and capable man. Address box 43, Caldwell, O.

SITUATION—As stonecutter; speaks three different languages. John Pellemax, Broughton, Allegheny, Pa.

Situations—Female.

SITUATION by beginner in stenography; will take $3.50 a week to start with. Address S 180, The Gazette.

SITUATION wanted by a young widow; a good home in preference to high wages; city or country. 18 Ninth st.

WOMAN invoice and office clerk desires a position; four years' experience. Address T 180, The Gazette.

WANTED—Day's work at once. Apply 585 Grant st. or 'Phone Bell 798 Grant.

Pupils.

LEARN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS in your home; make money on little or no capital; buy and sell real estate; collect rents, rent houses. We teach you how; reference, any business man in Perth Amboy. WRITE REAL ESTATE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Perth Amboy, N. J.

ANYONE backward, discouraged or old, taught privately to read, spell, write or speak correctly in ten weeks by the NEW ORIGINAL McKENZIE SYSTEM; no money refunded; references. Mrs. McKenzie, 1217 Arch st., Allegheny.

RENO SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 432 Wood st. A school of the highest type, making a specialty of preparing students for ordinary and professional shorthand work. Day and evening sessions. Post-graduate courses.

GERMAN instruction. French instruction. SPANISH instruction. Berlitz School of Languages, Nixon Building. SPECIAL RATES DURING SUMMER.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION—Nixon building. Translates foreign correspondence, circulars, books, etc.

DRESS CUTTING, making, ladies' tailoring, patterns cut by McDowell system. Mrs. Lash, formerly of 411 Penn ave., now 20 W. Stockton ave., Allegheny.

LADIES prepared for the stage in artistic toe ballet and fancy dancing at Kiralfy's school, 204 Fifth ave.

DRESS CUTTING AND DRESSMAKING taught. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 404 Penn ave.

Pensions.

PENSIONS The 62 Order. PENSIONS
Soldiers 62 years old entitled to $ 6 PENSIONS
Soldiers 65 years old entitled to $ 8 PENSIONS
Soldiers 68 years old entitled to $10 PENSIONS
Soldiers 70 years old entitled to $12 PENSIONS
Write or 'Phone P. & A. 3081 M. PENSIONS
Give age, Co., company, and if PENSIONS pensioned, No. Cert. and rate. Cut PENSIONS this out. PENSIONS
J. H. STEVENSON & CO., 352 Fifth ave.

Partner.

PARTNERS.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

Students.

MODERN commercial education; English instructions; Gregg's shorthand; day and night school for young and middle-aged men and women; positions established; best and cheapest. ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. (Big Ten Cent Store Building.)

Business Opportunities.

WANTED—A man to buy an interest in an old-established installment furniture house; buyer must have $3,000 or more; quick action is necessary to save a large sum of money. Write or call on E. Mead Whippo, P. & A. 'phone 2168 Main. Room 1004 Keystone Bldg., Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAILORING and cleaning business on Penn ave., clearing $1,200 yearly after expenses; books to prove; sickness cause of selling established 4 years. Particulars at 25 Nimick st., Brushton.

PARTY wishes to purchase restaurant; good location; good trade. Answer, giving full particulars as to price, location and trade; no agents. Address H 178, The Gazette.

WANTED—To buy good grocery, $1,000 to $1,200; East End preferred. Address J 29, The Gazette.

INCORPORATE FOR $15—Laws of congress, cheap and liberal. Write for free booklet. COLUMBIA INCORPORATING CO., Gunton Bldg., Washington, D. C.

DO YOU WANT CAPITAL to extend or start business? If so, write us. We can be of invaluable service to you. Interstate Finance Co., Washington, D. C.

Real Estate.

WILL buy a modern house in the Hill district, not less than nine rooms, in good repair; must not cost over $6,000; have cash ready and will act quickly with owner. Address, with full particulars, G 22, The Gazette.

WANTED—To purchase home of 6 or 8 rooms in Edgewood near station; state location, best price and terms. Address H 29, The Gazette.

Roommate.

LEHIGH AVE., 291—Lady roommate; beautiful room; nurse preferred; phone in room.

Miscellaneous.

THAT OLD PIANO.
Do you know it can be repolished and given that "new" appearance, and that the "works" can be repaired and regulated, in short; that we can give it a new lease on life at a very small cost?
Let us give you an estimate.
ALEX ROSS PIANO CO.,
714 Penn ave.

WANTED—To purchase a house in Wilkinsburg; must be a bargain; can pay half cash. Address E. D., Gazette branch office, Wilkinsburg.

FOR carpet cleaning call telephones 3340-5 Grant, 2071 M.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

BEDFORD AVE., 1913—Furnished room, all conveniences.

BOQUET ST., 3610—Furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms; very desirable. Atwood cars.

CONGRESS ST., 57—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

BROWNSVILLE AVE., 108—Nicely furnished rooms; also rooms for light housekeeping.

FIFTH AVE., 2317—Two nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen only; convenient.

FOURTH AVE., 212—Two extra large rooms; suitable for two gentlemen.

FULTON ST., 20—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; or gentlemen.

FULTON ST., 30—Desirable office room, ground floor.

GIST ST., 104—Two nicely furnished rooms for rent; 10 minutes' walk from courthouse.

GUM ST., 41—Newly furnished front rooms; all conveniences.

HARRISON AVE., No. 54, Bellevue—Two furnished rooms.

HOLLAND AVE., 821, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, suitable for gentleman.

KELLY AVE., 418, Wilkinsburg—Two furnished rooms; second floor; private family; gentlemen only.

KIRKPATRICK ST., 628, city—Two large, light, well-furnished rooms, newly papered, for light housekeeping, to people without children; use of bath, gases and laundry.

LOCUST ST., 1117—Furnished room; bath; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

LARGE furnished room, Locust st., city, for ladies; reference required. Address A 93, The Gazette.

LOCUST ST., 1812—Nicely furnished rooms; also furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

LOGAN ST., 36—Furnished front room; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

MAIN ST., 140, West End—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms; good location.

McKEE PLACE, 308, Oakland—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, bath and conveniences.

McKINNEY ST., 63—Five nicely furnished rooms; use of bath.

NEW GRANT ST., 732½—Furnished rooms, newly papered; $1 to $3 week; gentlemen.

ONE large furnished room in Edgewood, with use of bath; all conveniences; for two gentlemen. Address S 75, The Gazette.

ORCHARD AVE., Bellevue—Two large connecting front rooms; rent separately or together; all conveniences. Address R 176, The Gazette.

PACIFIC AVE., 405, E. E.—Single front room with board, $30 per month; corner house.

ROBERTS ST., 1720, corner Bedford—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

ROUAND ST., 2009, facing Fifth, near Jumonville—Furnished front room; new house; gentlemen.

ROUAND ST., 2037—Facing 2100 Fifth, newly furnished room, new house; conveniences.

WANTED—Two or three gentlemen for furnished rooms; fine location, East End; all conveniences. Address C 93, The Gazette.

WASHINGTON ST., 42—Furnished rooms, with board; good accommodations; use of parlors.

WEBSTER AVE., 1218—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping.

WEBSTER AVE., 2395—Furnished front room, gas, bath, all conveniences.

WYLIE AVE., 1225—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or housekeeping; all conveniences.

WYLIE AVE., 902—Furnished room; bath; gentlemen. Smith Apartment Dr.

WYLIE AVE., 609—Nicely furnished rooms, one square from court house.

East End.

ATWOOD ST., 327—Large cheerful furnished rooms, $2.50 to $3.50 week.

AIKEN AVE., 713—Front alcove room, furnished; gentlemen only; reference required.

ALDER ST., 5945—Nicely furnished second-story room, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

ATWOOD ST., 332—Two or three furnished rooms, light housekeeping if desired.

BEATTY ST., 428, North—Two nicely furnished rooms; desirable location; near cars.

BOUQUET ST., 3722—Handsomely furnished room, with all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

BAUM ST., 5966, one door from Highland—Large front room; bath; elegantly furnished; suitable two or three gentlemen.

BROAD ST., 6102—Large front room, furnished, suitable for two; reasonable.

CENTER AVE., 1543—Nicely furnished suite of second floor front rooms; suitable for light housekeeping; all conveniences; two blocks from Fulton st., cars pass door. These are the rooms for the summer months.

CENTER AND NEGLEY AVES.—Well furnished front room, first-class board; tennis court, billiard room, etc., large grounds; one minute to Roup station; gentlemen only; references.

CENTER AVE., 5866—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; near Roup station; four cars pass house; desirable and convenient.

CENTER AVE., 5804—Desirable furnished front alcove room; pleasant and convenient location.

DITHRIDGE ST., NORTH, No. 202—Furnished room; all conveniences; desirable situation, centrally located.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5750—One neatly furnished front room, gentlemen only, all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 5213, East End—Two nicely furnished rooms with all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 3606—Two neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; desirable and convenient.

FIFTH AVE., 3926—Nicely furnished connecting rooms (sitting room and bed room); private family, or one or two gentlemen.

FIFTH AVE.—Two neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences. Write P 1, The Gazette.

FLAVEL ST., 144, E. E.—Two gentlemen roomers in a strictly private family; all conveniences.

FOR RENT—One furnished front room, one unfurnished room suitable for light housekeeping; delightful location in East End; modern conveniences; rent reasonable. Address T 90, The Gazette.

FORBES ST., 4593—Two neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences, home comforts, desirable location.

FORBES ST., 4514—Large pleasant newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; next door to Carnegie library and near Schenley park; private family only. 'Phone 802, East.

FORBES ST., 3935—Large, nicely furnished second-floor room; all conveniences; near library.

FORBES ST., 3426—Occupants wanted for nicely furnished rooms.

FRANKLIN AVE., 207, Wilkinsburg—Two neatly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; desirable location.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7048, cor. Lang—Large and small front rooms, newly furnished, for two and two gentlemen; private house.

FILMORE ST., 4639—Furnished rooms, desirable location; one square to Craig st.

FURNISHED rooms, East End; gentlemen only; private family; references exchanged. Address W 98, The Gazette.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7008—Nicely furnished front room, private family.

HALKET ST., 311—Furnished room for gentleman; use of bath.

HARVARD ST., 5613—Two neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; breakfast if desired.

HARVARD ST., 6026—Nicely furnished front room; gentlemen; near car and Roup.

HIGHLAND AVE., 335, SOUTH—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; both phones.

IVY ST., 918—Nicely furnished front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences; private family.

KELLY ST., 7821—Two desirably furnished rooms; new and first-class. Black.

KENNETT SQ., 3102—Neatly furnished room; gentlemen only; desirable location; rates reasonable.

KENNETT SQ., 3217—Neatly furnished second floor room; one gentleman; price reasonable.

LEHIGH ST., 386—Large second floor front; location very desirable. Good board near. Bell 2107

THE SUREST WAY TO LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.

Ruthven st., 8 rooms	$ 10.00
Wylie ave., 8 rooms	10.00
Grant boulevard, 4 rooms	11.00
Miflin st., 8 rooms	11.00
Vine st., 9 rooms	13.00
Brereton ave., 8 rooms	16.00
Bennet and Frazier sts., 4 rooms	17.00
Thirty-first st., S. S., 6-room brick	18.00
Lockhart ave., 7-room frame	20.00
Carolina ave., 8-room brick	28.00
Linton st., 6-room brick	30.00
Baxter st., 9-room brick	32.50
Larimer ave., 8-room brick	37.50
Frankstown ave., 11-room brick	50.00
Beechwood boulevard, 13-room frame	100.00
Beechwood boulevard, 13-room frame	100.00
Shady ave., 12-room brick	125.00

ALLEGHENY DWELLINGS

Rush st., 2 rooms	$ 8.00
Federal st. ext., 4-room frame	14.00
Howard st., 5-room frame	17.00
Garrison ave., 7-room frame	20.00
Park st., 8-room brick	20.00
Washington ave., 6-room brick	23.00
Henderson st., 8-room brick	30.00
HOLLYWOOD PLACE, 7-room brick	50.00

WILKINSBURG.

Trenton ave., flat of 4 rooms and bath, all conveniences	$ 23.00
Coel st., 5-room brick	22.50

UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT.
Suburban Property
in
CONESTOGA PLAN OF LOTS,
on line of
Verona Electric Railway.

New frame 9-room dwelling, finished in hardwood, and of modern design.
Artesian Well Water.
A most attractive country home.
Lot 50x250.
$25 month.

GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave. and 6017 Center ave.

FOR RENT—$42.50 per month; brick house, eight rooms, bath, range, laundry, furnace, gases, etc., 176 Robinson st. See COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 327-329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—MOVING VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
CLEAN APARTMENTS
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
BELL 'PHONE.....1849 GRANT

FOR RENT—$14—First floor flat, 325 Robinson st., Oakland; four rooms, bath.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA., box 395; two new modern houses for rent, furnished.

FURNISHED house, six rooms, good location, $35. Orlando Wood, Emsworth.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT—$35—Brand new 8-room brick house; absolutely all conveniences; cemented cellar, laundry, furnace, both gases, hardwood mantels; reception hall, bathroom with inside w. c., stationary washstand, etc.; a neat house; good neighborhood; close to school; take Pinkham town ave. cars to Homewood ave.; these houses are north on Upland st.; paved and easy of access.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
541 Wood st.

FOR RENT—SHADYSIDE, 4725 Bayard street, near Negley, modern brick house of 13 rooms; every convenience; choice neighborhood. Inquire Henry Rea, Jr., 435 Neville st.

FOR RENT—MOVING VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
CLEAN APARTMENTS
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
BELL 'PHONE.....1849 GRANT

FOR RENT—Meadow st., 3 rooms on second floor, arranged for light housekeeping; all conveniences; rent $20 month.
CHAS. S. REINHART.
Room 306, 331 Fourth ave.

SEND for my rent list of East End houses. F. O. Van Gorder, 6002 Penn ave. Tel. 301.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.

$15.00—1012 Church ave., 3 rooms, with range.
$12.00—Penrose ave., 4 rooms.
$15.00—1418 Western ave., 5 rooms.
$20.00—1 Yale st., 7 rooms.
$17.00—568 Madison ave., 4 rooms, second floor.
$30.00—4 houses, 7 and 8 rooms, Tioga st., Watson boulevard, Riverview park.
$35.00—722 Cedar ave., 5 rooms and bath, gas fuel and electric lights, hardwood, etc.; everything first-class; possession at once.
$16.00—3 office rooms, 425 Ohio st., second floor.
$12.00—11 Mead st., 4 rooms and bath, first floor.
$30.00—4-room flat, all improvements, Sandusky st.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., E.
Phone, Cedar, 94 J. P. & A., 94 N.

FOR RENT—MOVING VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
CLEAN APARTMENTS
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
BELL 'PHONE.....1849 GRANT

FOR RENT—Allegheny: 521 Second street, 3 rooms; rear 521, barn or storage, 20x40; rear 1124 Fayette street, brick stable, living rooms connected; adapted for doctor's rigs. KIEFER & COLVIN, 615 West Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—House, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, cemented cellar, attic, yard. 2023 Ella ave.

ALLEGHENY HOUSES for rent. Kiefer & Colvin, 615 West Diamond, Allegheny.

Apartments.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS
$26 to $45.
"HARTFORD."

Very short ride to any point in the city; 1 square from car line; quiet and exclusive neighborhood; substantial, handsome building in which to live comfortably and peaceably; nothing to annoy or molest; suites of 6 rooms, tile bath and storage room, with every modern convenience.

"ALCAZAR."

Suites of five rooms with tile bath, private hall and storage room; both gases, electric light, hot and cold water, janitor service.

"WILBURTON."

Suites of three rooms and complete bath, storage room and janitor service; both gases, hot and cold water.

LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

THE BUCKINGHAM.

Craft ave., and Kennett square; electric light, steam heat, hot water, janitor service and every modern appointment; four to eight rooms with bath; $40 to $75.00 per month.

THE KENNETT.

Craft ave., one apartment of five rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, hot water, janitor service; $45 per month.

THE COLONIAL.

Craft ave., one apartment of five rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light, janitor service; $45.00 per month.

DUTHRIE AND WINTHROP STS.

Between Fifth ave. and Forbes st., one apartment of five rooms and bath, heat, hot water, janitor service; $60 per month; also bachelor apartments of two rooms and bath, furnished, $35.00 per month; unfurnished, $30.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT.

Desirable Apartments,
Most Central Location in
EAST END

Four Rooms and Bath.
Steam heat furnished free.
$30.00.

GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave. and 6017 Center ave.

FOR RENT.
APARTMENTS.

Idaho apartments—Suites of 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; all modern; immediate possession; finely finished; rent $60.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT—MOVING VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
CLEAN APARTMENTS
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
BELL 'PHONE.....1849 GRANT

FOR RENT—$30—ALLEGHENY APARTMENTS. New and up-to-date 5 rooms and bath each. If you are not married look at these and you will not married.
J. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Federal st.

LAFAYETTE APARTMENTS.

148 Lafayette ave., near Perrysville ave.; third floor apartment of 4 rooms and bath; closet in each room; both gases, electric light, private porch; range supplied; rent $26. Inquire L. A. Wolff.

OWING to suspense from city I will rent my flat of four (4) rooms completely furnished for housekeeping to responsible person on reasonable terms; references exchange. Apply to Apartment No. 10, 5538 Homer st.

FOR RENT—6 rooms and bath, 1426 Western ave., Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT.

Furnished restaurant, with good trade; good location; low rent.
Up-to-date 6-roomed flat.
Good storeroom, suitable for any business.
8-roomed up-to-date dwelling.
4-roomed dwelling; rent $14.
Up-to-date 4-roomed flat.
Address M. W. MCDONALD,
Turtle Creek.

$20-$24 LIBERTY AVE.; entire fourth and fifth floors; heat, freight and passenger elevator; in the center of jobbing district.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT—Storeroom on Penn ave., Wilkinsburg; 47x50; cellar; two living rooms; bath; fine location; rent $50.

Two five-room flats, with all conveniences; steam heat, outside light, etc.; very convenient to trains and street cars; second floor $25, third floor $24.
H. H. HERPST,
Rebecca and Mulberry Sts., Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT—Penn ave., near Fifth st., 2 rooms for milliner, dressmaker or doctor's offices; would rent separate; moderate rent.
CHAS. S. REINHART,
Room 306, 331 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Perfectly equipped dressmaking rooms with established trade. Penn ave. location. Rent very reasonable. Splendid opportunity for aggressive dressmaker. Address P 180, The Gazette.

Flats.

MODERN FLAT FOR RENT.
Of four rooms, private bath, cabinet mantles, natural gas and gas range; hot water heater; laundry, storage room; clean, healthful and good location, Twelfth ward, Allegheny, 10 minutes' walk from Allegheny market, near car line; rent free to May 1. Immediate possession; rent $18.
THOMAS REALTY CO.,
409 Grant st., cor Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—MOVING VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
CLEAN APARTMENTS
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
BELL 'PHONE.....1849 GRANT

FOR RENT—Nice flat of 4 light rooms and bath; nice front and rear porches; light and heat in main hall. 3824 Liberty ave.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
415 Fourth ave. 'Phone 2591 Court.

FOR RENT.
Nice flat of 4 light rooms and bath; nice front and rear porches; light and heat in main hall; No. 3824 Liberty ave.
J. H. ELDER & CO.
415 Fourth ave.
Bell 2591 Court.

LIBRARY FLATS, MT. WASHINGTON.
Head of Monongahela incline; all conveniences; 3 rooms, $16; no children. Apply to matron.

Offices.

FOR RENT—Second, third and fourth floors, 539 Wood street, two doors from Sixth avenue. Apply to
CHARLES O'BRIEN & CO.,
Jewelers.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.
Grant st., near Diamond st.
Suite of 2 or 3 rooms, suitable for attorney; rent low.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT—Fine, well lighted offices, single or en suite; heated by steam, electric lights, janitor service, elevator; offices arranged to suit tenants; New Apollo Bldg., Fourth ave., near Wood st.; rates reasonable; for plans and further information see
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR RENT.
OFFICES.
TRADESMENS BUILDING.
Very Choice.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Bank for Savings building—$2,450 per year; 6 rooms, third floor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.; front, containing 1,200 square feet.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR RENT—$684, cheap at $850; beautiful large front Wood st. office, 18x22; most central office building in city; best elevator and other service.
HOME TRUST BUILDING,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

GRANT ST., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
Three modern large offices on first floor. Rent only $800. Including janitor service.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building. 646 Fifth ave.

ON account of removal to an eastern city, a suite of three very desirable offices for rent in a large office building. Inquire 207 Westinghouse building.

TO LET.
Suite of offices in good location on Fourth ave., first floor; rent $100 per month.
HUMPHREY, ARMSTRONG COMPANY.
No. 506 Bijou Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—Two modern offices, Grant st., near Diamond; rent $600, light, heat and janitor service. Apply to Horace J. Miller, 413 Grant st.

Seashore Cottages.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.

FOR RENT
CHOICE FURNISHED COTTAGES.
Mailed upon application.
Mailed upon appliation.

STANLEY FERGUSON, Post Office Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J.

The coolest summer resort on the Jersey coast. Write for booklet. CYRUS B. HONCE, Tenth ave., Belmar, N. J.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT.

Furnished house, convenient to Carnegie library, new cathedral and Tech school site and cars to all parts of city. Rent $70. Braddock and East Pittsburgh; from May 1 to November 1.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
Bell 2591 Court. 415 Fourth ave.

Desk Room.

FOR RENT—Desk room; stenographer's services and multigraph use of telephone; rent, with desk, $15 month; without desk, $12 month. Apply Room 306, 331 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—$15 per month; desk room, heat light, telephone and janitor service free.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
541 Wood st.

Storerooms.

GOOD CHANCE FOR DRUGGIST

Only $30 a month for room 27x40 ft., in new building; one of best locations in Allegheny county for high-class drug store.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

STOREROOM.
$80—Good room on the corner of two good streets; has 2,100 feet of floor space, with a good dry cemented cellar. An excellent stand for grocer.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
Nice storeroom and cellar at No. 608 Penn ave., Wilkinsburg, near steam and electric cars; $25 per month.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
Bell 2591 Court. 415 Fourth ave.

DOWNTOWN STORE ROOM FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—VALUABLE WOOD STREET, GROUND FLOOR OFFICE or store room, No. 54 Wood st., Home Trust building.

FOR RENT—Nice storeroom on Penn ave. near Wood st.; rent $25 per mo.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
415 Fourth ave. 'Phone 2591 Court.

WYLIE AVE., 2153—For Rent—Storeroom; good location.

Warehouses.

WAREHOUSES.
LOFTS.
FOR RENT.
Second ave., near Smithfield st., new 7-story brick warehouse, 40x80 feet; will rent in separate floors, with light, heat, power and elevator service.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

Special.

FOR RENT—MOVING VANS AND WAGONS.
FURNITURE PACKERS.
CLEAN APARTMENTS
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
MAGEE ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE.
BELL 'PHONE.....1849 GRANT

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE.

$16,000—North Craig st., between the new car line and Center ave., within easy walking distance of new Cathedral and Carnegie Institute; a good warm house of 11 rooms; bath, furnace, laundry, etc.; lot 45x170.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
Bell 2591 Court. 415 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,

PARK BUILDING.

CONTINENTAL TRUST

COMPANY

Will remove from its temporary location on second floor of the PARK BUILDING to its permanent location, No. 106 Sixth st.,

Bessemer Building

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 30, 1904.

HUMP DISTRICT BARGAIN.
A. R. CO.
HOW TO MAKE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
READ THIS OPPORTUNITY, INVESTIGATE AND CALL AT OUR OFFICES EARLY MONDAY MORNING.
WYLIE AVE. (NEAR WASHINGTON ST.)
WE OFFER TODAY a modern 10-room Brick Building, in Wylie ave., renting now for $1,300 A YEAR.
On lot 22 ft. by 108 ft. to alley, for EIGHT HUNDRED A FOOT FRONT.
Property surrounding sold by us at ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A FOOT FRONT
This property will sell at A THOUSAND A FT.
WITHIN next 90 DAYS.
The Difference of About
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
Will be made by the man who acts quickly.
THAT'S ALL; GET HERE ON TIME.
We Have Exclusive Right to Sell.
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
in the
ARONSON BUILDING. 646 FIFTH AVE.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE.
Country home, 5 miles from city, 10 minutes' walk to street cars, 3 minutes to R. R. station; 6-room house and office building, barn, etc.; all in good condition; gas, chandeliers, porches, fruit and shrubbery; good spring and well water; this is first-class for someone wanting to engage in poultry business or for country home; price $3,500; terms reasonable.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD INVESTMENT?
HERE IS ONE.
A row of new five-room brick houses with all conveniences. Good renters. Street paved. Near street cars.
PRICE ONLY $16,000.00. RENT, $1,032.00.
HOMEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Both 'phones. 719 Homewood ave.

$6,800.
DAWSON AVENUE,
BELLEVUE.
Well built house of 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, furnace, etc.; lot 50x150.
EARL BROS. & CO.,
412 Grant st.

Small Cash Payment, Balance Like Rent.

$1,600—Arch st.	5-room frame
$2,500—Kincaid st.	6-room frame
$2,600—Joel st.	4-room frame
$3,500—Pearl st.	7-room frame
$4,000—Fairmont ave.	bath, 8-room brick
$8,500—Pacific ave.	bath, 8-room brick

HARRY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st.—228 Pacific ave.

SUBURBAN HOME—For sale or exchange, $16,000, beautiful suburban home; a 10-room frame and shingle house on lot 100x157 feet, laundry, two w. c.'s, inst. water heater, hardwood floors throughout; finest paved street in Bellevue; mortgage $8,500; will exchange equity for smaller property.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—Modern 9-room frame; pantry, reception hall, bath, hot and cold water cabinet mantels, slate roof; lot 50x100; street sewered, but not paved; this is a corner property; located in Sheridan; price $5,000.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
836 Fourth ave., Office 616 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—6 rooms, bath, furnace, cemented cellar, porches, slate roof; modern in every respect; street sewered, but not paved; located on Rebecca ave., Wilkinsburg; can arrange terms to suite; price $2,700.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
836 Fourth ave., Office 616 Times Bldg.

$7,500—Two new 8-room brick houses on Wylie ave.; bath, porches and all conveniences; mortgage, $6,500; lot 40x104.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1006-1007 Fifth ave.,
Washington National Bank Bldg.

SUBURBAN HOME FOR $4,000

Pleasant brick dwelling of 8 rooms, one block from car line; built for owner's occupancy; now offered for $4,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE—$3,250, $250 down, balance $22.50 per month. How is this? A new house of five rooms and large finished attic, besides bathroom with bath, hot and cold water, inside closet, hardwood mantels, tile hearths, water heater; three squares from cars and city school; strictly good neighborhood; this property could not be built for $3,500.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO
BUY A HOME READ THIS.

The Knoxville Land Improvement Company, of Knoxville, has some well-built, modern new homes for sale on easy terms. As Knoxville is only 15 minutes from the Pittsburgh Postoffice it is most convenient for Pittsburgh business men.

Seven-room brick, tile bath and kitchen, laundry, sationary tubs, cabinet mantels, gas and electric lights; lot 22x100; price $4,500; terms, $500 cash and $32.50 per month.

Eight-room brick, parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, three rooms and bath on second, and two nice bedrooms on third floor; laundry, cabinet mantels, china closets in kitchen and dining room, gas and electric lights; paved and sewered streets; lot 25x100; price $4,500; terms, $500 cash and $32.50 per month.

Nine-room brick, reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; three bedrooms and bath on second, three bedrooms on third; good laundry with stationary tubs, water heater, furnace, cabinet mantels, gas and electric lights, line of cars; lot 37½x100; price $6,000; terms, $600 cash and $38.50 per month.

Six-room brick house; bath, inside closet; lot 50x100 feet; $4,500; cash, $500, balance $32.50 a month.

Six-room brick; finished attic, bath, inside closet, laundry in basement, cement floor, paved cellar; lot 25x100 feet; price $5,500; cash, $350, balance $25 a month.

Four-room brick cottage; bath, inside closet, cellar, etc.; lot 25x115 feet; $2,500; cash $250, balance $19.50 a month.

Four-room brick; bath, inside closet; lot 20x115; price $2,500; terms, $250 cash and $20 a month.

Four-room and fine attic brick; bath, inside closet, laundry, gas and electric lights, paved and sewered streets; lot 25x100; price $3,500; terms $350 cash and $25 per month.

KNOXVILLE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
86 Knox Ave., Knoxville.

Take "Knoxville" cars on Smithfield st.

WILKINSBURG.
$1,700—5-room frame, good lot.
$7,000—10-room modern brick, convenient to all street car lines.
HOMEWOOD DISTRICT.
$3,300—8-room modern brick, near car line.
BELMAR.
We have a number of houses for sale on easy terms.
EAST LIBERTY.
$8,800—8-room house and bath; on paved street, corner lot, with small house in alley.
$4,700—8-room modern house, convenient to stations and car lines.
CRAFTON.
$2,500—6-room frame and bath; immediate possession.
SHERADEN.
$3,200—Corner lot, paved street; 7-room modern frame.
We will sell most of these properties and many others on easy terms.
MILLER & HOWARD, 471 Fourth ave.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Suburban Colonial Home.
For Sale—$12,750—14-room new solid brick center hall house on lot 160x235 feet; greatest bargain in Allegheny county; contract for the building alone these years ago was $13,000 (building is more expensive today); 4 minutes from electric car line, 30 minutes from heart of city; hardwood finish throughout; library, hall and dining room quartered oak, paneled; cemented cellar, laundry, furnace, electric light; very large reception hall; billiard room; everything strictly modern; nicely terraced grounds, with large shade trees; $35,000 property across the street; a real combination of the city and country home; can be handled with $5,000 cash; for permit to see property see
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
541 Wood st.

GILT-EDGED PROPERTY.
For Sale or Exchange.
Fifth ave., not far from court house, three-story brick dwelling on lot 21x100 feet; our price $500 a foot cheaper than property in same block has sold for, or $12,000, for all; equity $4,000, will accept part cash and part trade.
ARONSON REALTY CO.,
Aronson Bldg., 646 Fifth ave.
THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
THEY WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
Five-room house on Herron Hill.
$250 cash and balance to suit purchaser.
Price $2,400.
Call quick.
EWING & WHITE,
Ferguson building, city.

FOR RENT—Modern house, 1312 Main st., Sharpsburg; 12 rooms, attic, basement, center and side halls, bath, electricity, porches, etc.; $50.00. 439 Fourth ave., Seibel Bros.

FOR A QUICK SALE

Price reduced from $8,800 to $8,000; location "Hampton Place," Wilkinsburg; 10-room solid brick reception-hall dwelling, with all modern conveniences; 35x100 ft.
This is one of the finest streets in Wilkinsburg and very convenient to street cars and station.
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE & TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Wood and Penn ave.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD
$300 to miss an opportunity like the following: 5-room frame house on large lot, built 8 years and containing bath, mantels, chandeliers, etc; modern in every particular; convenient to car lines and trains. Can be bought for the exceptionally low price of $2,800 on the payment of $300 down; balance to be paid monthly like rent. Act quick.
H. H. HERPST,
Rebecca and Mulberry sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 663-J.

FOR SALE.
A 13 per cent investment; three-story apartment house of three flats of 6 rooms, hall, bath and pantry each; lot 26x165; room to build on rear; owner realizes $780 a year and occupies the first story and large light basement himself; $6,500 is sufficient to handle this good proposition.
J. H. ELDER & CO.,
Bell 2591 Court. 415 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$3,850—$250 down and $26.25 per month, principal and interest. How is this? A neat new frame of 6 rooms, besides hall with open hardwood stairway, large attic and bath-rooms with hot and cold water, stationary w. s., inside w. c., sliding doors, hardwood mantels and tile hearths, large front and rear porches. This is a neat home in a particularly good neighborhood. It will sell.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

HOME IN BELLEFIELD DISTRICT

Brick residence of 11 rooms, on lot 40x150; built by owner for a home; located in North Craig st., convenient to new St. Paul's cathedral; $14,000; suitable terms.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

SUBURBAN home for sale at Wittmer, on the Butler plank road; 1½ miles from end of Etna street car line; 5 acres with house of six rooms and reception hall; vine-covered front and side porches; gas in house; artesian well and running spring water, flowers and fruit; small barn and chicken house; just the place for poultry raising; price $3,300.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—By Seachrist & Allison, Castle Shannon, Pa., new house in Castle Shannon, 6 rooms, bath, linen closet, finished attic, gas heater; lot 50x150; good location, easy payments.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, finished attic, 1, 2, 3 or more acres if desired; near Castle Shannon street car line.

Several desirable lots in Castle Shannon.

DON'T RENT—We will sell you an up-to-date home in good neighborhood, only 15 minutes' ride from Market st., with or without bath; rent of these houses equal to monthly payments required; prices from $2,250 to $3,250; payments $22.50 to $32.50 per month.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Monitor st., near Beechwood boulevard, frame house, 8 rooms; lot 80x172 ft., for $8,000, or house with 40-ft. lot for $6,500; possession in thirty days.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

POINT BREEZE DISTRICT.
Fine buff brick house of 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, both gases, every convenience; lot 41x100 feet. Cheap at $10,500.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn avenue and Ninth st.

FOR SALE
5-room frame house, Allison Park, 10 miles on P. & W. R. R.
PRICE $850.00.
$250.00 down and balance mortgage.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., East. P. & A. 94 M.
Phone Cedar 94-J.

WILKINSBURG—8 rooms, bath, all modern; lot 30x120; $6,500; easy terms.
O. C. HURST,
Farmers Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL EDGEWOOD RESIDENCE.
12 large rooms, hardwood finish; two bathrooms, large porches; lot 80x200 ft. set with trees; only 3 minutes from station and street cars.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves., East End.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

THESE ARE ALL BARGAINS.

$19,000—Fifth ave., near Van Braam st.; 3-story brick house, with store and 7 rooms; lot 24x90 feet to alley.

$ 6,750—Meyran ave., near Forbes st., Oakland; brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; lot 22x141; rent $45 per month.

$ 6,000—Avalon; Biddle st.; corner property; frame house, 8 rooms, bath, porches; lot 125x125 ft.; fruit trees.

$ 3,300—Terrace st., new frame house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, cemented cellar, vestibule, hall, porches; nice lot.

$ 3,100—Lawn st., brick house, 7 rooms, hall, bath; lot 24x116 ft.

$ 1,600—Boston st., near Fifth ave.; frame house, 5 rooms, hall, porch, etc.; lot 25x85 ft.; rents for $16 per month.

LOTS:

$ 1,600—Terrace st., Oakland; lot 60x100; worth $2,700.

$ 1,200—Oakland; lot 48x100 feet to an alley; perfectly level; city water and gas on street; 200 yards from car line; 15 minutes' ride to city, near Schenley park; is worth $2,000.

$ 4,750—Brick house in Oakland; 8 rooms and bath, laundry, hall, porches; street paved; flagstone walk.
M. J. EHRENFELD,
1520 Forbes st. Office open until 8 p. m.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. OWNER BOUGHT TWO OF MY TEN-ACRE FARMS NEAR ATLANTIC CITY AND WANTS TO MOVE ON IT AT ONCE. Five-room house in good condition, half square from Avalon car line; modern improvements; lot fronts on two streets and is large enough for another house. Price only $2,000. Act quickly. This is a snap. Walter Becker, 434 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE AT OAKMONT.
6-room brick, large lot.....$3,500
5-room frame, corner lot.....$1,200
4-room frame, corner lot.....$2,500
6-room frame, large lot.....$3,000
6-room brick, corner lot, 100x200.....$3,800
9-room, reception hall frame, new and modern: lot 100x150.....$7,800
JAS. MARSHALL, 1506 Arrott Bldg.

WILKINSBURG BARGAIN.
Only $12,500; $2,500 cash and assume mortgage of $10,000; 3-story buff brick and stone building, lot 26x136; rents for $1,600 per year; worth $15,000.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

DON'T MISS THIS BARGAIN.
Center hall, stone and brick dwelling, 12 rooms, two baths (one tile), hardwood floors. Corner lot 50x162. To make quick sale $11,600.
A. H. THOMPSON, 239 Fourth ave.

$3,000—29 PER CENT—$3,000.
Storeroom with dwelling flats above; rent $65 per month; price $3,000; lot 25x150; bake-oven and stable; owner is pressed for the money; investigate.
VET. L. BROWN,
Room 208. 331 Fourth ave.

WE HAVE the best little 7-room brick houses in this good old town. Take Pranklestown avenue cars to Collier st. in East End. Walk up Hermitage st.

WE ARE authorized to offer this property, worth $9,000, for a short time at $7,500; owner needs money; location, Bluff st., Sixth ward; stone front, 13 rooms, two baths; an up-to-date house and rented for $81 per month.
S. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

FOR SALE—2 acres, 10 minutes' walk from Verona car line on Frankstown ave., 4-room house, basement kitchen and good cellar, plenty of fruit of all kinds, coal and water on place. Inquire on premises of owner. L. J. Crowley.

East End Residences.

EAST END PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
$5,000—Meyran ave.; frame, 6 rooms, side hall, wooden mantels, vestibule, front porch, papered, slate roof, stable on rear, paved, sewered; lot 32x100 ft.

$8,000—North St. Clair st.; brick, 12 rooms, reception hall, hardwood floors, bath, 2 porches, papered, furnace, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, cellar and laundry cemented, gas, slate roof, paved, sewered; lot 30x119 ft.

$7,000—Alder st.; brick, 9 rooms, side hall, hardwood mantels, bath, vestibule, 2 porches, papered, furnace, cabinet mantels, bath, vestibule, porches, furnace, laundry, range, cellar and laundry cemented, gas, slate roof, paved, sewered; lot 27x120 feet.

$5,800—Collins ave.; solid brick, 10 rooms, reception hall, cabinet mantels, bath, vestibule, 2 porches, papered, furnace, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, cellar and laundry cemented, gas and electric lights, slate roof, paved, sewered; lot 30x110 ft.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

Allegheny Residences.

A COZY HOME

In Allegheny can be bought for $5,500. Good new frame house of 7 rooms, hall, bath, both gases, every convenience, corner lot 20x100 feet.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth st.

FINE RESIDENCE, PERRYSVILLE AVE.—New frame, 9 rooms, reception hall, both gases, electric light, 3 porches; modern and complete; fine location, adjoining park; price $7,250; easy terms. Owner must sell.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
New frame dwelling of 6 and 5 rooms each, on Emerson st., near Wilson ave., Allegheny (take Perrysville ave. car), within walking distance of Allegheny market. All conveniences. Now ready for occupancy.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

SIX-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 209 West End ave., Allegheny, at a bargain.
O. C. HURST,
Farmers Bank Building.

Business Properties.

FOR SALE—A great bargain; business property, 1500 Carson st.; will double its value in two years. Fred Wieneck, General Delivery, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 5½ acres, 1 mile from Callery Junction, on the B. & O. R. R.; 4-room house, stable, good water, shade trees; on good public road; price $800, half cash, balance to suit.

2 acres, in Mars, Butler, Co., Pa.; five minutes' walk from station; new 4-room house of 5 rooms, cellar; good water, near to school and churches; price $2,100; can arrange terms to suit purchaser.

6-room house and large lot at Downieville, on the B. & O. R. R., 20 miles from city; price $2,100, on terms to suit purchaser.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEND for one of our new May List (No. 12) of farms for sale or exchange.

We have taken great care in selecting this list, and the farms advertised in it are principally located in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Parties wanting to purchase farms this spring will do well to send at once for this list.

Our list gives the nearest railroad station, township, county, price and a description of the buildings.

Our great object was to get the price down to what the farms are actually worth.

A. C. UCOMB & SON COMPANY,
No. 326 Fourth ave., City.

5-ACRE FARM, $100.
JOIN THE PITTSBURGH COLONY
AT WEST EGG HARBOR, N. J.

Poultry and fruit farm, 15 miles from Atlantic City, on both Pennsylvania and Reading R. R.; fine soil for fruit, grapes, truck and poultry; near best markets in the world; fine climate; no swamp land. The title is insured; don't buy land unless it is; we build you a house and take pay same as rent, $5 down, $5 monthly; let us tell you about it.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
339 Fifth ave.

READ! THINK!! ACT!!
Farm 50 acres, 6 miles from Leechburg, Armstrong county; 8-room house, new barn, spring water in house, two good orchards, gas lease $50 a year; underlaid with coal. This is a bargain at $2,500.
102-acre, 6-rm. house, Westmoreland Co.$4,000
34 acres, 9-rm. house, Allegheny Co..... 4,000
102 acres, 9-rm. house, Crawford Co..... 5,500
Over 200 Others.
Farms everywhere for sale and exchange.
Do you want to buy a farm and save money? Then see us.
ROYAL REALTY CO.,
Room 605 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

THIS WILL BE A GOOD FRUIT YEAR.
FRUIT FARM, LAKE CO., OHIO.
75 acres, 8-room house, fair barn and other outbuildings; 6,400 pears, 700 cherries, 200 plums, 3,000 currants, all bearing age. This place is located half way between Perry and Madison on the L. S. & M. S. R. R.; with this farm goes one good pair young horses and all tools necessary for running the farm; also $800 worth of nursery stock which will be ready for market this fall. Price $10,000; easy terms.
Send for list; have many bargains to exchange for income property.
VET. L. BROWN,
Room 208. 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—17½ acres good land, just outside borough limits good town on P. R. R.; 68 miles east of Pittsburgh; fine 8-room cottage house; barn 30x40 ft.; ice house, poultry house, etc.; all in good condition; two cisterns good water, all underlaid with 2 veins coal; price $3,500, or will take suburban house in exchange.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—FARM.
160 acres on the Ohio, near Beaver; 30 acres river frontage; underlaid with 4, 3, 2-ft. veins of coal; the 4

SELL OR WANT TO BUY IS TO USE THE GAZETTE WANT ADS

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

SALOON.

In Youngstown, O.; good location, in business portion of city; barroom newly papered and painted; business increasing daily; 7 living rooms in connection; all modern conveniences; rent $75 per month; long lease; will stand investigation; price $1,500.

LITHIA WATER BUSINESS.

In city; this is a money-maker, clearing $150 per month; 2 horses, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, 6,000 bottles 600 cases, 50 barrels, washing outfit, offices fixtures, etc.; splendid trade, which can be greatly increased by a mueller; rent for stable and store $36 month; price $2,200.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE.

In city; good location; this is a good chance for a fine business; does $250 per week cash; rent $10 per month; good stock and fixtures; price $600; owner sick and leaving city.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

East End district; good stock and fixtures; soda fountain (new); horse and wagon; business averages $15 per day; rent $30 per month, including 4 living rooms and bath; price $1,650.

If you want to sell your business a postal card will bring our representative to you. We do the rest.

ROYAL REALTY CO.,
Room 605, Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE, home and office building is offered for sale. The practice, netting $6,000 per annum, is the result of nine years' residence in this place. The home is reception hall, ten 16-ft. square rooms, high ceilings, bath, hot and cold water and gas throughout; separate office building, 3 rooms with hot and cold water. Lot 50x150 feet, with large barn on rear, situate in town of 1,800 inhabitants, with churches, school, bank and postoffice, on main line of railroad, 18 miles from Pittsburgh. The price for all is $6,000 and is the actual cost of the property, not asking anything for the practice, which can and will be transferred intact to a physician whose references are good. Reason for selling and location given on application. If you desire to take up country practice, this is an opportunity very rarely offered.

LAND TITLE & TRUST CO.,
315 Fourth ave.

BRIGHT and energetic young man who is acquainted with the good advertisers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny and having some capital can associate with a very successful and the only monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the automobilist in Pennsylvania. We need an aggressive man to handle the business in Pittsburgh and who can make an occasional trip to Cleveland and Detroit, visiting the manufacturers. Apply C. Baker, 622 Drexel bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE

A controlling interest in a good Brewery near Pittsburgh. Quick cash buyer can get right price; and must have experience and ability to manage.

Address C 178, The Gazette.

HOTEL—HOTEL—HOTEL—HOTEL.

In Westmoreland county; 40 rooms, well furnished; best location and biggest bar trade in the town; bar averages $60 a day; in summer $80 to $100 a day; hotel about $40 a day; rent $100 a month; good lease; can clear $6,000 in the next four months; big stock of liquors; owner in ill health and will sell furniture, fixtures, bar and everything for $6,000. Come in and let us tell you about this hotel.

BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
430 Fourth ave., second floor.

GROCERY—GROCERY—GROCERY.

Cash grocery in Allegheny; best location in the city for doing a strictly cash business; good, clean stock; all good fixtures; large store room; low rent; horse and two wagons; been store for over 10 years; good business street; stock will invoice about $1,600; fixtures go at your own price; this store must positively be sold within the next few days, as owner is not a grocer. Would consider real estate for part.

WRITE "OWNER," 731 FRICK BUILDING.

A MANUFACTURING PLANT, with a rapidly growing business, showing 100 per cent profit; can be bought for $2,000; will inventory over $3,000; this is a splendid opportunity for a young man of ability, as the business can be extended in an unlimited field; owner's ill health necessitates change of climate; will deal only with principles. Address C 180, The Gazette.

REAL ESTATE INTEREST.

Half interest in leading E. E. real estate business; good old established business; owner interested in oil business; will sacrifice to a good man at only $400. This will stand the closest investigation; lots of business and good rent list; WE CAN RECOMMEND THIS VERY HIGHLY.

BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
430 Fourth ave., second floor.

FOR SALE—Restaurant in Turtle Creek; doing good business; good location; price $200.

Drygoods Store—Will invoice about $7,000; will take part in real estate; long lease; low rent.

Address M. W. M'DONALD,
Turtle Creek.

BY APPLYING at once the right man can secure permanent position as local sales manager; $1,500 per month; opportunity for advancement; reference required. Address National Art & Calendar Company, drawer 644, Detroit, Mich.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Manufacturing Co., located in Pittsburgh, doing a large business, is desirous of having a person of ability and good character invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in the stock of the company and take an active interest in the business; the person holding the position at present has no stock in the company and it is the company's wish to have all the officers interested for more than their salaries.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

(PITTSBURGH) DRUG STORE.

Running successfully for 15 years; is one of the most attractive in city and equipped in best possible manner; stock is clean and complete; Walnut prescription case and counters; showcases, large store room; owner retiring; will take $5,000 to make quick sale.

GERMAN REALTY CO.,
1908 Carson st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$7,500—WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—$7,500

House doing business amounting to $25,000 a year; located near Pittsburgh in a thriving town; rent $35 a month, including living rooms; a good opportunity. Address R 175, The Gazette.

LICENSED HOTEL PROPERTY.

For Sale—$16,000 for 3-story frame hotel, including license, furniture, fixtures, etc.; good location; bar doing $50 a day business. Address P. O. box 219.

CORPORATION CHARTERS.

United States law; operative everywhere; cheap; no taxes; write old reliable U. S. Legal Corporation, Washington, D. C. Representing $1,200,000,000 capital.

2 STAMP MILLS, 10 gold mines, producing gold dally; must have 40; unequaled investment; pictures, mineral, sworn statements, free. Sunset Gold Co., 506 Mack, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.

KIRK & YOCUM, 1160 Arrott Building.

FREE LOTS to popularize N. Y. suburb—Limited number free; send stamp for warranty deed. Seaside Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

CONSERVATIVE oil investments, paying 1 to 300 per cent a month, made and managed for 10 per cent of the profits. Willis Whitaker, Beaumont, Texas.

MILLINERY STORE doing large business with exclusive trade; best location in East End; owner leaving city. Address V 65, The Gazette.

CHARTERS procured for a few dollars; laws, blanks, free. Philip Lawrence, late assistant secretary state, Huron, South Dakota.

FOR SALE—Wholesale liquor business in city; large trade; first-class location. Address Z 177, The Gazette.

ONE man, each unoccupied, state with references and few hundred dollars secures 12 years' business, selling only article of its kind in the world, protected by four patents. Hull, 154 East Twenty-third st., New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

16 rooms, close to Allegheny park; rental $102 per month; present income $215 per month; price $1,500; for a few days only.

HUMPHREY-ARMSTRONG,
No. 506 Bijou Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Grocery store, good location, average business per month $1,800; most all cash; rent is so arranged that it will be free; everything up-to-date. Call for particulars. Price $2,600.

HUMPHREY, ARMSTRONG COMPANY,
No. 506 Bijou Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEAT MARKET—MEAT MARKET.

Best location and market in Braddock; doing a business of $400 a week; nearly all cash; very cheap rent; owner in ill health. Price to quick buyer only $750. If you want a good meat market and see this one you will buy it.

BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
430 Fourth ave., second floor.

GROCERY STORE for sale at invoice on Frankstown ave.; splendid storeroom; best location in the vicinity; good reasons for selling.

FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO.,
7806 Frankstown ave. Bell 472 Wilkins.

YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT?
HERE IT IS!

THE OWNER NEEDS THE MONEY NOW!!

We have a fine, business and residence property in Verona, bringing $36 monthly rental. The mortgage is $1,600. You can buy it for $5,000 if you have $2,000 cash.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

GROCERY—Fine Allegheny location; store, 6 rooms and stable, horse, wagon, buggy, etc.; good fixtures, cheap stock will invoice about $1,800 and accept part cash and some clear lots.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

DON'T DELAY—$250

buys the splendid corner stand in best suburb. CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY AND LUNCH ROOM. Good place for soft drinks, etc. Rent $18.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms, located in a modern brick house; all well furnished; in good condition; clearing $107 a month; rent $60; located on Buena Vista st., Allegheny; this is a snap; price $300.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave., office 616 Times Bldg.

RESTAURANT — Finely equipped; good fixtures; doing $30 a day business; 6 living rooms, completely furnished; rent $35; good chance to buy a prosperous business; price $650.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave., office 616 Times Bldg.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth Ave.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

Horses and Vehicles.

Horses

An Auction Sale of Horses

TOMORROW TOMOROM

Monday—Monday
April 25th.—April 25th.

PONY OUTFIT.

Brown pony, 12 hands, 4 years old; quiet for children; trap and harness.

Brown pony, 48 inches, 9 years old; basket cart, 4 passengers; good harness.

Bay pony, 48 inches, suitable for children, handsome and a beauty.

Roan gelding, 16 hands, harness and buggy.

74 head of Draught Horses, weighing from 1,400 to 2,200 lbs. each.

Business and Farm Horses. 3 of the best Saddle Horses you have seen in years.

Several drivers.

Buggies and Speeding Carts.

Sale commences promptly at 1 p. m.

RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES,
North End Sixth St. Bridge,
Allegheny, Pa.

Both 'phones 183.

Horses

RUNABOUTS,

TRAPS,

SURRIES, PHAETONS,

DOCTORS' STANHOPES,

STATION WAGONS,

BUSINESS WAGONS,

ETC., ETC.

We will make a special for Monday only of a $125 rubber-tired runabout in brie, red or yellow, in different trimmings, at $100.

See our harness before you buy. We can save you money.

IRON CITY VEHICLE COMPANY

5821-23-25 Penn ave., E. E.

Bell 'phone 167 Highland.
P. & A., 246 East.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116, 118, 120 Seventh St.,
917, 919, 921 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
POSITIVELY THE BEST
RUBBER TIRE RUNABOUTS
ever offered for the money. We have just received 100 and which ordinarily are sold for $80, but we are making a special sale on these and are offering them at $55. This is the best bargain we ever offered.
CUSHION TIRE RUNABOUTS,
CUT UNDER RUNABOUTS,
STANHOPES,
PARK TRAPS,
PARK SURRIES,
DOCTORS' BUGGIES,
LADIES' PHAETONS,
PONY VEHICLES
and other styles too numerous to mention at the lowest prices ever heard of.
Harness of all kinds at bottom prices.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.

Horses and Vehicles.

RUBBER TIRES,

SIDE WIRE TIRES,

CUSHION TIRES,

PNEUMATIC TIRES.

Carriage or Automobile Repairing, Painting, Trimming.

IRON CITY VEHICLE COMPANY,

5821-23-25 Penn ave., E. E.

AUCTION SALE.

FORTY HEAD of draught and general purpose horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 each; several matched pairs among them; anyone having horses, harness or vehicles of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at the regular weekly (Thursdays) auction sale at the Exposition Horse and Mule Exchange, 306-308 Duquesne way. Auction sale next Thursday, April 28, 1904; 100 head of choice pit and draught mules constantly on hand. Philip Steinmiller, proprietor.

ACME ENGINEERING CO.

Special machinery designed and developed; inventors assisted in developing their ideas; crude ideas put into practical shape by expert mechanical engineers and draughtsmen; no charge for advice; work guaranteed; evening consultations by appointment. Suite 14 and 15, Garrison Bldg., Wood st. Entrance, 246 Third ave.

AT ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE YOU FIND THE LARGEST SELECTION OF HORSES ALL DESCRIPTION. 75 HEAD TO SELECT FROM. FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK. COME AND SEE ME AND I WILL SHOW YOU THAT I HAVE WHAT I ADVERTISE. ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE, 516-518 FIRST ST., ALLEGHENY. M. MARX, PROP.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

I have 100 head of horses weighing from 1,000 to 2,100 pounds, among them some handsome match teams and some all-purpose horses; the shippers that have arrived with horses are John Boyd, A. L. Benton, Elmer Johnson, James White and D. B. Lee. Call and see them. Owen Fitzsimmons, 410-412 Duquesne way.

75 HEAD of Ohio horses, consisting of pair bays, weighing 3,800 lbs.; pair grays, 3,000 lbs.; pair blacks, 3,600 lbs; pair blacks, 3,400 lbs; pair roans, 3,300 lbs.; pair bays, 3,200 lbs.; pair blacks, 3,000 lbs.; pair bays, 3,000 lbs. and many others weighing from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. each. Allegheny Horse Exchange, 510-518 First st., Allegheny.

IF you want to see the best lot of horses in the state, go to the Allegheny Horse Exchange. You can find the largest selection of draught, general purpose and driving horses ever seen together in one stable; horses to suit the teamster, farmer, butcher, grocer; horses to suit everyone.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GILLIAM HORSE BOOTS.
Track harness, sweats, collars, sheets and suits.
Witch hazel, per gallon, 75c.
Neats foot oil, per gallon, 65c.
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MILLER &
McMURRAY
PNEUMATIC TIRE CARTS.
The Miller cart is the best cart made for Matinee and Training work. It has advantages over all others. Our prices are low.
GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
19-27 Fifth st.

75c—WAGON UMBRELLAS—75c.
Good, first-class cloth; worth $1.50, at 75c.
GERBER CARRIAGE COMPANY, 19-27 Fifth St.

AUCTION SALE—50 head first-class horses on farm, one mile from Freeport, Pa., Saturday, April 30, 1904, 1 o'clock; all horses guaranteed as represented; two days' trial given. Grant Shuster.

SPEED! SPEED! SPEED!

Two pacers with fast records; young, sound and city broken; 1 fast trotter, several good carriage teams and single station wagons; horses are ready to show at Thubron's sale stables, 9 Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

If you want a good, easy or runabout for little money, go to Thubron's, 9 Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

STATION WAGONS for sale at a bargain, for want of use. Can be seen at Thubron's, 9 Monigomery ave., Allegheny.

NEW and second-hand gas and steam engines and machinery of all kinds for sale. Repairs promptly attended to. Cheapest house in the city. JOHN ASHBACHER & CO. (formerly with J. Prager), 225 Third ave.

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A BEAUTIFUL Fischer upright piano in first-class condition; cost $375, now only $175, with stool and cover; on easy terms. This is a genuine bargain and the piano is fully warranted. Don't miss this chance.

HOFFMANN'S, 357 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Splendid upright piano, almost new. Also piano player and music. Bargain. 1902 Fremont st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

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MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,

215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 554 North.
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5x12" Slide Valve.
10x12" Clarke Slide Valve.
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18x36" Pass Corliss.
20x24" Green Automatic.
23x60" Corliss.
26x48" Corliss.
28x60" Harris Corliss.
32x54" Bates Corliss.
38x72" Improved Power Corliss.
This is but a suggestion from our stock.
Boilers, Pumps and Machine Tools.
ROLLING MILLS.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Both 'phones. Warehouses, 45th st. & A.V.R.R.

Sand Driers, Improved Siemen Gas Valves, Gas Engines from 5 to 35 H. P., Air Tanks, 10x18 Russell Automatic Steam Engine, 60 H. P. Improved Miller Gas Engine, Dynamos.
Hoisting Engines 18" Rubber Belting, 72x72x25' Planer, 30x36x10' Planer, 82" Betz Boring Mill, Locomotive Boilers, Cameron Deep Well Pumps, Sturtz Crusher, 10x12 Erie City Engine, Pedrick and Ayer Air Compressor.
Repairing of Gas Engines a specialty.
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DYNAMOS, SHAFTING, ETC.

The Tranter Manufacturing Company is prepared to furnish promptly gas and gasoline engines for private electric light or private pumping plants or for other purposes. Also boilers, iron pipe, steam pumps, power pumps, dynamos, hangers, shafting, pulleys, etc. An order by mail, telephone or telegraph will receive immediate attention.

TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A REPUTABLE boiler manufacturing concern will sell you a good boiler. They cannot afford to do otherwise. Call or write us if you want a good boiler cheap; either new or second hand. We have hundreds that may suit you.
R. MUNROE & SONS MFG. CORPORATION,
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One No. 9 Buffalo Blower.
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Gas engines from 3 h. p. up to 30 h. p.
All kinds of machinery and pulleys.

PITTSBURGH MACHINERY AND GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,
Office and warerooms, Twenty-sixth and Liberty ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Boilers, engines, all sizes shafting, pulleys, hangers and miscellaneous machinery of all kinds, leather and rubber belting; bargain prices; cash paid for all kinds of machinery. J. S. Young, 108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—High-speed double-cylinder 8-h. p. gas engine; bargain to quick buyer also ice chopper and ice cream outfit; also 8-h. p. vertical double-cylinder gas engine and direct-connected 110-volt dynamo; bargain; also 7½-k. w. 110-volt dynamo.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO.,
6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. B. D. REED, 26 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.

Horizontal, vertical boilers, engines; Corliss, Ball Automatic engines, steam gas engines, hoisting engine, concrete mixers, wood working machinery. Charles F. Sherrit, 912 Farmers building. 'Phone 2672 Grant.

RAILS—Second-hand machinery, pipe, etc. Scrap iron and metals bought for cash. Homer Bowes, 611 Penn ave., Pittsburgh. Telephone 907 Grant.

GAS ENGINES.
316—THE FAIRBANKS CO.—318 2d. ave.
Second-hand 2-2, 1-20, 1-35 h. p. Otto Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

FOR SALE—Cash register, slightly used, for want of use, cheap; also roll top, small flat top and bookkeeper's desks, chairs and stool; all good. Room 305, 407 Fourth ave.

GAS ENGINE and dynamo; used a short time only; will sell cheap to quick buyer for cash. Schilling Bros. Co., Penn and Frankstown aves., E. E.

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GAS ENGINES and Woodworking Machinery. BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 4th and Liberty.

GAS and steam engines, setting up engines a specialty. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Automobiles.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
5817-19-21-23 Baum st.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following second-hand automobiles in our garage for sale:

One Winton Touring Car	$1,600.00
One Peerless Touring Car	1,500.00
One D'Arracq Touring Car	1,500.00
One Packard Touring Car	1,200.00
One Winton Touring Car	900.00
One Franklin Runabout	850.00
One Winton Stanhope	450.00
One Locomotive Surrey	450.00
One Locomotive Runabout	250.00
One White Runabout	400.00
One Columbia Surrey	750.00
One Columbia Runabout	300.00
One American Electric Stanhope	100.00
One Winton Delivery Wagon	750.00

Our 1904 representation includes: The Pope, Toledo, Winton, Franklin, The Northern, Orient, Studebaker, Locomobile.

Best storing and repairing facilities in city. We carry a complete line of automobile equipment.

Write for catalogue.

Conrad Steam Touring Car	$ 750 00
Conrad Steam Runabout	300 00
Conrad Steam Stanhope	350 00
1903 Autocar Touring	1,200 00
Pierce Motorette, 5 H. P.	400 00
Pierce Motorette, 3½ H. P.	300 00
De Dion Motorette, 3½ H. P.	250 00
Oldsmobile, 1903	350 00
Baldwin Steamer	100 00

We also have several running gears, engines, boilers, wheels, etc.

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Seventh Ave. and Bedford Ave.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

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We make the best burner and heaters for Steam Cars.

DON'T GO SLOW UP HILLS.

We have just received a carload of new Runabouts with folding front seat. Also one second-hand steam touring car.

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AUTOMOBILE bargains—Autocars, Oldsmobiles, Wintons, DeDion, Peerless, Pierce, Steam, Hedstrom, Knox, White, Reber, Northern, Geneva, American Electric, Columbia Electric. Prices from $150 up. Try us on repairs and supplies.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Both fones. 6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Fine driver runabout, bike geared, 9 Blackadors, evenings.

Household Effects.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Misfit carpets, $5 up; oilcloth, 15c yard up; linoleums, 15c yard up; mattings, 15c yard up; rugs of all descriptions, 85c up; ingrain carpets, 25c yard up. H. PEARLMAN, 1242 Penn ave., 4 doors from 13th st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, piano and household goods, 327 Sandusky ave., Wilkinsburg. Come at once, leaving city.

Birds and Dogs.

EUROPEAN BIRD STORE—For canaries, parrots and all pet stock; French poodle puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums. 907 Penn ave. THOS. HURST, proprietor.

REGISTERED female collie pup; sable, full white collar; $5. Mrs. H. F. Brenton, West Chester Pa.

WANTED—Dog broken on quail and pheasant retriever. M. Rush, 1025 Morrison ave., Allegheny.

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$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75

Just received, New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent all from $3 per month.

F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.
No. 482 Diamond st.

LARGEST STOCK of late model machines in city; rentals $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER CO., 322-4 Lewis bldg.

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FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delb's, Fourth and Liberty.

Safes.

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES! New and second-hand. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE.

Sewing Machines.

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN.
NEW SEWING MACHINES.
Silent, light-running, drop head, ball bearings, automatic lifts, with all the latest improvements. WARRANTED 10 years from date.

$20.00, $22.50 and $25.00.

None better. Made by one of the best sewing machine companies. If you are in the market for a SEWING MACHINE it will pay you to call.

CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., next Bijou.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Unredeemed solitaire diamond ring, very fine color; set in tooth-claw mounting; absolutely perfect; weighing about 2½ karats; original cost $325; will sell for $185.

For Sale—Undeemed solitaire diamond ring, very fine white stone; set in Tiffany mounting; weighing 1¼ karats; original cost $180; will sell for $50.

For Sale—Unredeemed 3-stone diamond ring, set in Lady's Tiffany mounting; the 3 stones weighing 1½ karats; fine color and perfect; original cost $170; will sell for $92.

Call at once, Market Street Loan Office, 214 Market st.

Cash CENTURY CASH REGISTER Safes
Register COMPANY have cut their Safes
Cash $100 cash register to $60 Safes
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Cash Franklin, 126 Fourth ave., Safes
Register Pittsburgh. Safes

FOR SALE—Good-paying horseshoeing and repair shop; livery barn of 12 stalls and three-family house including; fixtures well established and in good location; ill health cause of selling. Full particulars by writing Box 214, Waterbury, Conn.

BADGES and buttons for World's Fair, campaign and advertising; calendars, leather, celluloid, aluminum, wood novelties, signs and mailing cards. Womsley Novelty Co., 713 Penn bldg., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Lot of old building material, such as brick, window frames, sash, doors and frames, lumber, etc. Corner Liberty ave. and Pearl st., city.

FOR SALE—830; Heywood go-cart, used but one month, good as new; less than half price; 2 Cope bdlg., Center and Walnut sts., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE—Cheap, farm dog, friend to children, weight 100 pounds; must go, too close to car line. Call after 6 p. m. 1025 Franklin st., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a lot of tables, desks, cases and chairs. Call at fifth floor, Jackson building, corner Sixth st. and Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Hardwood counter, about 20 feet long, second hand, but almost new. Apply Chronicle Telegraph, 347 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Mirror-door wardrobe, refrigerators, gas range, large oak dresser and chiffonier. 1420 Frankstown ave., E. E.

SPLENDID yellow butter, 22c; nice roll butter 15c; send for trial order. Houston, 178 and 179 Allegheny market.

DESKS, large mirror, 25 mirrors for restaurant, office chairs, large bookcase, store tables, all sizes. 418 Diamond st.

TWO LARGE steam merry-go-rounds, in good condition. Address D. E. FRANTZ, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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THE Robert Mfg. Co. has moved its filter display to 112 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

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FOR SALE—15-foot wall case. 617 Ohio st., Allegheny.

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McSWEENEY'S INTERSTATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 427 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Transacts a general detective business; all communications treated strictly confidential.

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PADDED VANS. LARGE WAGONS, SEPARATE ROOMS, CLEAN AND DRY. LOWEST PRICES. LOWEST INSURANCE RATE.

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GLASS WORKS,
POINT GLASS WORKS, ROCHESTER.
A complete plant with 12-pot furnace, six-ton day tank, gas producer, six sets lehrs, six glory holes, tan, earths and stools, 250 bottle molds also for sale.

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PATENT ANNOUNCEMENT.
PATENT ANNOUNCEMENT.
PATENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAVID P. MOORE, of Washington, D. C., Solicitor of Patents, Attorney-at-Law and Counsellor in Patent Causes, begs to announce that he has opened offices in Pittsburgh for the greater convenience of his numerous clients and inventors in general in and about Pittsburgh, where consultations may be had ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, on all matters relating to PATENTS, CAVEATS, DESIGNS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS, INFRINGEMENT SUITS, ETC., ETC. The main offices are situated directly opposite the Patent Office in Washington, and all matters entrusted to him, however trivial, will receive careful PERSONAL attention and vigorous prosecution. These are advantages which should impress themselves upon inventors and should not be overlooked by them in selecting an attorney. NO CHARGE is made for opinion as to value and patentability of inventions. Call personally or send rough sketch and description of invention if you reside at a distance, and all matters, however small, will receive the same confidential, careful and minute consideration.

Write or call often as my corps of able assistants are always at your disposal. Over 20 years active experience. Inventors unable to plan or lay out their own ideas may have the assistance of my mechanical engineers and draughtsmen, who have contributed no small share to the vast success of my patent practice.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and any night by previous appointment. If you cannot come in the daytime, make appointment for night.

DAVID P. MOORE,
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AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

FURNISHMENT OF A LARGE RESIDENCE, ALSO A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, UPRIGHT PIANO, STANDARD SEWING MACHINE, PARLOR ORGAN, BRASS AND IRON BEDS, GAS RANGE, CURTAINS AND BRIC-A-BRAC, MOVED TO THE STORE FOR SALE TUESDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION CO., 124 AND 126 NINTH STREET.

Entire furnishment embraces Upright Piano, Handsome Parlor Suites in Verona, Mahogany Tables, Chairs and Rockers, Mirrors, Pictures, Curtains, Fine Mahogany Chamber Suite, Brass Beds, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, Standard Sewing Machine, Bookcases, Leather Library Set, Oilcloth, Chamber Suites in Oak, Walnut and Mahog

DEMOCRATS HAVE ABANDONED HOPE

Party in Crawford Can Not Find Enough Men to Fill Ticket.

FIGHTING LOWRY HUMES

D. H. Tomb Is Willing to Take Democratic Nomination for Judge in Indiana County—Senator Grady Loses an Eastern Appointment.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, PA., April 23.

With the Democratic party of Crawford county disorganized and having no prospects of electing its ticket next November there are no avowed aspirants among the Democrats of that county for the offices for which the county convention will make nominations on August 6. There are no prospects of fusion this year for the defeat of the Republican ticket, because the Populist party has gone out of business and the Silver Republicans have either returned to the Republican ranks or have gone over to the Democratic party.

John L. Wilson, Democrat, of Titusville, who was a member of the house of representatives in the session of 1901, is thinking of again being a candidate and if he should decide to accept it is conceded that he will be nominated. Representatives L. O. McLane, Frank P. Ray and Clark D. Eckels have again been nominated by the Republicans and their election is assured.

There is no county ticket to be elected in Crawford this year and the Democratic managers are having trouble to find candidates for the other offices. Ex-Representative Robert C. McMasters of Adamsville, will probably be the Democratic nominee for congress in the Erie-Crawford district against Arthur L. Bates, Republican, who has been nominated for the third term.

E. Lowry Humes of Meadville, has already been served with notice by his opponents that they will oppose him for re-election as chairman of the Crawford county Democratic committee. Humes was a candidate for national delegate and was beaten by ex-Representative Andrew J. Palm, who is now fighting him for county chairman.

Although there is no probability of his election, D. H. Tomb of Indiana, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president judge of the Indiana county courts, and it is doubtful if he will have any opposition for this empty honor. The Republican leaders predict the election of S. J. Telford, the Republican candidate, by the largest majority ever given a judicial candidate in Indiana county.

Senators Quay and Penrose have promised that Judge James B. Holland, the retired leader of Montgomery county's Republican organization, shall name his own successor as United States attorney for the Eastern Pennsylvania district. This effectually disposes of the prospects of Senator John C. Grady of Philadelphia, who expected to be appointed as a balm for his wounded feelings over being turned down for renomination. Judge Holland has recommended J. Whitaker Thompson of Mont Clare, assistant United States district attorney, to succeed him.

Democrats of the Adams-Fulton district may go outside of the counties to procure a candidate for president judge to succeed Samuel McC. Swope of Gettysburg, who will be unanimously renominated by the Republicans. Owing to the factional troubles in Adams county many Democrats there are doubtful if they can elect their candidate if he is taken from that county and as little Fulton has no candidates it has been suggested that the nomination be tendered to ex-Representative W. Rush Gillan of Chambersburg.

DOTY MEN SAY CLARK AND KENNEDY MUST GO

Will Insist That They Be Chosen as Democratic National Delegates.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

GREENSBURG, PA., April 23.—With the Keenan and the Doty factions at war over the selection of delegates to the national convention, all plans for harmony in the Westmoreland Democracy have been knocked helter-skelter with no promise of peace being restored by the decision of the committee appointed to arbitrate the differences.

When ex-Lieut.-Gov. John Latta was selected chairman at the meeting of the county committeemen in January it was thought that the animosities between the faction were at an end. Mr. Latta has always represented a conservative element in the party, and under his guidance affairs in the party had so shaped themselves that a ticket had been agreed upon by the leaders and for the first time since the election of Judge Doty in 1900 the county committee was to be thoroughly organized and an aggressive campaign waged.

In retaliation for the alleged breaking of faith by Capt. John B. Keenan in refusing to allow the name of M. J. Kennedy of Scottdale, to go before the convention as national delegate, every effort will be brought to bear upon the committee headed by State Chairman J. K. P. Hall to name two Doty men to represent the Westmoreland-Butler district at St. Louis. James K. Clarke of Greensburg, is proposed as Kennedy's bedfellow in the Mound City. Clarke has been a Keenan lieutenant for many years, but he took a stand in opposition to the captain at Harrisburg. His weaning over to the Doty faction will give that wing considerable strength. He is the editor of the only daily Democratic newspaper in the county and in addition has always had a large following in the party.

The Dotyites have a good inducement to offer Chairman Hall to decide in their favor. They control the county committee and will practically dictate the ticket to be chosen at the June primaries. Capt. Keenan, on the other hand, is a favorite of Col. James M. Guffey and although he is no longer in control of the county organization is in close touch with the state leaders.

Fight Duel With Swords.

BIARRITZ, April 23—(Copyright Cable)—A dispute at Biarritz between M. Cottu and Prince Pignatelli D'Aragon, who received blows, resulted this week in a duel with swords. The prince's seconds were Baron Peyronnet de Saint Marc and M. Lamroucke, M. Cottu's being Commandant Chaminade and the Marquis de Foustalot-Bachous. In the first bout M. Cottu was pinked in the right forearm, but continued the combat, in the third he gave the prince a wound in the arm which disabled him.

H. J. Heinz Visits Paris.

PARIS, April 23.—(Copyright Cable.)—Americans in this city this week include H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Clifford A. Hoyt	Elrama
Hallie B. Wilson	Elrama
Joseph Stevenson	Braddock
Lulu Alexander	Braddock
Earl McAllister	McKeesport
Bertha Kyler	McKeesport
Thomas F. Danks	Homestead
Agnes McCafferty	Braddock
John Schreibel	Pittsburgh
Bridget Haugh	Pittsburgh
Charles Aufmann	Millvale
Mary Laub	Millvale
John Venable	Homestead
Mary Bassett	Pittsburgh
Joseph Altmayer	Sharpsburg
Catharine Foy	Glenosia
William W. Chapman	Bridgeville
Mary L. Williams	Bridgeville

DAWSON SURE OF THE NOMINATION

Predicted That He Will Win in His Contest for Governorship.

STATE COMMITTE FIGHT ENDS

New Chairman, Satisfactory to All West Virginia Republicans, Has Been Agreed Upon—No Further Hope for Hearst in Mountain State.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 23.—A confidential report reached the Republican leaders in this city today that William M. O. Dawson only needs two more counties to give him the Republican nomination for governor. One of these will be Kawnawha county which will send 49 delegates to the state convention. This is Dawson's home county and the fight will be between he and Grant P. Hall, who is a candidate for secretary of state and represents the Teter element. The convention will be held next week.

After a bitter struggle at Charleston, the matter of the Republican state chairmanship has been amicably adjusted and both sides have reached a satisfactory agreement which will be concluded within the next few days. Harmony will once more be accomplished within the ranks of the Republican state executive committee. The trouble started with an effort to have Dawson resign the chairmanship of the committee. An effort was made to put him off which almost resulted in a hand to hand conflict. Both sides have agreed upon W. E. Glasscock, of Morgantown, one of the leading members of the party in the eastern part of the state and a man who will be capable of filling the position in a manner satisfactory to all.

The first Democrat in this section to ask for a nomination for anything made his appearance today in the person of Allan C. Murdoch, mayor of the city of Parkersburg, who wants to go to congress, from this the Fourth district. Only his closest friends and followers here knew of his intention until Roane county instructed her delegation for him yesterday. When the news reached this city it created a good deal of excitement in Democratic circles and when the mayor was asked for a statement, he stated that he was a full-fledged candidate and from indications would be nominated on the first ballot. This district is about 4,500 Republican, so it can readily be seen that all Murdoch will get will be the nomination.

It is all over with Hearst in West Virginia. The Democracy is now in the hands of the old time leaders who bottled the ticket in 1896 and 1900 and helped elect McKinley. The big four is composed of the strongest men in the party, as follows: Ex-United States Senator Camden of Parkersburg; ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis of Elkins; ex-Gov. W. A. McCarkle of Charleston, and Hon. O. S. McKinney of Fairmont.

HEINEMAN ANGRY.

Butler County Democrats Think That He Should Be National Delegate.

BUTLER, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—Butler county Democrats have been more or less exercised over the selection of a delegate to the national convention and a controversy between Editor Charles M. Heineman of the Butler Times, and Attorney Levingtone McQuiston has been carried to the state committee. Heineman was the only person whose name was certified to County Chairman Harry T. Rattigan, now retired, as a candidate for the place; but when the votes were counted in the county convention McQuiston had 201 and Heineman 199. McQuiston was sick in bed at the time, but a little letter writing a few days before the election had turned the trick. The vote was very light and in many precincts no election was held. Heineman claimed his defeat was unfair and irregular and appealed to the state committee. McQuiston will probably be named.

John C. Kelly of Butler township will be selected as presidential elector to represent the Dembocracy of the Twenty-second congressional district.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE ASSEMBLY IN BUTLER COUNTY

DR. W. R. HOCKENBERRY, of Slippery Rock.

CAPT THOMAS HAYS, of Butler.

CRAZE FOR YOUNG BLOOD MAY CAUSE ECLIPSES

World Oft Loses a Score of Years of Willing Service from Competent Spiritual Leaders Because They Have Grown Grey.

"It was with much satisfaction," said a well-known minister a few days ago, "that I read the substance of a recent address by Bishop Potter, in which he inveighed against the craze for 'young blood' in the ministry, and deplored the fact that clergymen whose faculties and and abilities were at their zenith, were being forced to the superannuated list merely because they had grown grey in the service. I have in mind an instance which shows that the retirement of a minister is not even always the result of the opinion of the majority, but that individual sentiment may be displayed in such a way as to break the spirit and destroy the usefulness of the leader long before his natural forces are abated.

"The pastor of one of the oldest churches in this city, a man barely at the three-score mark in years, and of recognized worth and ability, had in his congregation a family of wealth and influence, the members of which, for some reason, became slightly estranged from him personally. The elders of this house permitted themselves to fall into the bad habit of referring to the minister as 'Old Smith.' On a certain Sunday, one of the children was accompanied to Sabbath school by an older member of the family, a young woman, who intended remaining for the sermon. After the first service the two took their places in the family pew, but hardly had the text been announced when the child, a little girl, displayed signs of restlessness. Whispered admonitions and warning glances had little effect and before the discourse had proceeded more than a few minutes the child slipped from her seat and darted towards the aisle. Her companion was obliged to follow her, but the instant she laid a detaining hand on her shoulder the child cried out:

"'Let me go! I want to go home. I'm not going to stay to hear Old Smith preach. Papa says he's too old to preach anyhow.'

"Until she reached the church door the child continued to cry out that she didn't want to hear 'Old Smith' preach. The feelings of the congregation were divided between indignant consternation and inclination to treat the matter as a joke, but the incident practically marked the end of the pastor's services in the pulpit. He never discussed the subject, or even referred to it; but when, a few weeks later, he asked the church board to relieve him of his charge, every member of that body knew in his heart the true reason for the request.

"The incident had convinced the minister that at least a part of his congregation considered him too old to be their spiritual guide any longer, and that, whatever his own opinion might be, it was his duty to retire and make room for a younger pilot. Although pressed to the utmost he declined to recall his request or to give specific reasons for his decision, and the result is that the world loses perhaps a score of years of willing service from a competent and worthy spiritual guide."

MEHARD SAYS NO.

He Refuses to Be Democratic Candidate for Judge in Mercer County.

SHARON, PA., April 23.—(Special.)—It was learned definitely this week that ex-Judge S. S. Mehard of Pittsburgh, will not allow his name to be presented at the Democratic county convention to be held at Mercer on June 6, in connection with the judgeship. When Judge Mehard was defeated for the place ten years ago by Judge S. H. Miller, he stated that he would never again be a candidate for the position, and he will stick to his word.

Two well-known Mercer Democrats called on the ex-judge at Pittsburgh this week and tried to persuade him in again being a candidate, but this he absolutely refused to do. He said that he appreciated the interest shown by his Mercer county friends but the circumstances were such that he could not be a candidate. This will probably stop all efforts to get Mr. Mehard to make the run.

The judge's refusal will undoubtedly mean the nomination of Beriah Magoffin, of Mercer. The other two aspirants are Frank Klein of Sharon and S. W. Pettit of Greenville. The Prohibition party has not decided whom it will nominate since James A. McLaughry refused to accept the nomination. The executive committee will meet in Greenville the coming week to select a candidate.

Republican County Chairman James L. Greer was here this week. He stated that he would not be a candidate for the chairmanship, and he thought that W. G. Whieldon of Mercer would secure the place. He is considered the strongest candidate. It is not likely that Walter Whitehead will make the run.

Jumped to Death in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Rather than face a term of 20 years in the penitentiary today as sentenced upon conviction of criminal assault, Sylvester Beck, a mulatto, today killed himself in the city jail by leaping from the third cell tier to the stone floor, 30 feet below.

QUEER CONTRASTS IN THE SCHOOLS

Great Differences Between Pittsburgh and Allegheny Statistics.

WORKINGS OF FREE BOOK LAW

Pittsburgh Spends Five Times as Much as Her Neighbor for Books and Supplies. Cost Per Pupil of Instruction in the Two Cities.

The official figures showing the operation of certain features of the school system in Pittsburgh and Allegheny reveal some queer conditions which must inevitably provoke comparisons. One of these features is the workings of the free textbook law.

For the fiscal year recently ended the central board of education of Pittsburgh expended $64,095 for text books and $22,705 for supplies, a total of $86,800. The board of controllers of Allegheny for the last school year expended $6,449 for textbooks and $11,519 for supplies, a total of $17,968. Pittsburgh's enrollment was 1,123 teachers and 51,494 pupils; Allegheny's enrollment was 423 teachers and 19,913 pupils.

Pittsburgh, with only about two and one-half times as many teachers and pupils as Allegheny, expends nearly five times as much for free textbooks and supplies, all of which leads the taxpayer to conclude that either Pittsburgh is very extravagant or Allegheny is very niggardly.

While Pittsburgh expended nearly three times as much for textbooks as for supplies, Allegheny spent about twice as much for supplies as for books. This apparent inconsistency is probably accounted for in part at least, by the fact that Pittsburgh made a change of textbooks during the year. Allegheny controllers also have under advisement a proposition to change many books.

The cost per pupil in Allegheny for the last year, based upon the total expenditures, was $53 79, and based on the cost of tuition alone was $20 98. The state superintendent's report, however, gives the cost per pupil on the latter basis as $17 60, so there is a mistake somewhere. The same report places the cost per pupil in Pittsburgh at $18 80, the average per cent of attendance at 76 and the average in Allegheny at 89.

Reports Are Seldom Read.

There is now being distributed throughout the state official document No. 5, otherwise labeled the "Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year ended June 1, 1903." It is as bulky, belated and useless as usual—bulky because it contains 854 pages, belated because it covers a period ended nearly a year ago, and useless because the meat of its contents was placed before the people long ago by the newspapers.

Few people read these reports and very many of the volumes eventually land in the junk shop.

Some of the reports of the county, city and borough superintendents officially and expensively printed in this "Off. Doc." are amusing, and in some cases almost pathetic in their child-like innocence. Other take strange liberties with the English language, considering that they were written by people posing as educators, and the editorial "we" often changes to the first person singular, sometimes in the same sentence. In a gush of gratitude for re-election one superintendent says: "We have enjoyed the work of the year—yes, and more, the directors continued my work for three years, for which we are very, very grateful." Another actually descended to the rhetorical total depravity of saying, "quite a few."

Besides these and many other darling literary curiosities, the report persists throughout its hundreds of pages of tabular statements in referring to the pupils of the state as "scholars" and to both teachers and pupils as "males" and "females," as if they were merely so many animals. As to the accuracy of these tables an instance is found where the figures for Washington county are placed opposite Warren and vice versa, thus crediting the latter with 577 schools instead of just 300. Warren and Washington stand next each other in the alphabetical list, so the state printing office came pretty near getting it right.

The report contains an interesting discussion on the subject of drawing in the public schools by Supt. Samuel Hamilton of Allegheny county, in which he says:

"We are not living in an age especially noted for its sculpture and painting, but our civilization may well boast of its progress in the mechanic arts and in utilitarian architecture. Half our people are dependent upon them for their livelihood. And shall these children be denied the training which lies at the very fountain of the industrial life they must lead? We hear much in this day about manual training. Drawing is the gateway to the whole field."

Hamilton Influenced Carnegie.

Many years ago, when Dr. Hamilton was principal of the Braddock schools, he was the means of getting Andrew Carnegie to make his first library donation. Mr. Hamilton wanted some books for his high school and laid the matter before Mr. Carnegie, with the result that the want was supplied. Out of this grew the Braddock Carnegie library, the first of an unparalleled library scheme. So Dr. Hamilton may be considered as remotely responsible for the great technical schools donation, of which he speaks as follows:

"Mr. Carnegie has given what will prove to be the best equipped technical school in the land, not to Pittsburgh alone, but to the community of which it is the center. Municipal lines cannot hem in the influences of this school and keep them from our children, if they are prepared to take advantage of the work it will offer. Drawing lies at the foundation of much of the work in such a school, and by neglecting or refusing to train them in this department we virtually close some of the most important doors of that school upon them."

"The fool things that members of school boards will do in their official capacity which they would scorn to do as sane individuals is almost beyond belief," said a local educator yesterday, whose experience leads to the belief that he ought to know. His remark was caused by the recent action of an Allegheny valley school board in forbidding its teachers from attending any kind of social functions except of the church festival variety. He also cited the rule in force in many places forbidding the marriage of teachers unless they resigned, and reported a recent test case in court in which the teacher won.

The deadlock in a Pittsburgh ward over a plumbing contract by which the children lost three months' schooling, although the teachers had to be paid, was also cited. The action of a school board in a cultured eastern city in eliminating pie as a part of the children's noonday luncheon had, he said, happily inspired the talented copy-reader of one of the city's papers to ridicule the thing with a sort of rhyming head, as follows:

THE PIE THAT ONCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Its Indigestion Spread, Now Lies As Harmless on the Shelf

AS LAST WEEK'S MOLDY BREAD.

No More Shall Pupils Munch the Mince & Bolt the Custard Down.

THE SCHOOL BOARD SAYS

That Pie Must Go From Every School in Town—Chorus of Kids: "The Mean Old Things!"

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

—Supt. Samuel Andrews of the Pittsburgh schools, who is president of the State Teachers' association, has decided after a conference with the executive committee to cancel the annual meeting fixed for Reading in July on account of the St. Louis exposition.

—Controller Grout of New York has put himself on record as opposed to too much bug study by public school pupils. He does not put it in those words, but his meaning is clear. In his report to the board of estimate on the financial methods of the school board, he says he finds that children are spending a little less than half their time at the essential branches such as English, penmanship, geography, history and mathematics. He believes about $460,000 could be saved annually by abolishing what he considers the unnecessary courses of study.

—Supt. J. B. Ritchey of McKeesport will hold an examination of teachers at the High school building in that city next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

—The state normal school at California, Pa., has always prospered under the administration of Dr. Theodore B. Noss. The attendance has now reached 1,000, and the annual commencement events are anticipated with much interest by the many graduates of the institution now engaged in teaching in Allegheny and other Western Pennsylvania counties.

—Prof. Charles S. Cornell of Burlington, Vt., is a recent addition to the faculty at the California state normal school.

—The school board of the Sterrett sub-district, Twenty-second ward, is arranging for an "opening day" at the handsome new colonial building in Braddock avenue. The building is already occupied by a few teachers and their pupils, but the finishing touches are not yet completed. Every taxpayer in the district will be invited.

Belgium's King May Visit St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—M. Jules Carlier, commissioner general to the World's fair from Belgium, accompanied by his wife, has arrived and will remain in St. Louis during the exposition. M. Carlier stated that King Leopold of Belgium has not abandoned his intention of attending the exposition. Political conditions are the only obstacles that may prevent him from coming and he hopes to surmount them.

IOWA MAN FOUND GUILTY OF WIFE MURDER

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 23.—Charles W. Graves, charged with murdering his wife and burning the body, was found guilty in the district court today, the jury recommending life imprisonment. A daughter, Winnie Reader, member of the Grau Opera Company, then playing in Chicago, arrived home to spend the holidays three days after the crime was committed. She buried her mother, accused her stepfather of the crime and secured his conviction.

LEG IS LONGER THAN IT REALLY OUGHT TO BE

Peculiar Case Discovered in the Mountains of Virginia.

A Big, Good-Natured Fellow Who Said One of His Legs Has Outgrown the Other.

There are many men who say their legs have been pulled, figuratively, on various occasions; but the other day a giant was discovered in Virginia one of whose legs is at least 12 inches longer than the other. He thinks the abnormal growth was caused by almost constant walking along the steep side of the mountain on which he lives.

This giant would be a dandy to make a suit of clothes for, wouldn't he? But he could get the clothes all right—and right here in Pittsburgh.

Whether you are fat or lean, tall or short, well put together or a trifle slab-sided, bow-legged or knock-kneed, the Pittsburgh Tailoring Company can put you in shape.

Shake the idea that you have to put up a big price to get a suit of clothes or a top coat made to order.

The Pittsburgh Tailoring Company will make you a suit of clothes or top coat to order for $15.

It would do your eyes good to look at the splendid new materials for suits and top coats received for the spring trade. The patterns are the talk of all swelldom.

Now, don't put it off. The warm weather is going to come all at once. Everybody will want his suit made at the same time.

Leave your order now with us and you'll have the clothes for the first nice sunshiny day, when you will want to walk down the avenue and "cut a caper."

And we will keep your clothing pressed and repaired free of charge for one year.

THE PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO., 227 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nature Intended What Was Right.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

NATURE provides everything necessary for human existence. The more we penetrate the secrets of nature the more we find to wonder at and to convince us that the closer we live to the laws of nature the healthier are our lives. We can live long lives if we keep the body in health, strong to resist the attack of disease germs. Practice preventive medicine, in keeping the blood pure and the principal organs active. Do not repose in the false idea that some tonic, made largely of alcohol, will give you strength; it is only a false strength at best and means the shrinking up of the red blood corpuscles. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., never believed in a tonic or blood medicine made with alcohol, so he set about to *find in nature* that which would increase the red blood corpuscles and tone up and strengthen the human system. This he found in certain roots, herbs and barks, which he made into an alterative extract called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a tonic and blood-maker without a particle of alcohol or narcotics contained in it. Nervous exhaustion, when the slightest exertion tires one, sleeplessness, pimples, boils, or colds are the warning signals that the blood is not in a healthy state.

With a body that has been weakened by an attack of Typhoid, Grip or Pneumonia, nothing will put on healthy flesh so fast as this tonic alterative of Dr. Pierce, a truly "Golden Medical Discovery." It nourishes the blood, and, instead of the ill-shaped corpuscles, the person's blood takes on a rich red color and the corpuscles are more nearly round.

Take for example the case of Joseph Napoleon Herbert, Chairman Board of Relief, of 293 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Quebec, whose picture is given above:

"I am a firm believer in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Find that it has been of practical value to a number of men in my employ. They are especially exposed to inclement weather, and often the colds contracted run into pneumonia, stomach trouble, or kidney and liver disease. However, since we have known of the value of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' there is much less sickness, as this medicine seems to keep the blood in a healthy, active condition, and to ward off colds and all other diseases. It is a very fine tonic for a run-down system. I am pleased to acknowledge its worth."

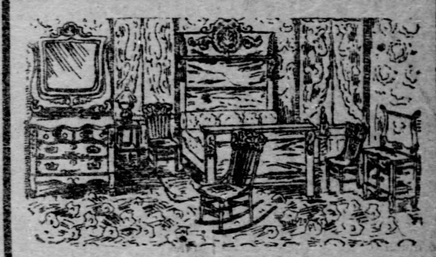
Nervousness and nervous affections is only the cry of the starved nerves for food, and, when the nerves are fed on rich red blood, the person loses those irritable feelings, sleeps well at night and feels refreshed in the morning. Dr. Pierce also advises simple diet, work, play, right exercise, frequent baths to keep the skin and pores clean, and a gentle laxative occasionally for the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are gently laxative, do not gripe, and are made entirely of vegetable ingredients. Do not eat too heartily, but when you do, take one as an after dinner pill.

If the man does not stop the cough stops the man; stops his appetite, his sleep, his pleasure and his work. So called "cough remedies" sometimes relieve, but they don't go deep enough to cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs and diseases of the respiratory organs perfectly and permanently. Furthermore, it contains no sugar to derange digestion, nor narcotic. It heals the lungs, stops the hemorrhage, if they are bleeding, and by increasing the action of the blood-making glands enriches every organ with good blood which alone makes a good body.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people frankly told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shireman, of No. 265 25th Place, Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells, we not only grew much alarmed, but looked for the bursting of a blood-vessel or a hemorrhage at almost any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to cross the room. The doctor did him no good. I stated the case to a druggist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband's recovery was remarkable. In three days after he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

HELLO: WILDBERG WILL TRUST YOU 922-6 PENN AVE

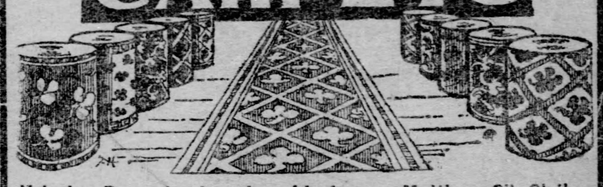
4 GOOD REASONS
Because the prices are the lowest
Because the terms are the easiest
Because you get a handsome free gift
Because you get an insurance policy
That's Why You Should Come to the Easy Terms Store.



THIS 12-PIECE Bedroom Outfit
Has never been equaled, Bed, Dresser, Rocker, Washstand, Center Table, Mattress, Springs, 2 Pillows, Bolster, 2 Chairs, all for only $37

$1.50 DOWN ON $50

CARPETS



Velvets, Brussels, Ingrains, Linoleums, Matting, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Curtains and everything in choice and up-to-date floor coverings—MAKING, LAYING, LINING.. FREE

$2.50 DOWN ON $100

THE GREATEST GRANDEST FREE OFFER EVER MADE
One That Appeals to Every Man or Woman Who Would Look After Their Loved Ones
IN THEIR HOUR OF NEED WILDBERG MAKES THE MOST LIBERAL OFFER OF THE 20th CENTURY
To every customer who makes a first payment of $10 down, no matter what their bill may be, WILDBERG WILL GIVE
ABSOLUTELY FREE A $1,000 PAID-UP ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY (PAYABLE AT DEATH AS PER POLICY)
IN CASE OF ACCIDENT (NON-FATAL AS COVERED BY POLICY)
YOU GET $7.50 PER WEEK FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS AND WILDBERG PAYS THE BILL
THE POLICY IS ISSUED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INS. CO. OF CHICAGO.
Pittsburg Office, 548 Fourth Ave.
In addition to the above you will be furnished with a SILVER IDENTIFICATION TAG, to be attached to your key ring, thus insuring
PROMPT IDENTIFICATION
THIS POLICY IS GIVEN IN ADDITION TO OUR OTHER FREE GIFTS
REMEMBER, WILDBERG PAYS FOR ALL

We show the largest line of Overstuffed Parlor Suites in the city.
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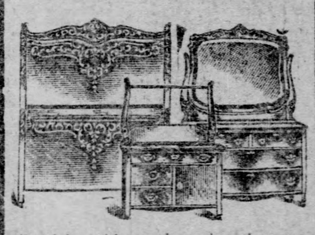

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Don't crowd your room but get a real Folding Bed
We have them as low as $12.50

Specials for Monday
Iron Beds from $1.75.
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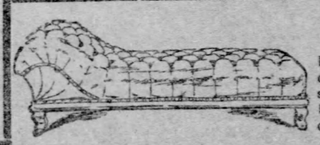
Bedroom and Kitchen comfortably and neatly furnished for..... $65



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Now is the time to get a good one for little money. See our special for Monday only $4.50

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WITH EVERY $50 SALE, On Which $5 or More is Paid Down, A HAND PAINTED LAMP or a FINE GILT PARLOR CABINET.
WITH EVERY $50 SALE, On Which $1.50 is Paid Down, A PRETTY GILT FRAME PICTURE.
WITH EVERY $100 SALE OR OUTFIT, On Which $2.50 is Paid Down, A GILT ENAMELED CLOCK.
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JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS' GENIAL IDIOT.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1904. SIX PAGES.

MASTERS OF ROYAL GAME OF CHESS WILL MEET AT CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

A Mighty Phalanx Secured to Make the Tournament a Notable Event.

PERSONNEL OF THE PLAYERS

Each One Will Play One Game Against Every Other Competitor—Public May Freely Attend, One Condition Being That Silence Must Reign.

By E. J. NAPIER.

American chess at last asserts itself, and thereby removes the reproach which has for more than a dozen years lain at its door—that while willing to gratify itself at the expense of European tournaments, it failed to reciprocate.

Since the sixth American congress, held in 1889, Breslau, Amsterdam, London (two), Manchester, Dresden, Leipsic, Hastings, St. Petersburg, Nuremberg, Budapest, Vienna (two), Cologne, Paris, Munich, Monte Carlo (three) and Hanover have all, in turn, been the meeting place of chess giants. During all that time America has had but one contest wherein foreigners were participants—the impromptu tournament of 1898.

This country, however, when it makes up its mind to do a thing, is not content to do the same by halves; hence has resolved to hold two tournaments this year, the first beginning at Cambridge Springs, tomorrow, and the second in the autumn at St. Louis, during the progress of the world's fair. The former of these is assured of the presence of the greater part of the world's masters, and probably many of same will be present at the latter.

The president of the congress is Isaac L. Rice; its treasurer, Herman Ridder, and its managers, Herman Helms and Hartwig Cassel.

The name of Isaac L. Rice is familiar to all chess players, principally by reason of the gambit bearing his name and his liberal patronage of the game. Prof. Rice is a self-made man of considerable versatility. In early life he taught school and studied law; was graduated with high honors and became instructor in the law school of Columbia college, subsequently becoming lecturer thereat on political science. Corporation law, literature, music and electricity successively occupied his attention. His best-known published works are "What Is Music?" and "How the Geometrical Lines Had Their Counterparts in Music."

Isaac L. Rice.

Play Hours Are Unsuitable.

Prior to the commencement of tomorrow's proceedings, let the writer express regret in behalf of what he conceives to be the prevalent opinion in American chess circles, that its management has not seen fit to adopt hours of play best suited for American players. It is a peculiarity of the Anglo-American type of brain that it is strictly utilitarian, hence with few exceptions lack that poetical imagination which is essential to a high-grade quality of chess, such as is found in the Latin race, or the deep reasoning subtlety of the Semitic. Every possible facility should therefore have been given American players, upon their own soil, for the production of games evidencing their highest skill. Chess at 9 o'clock in the morning partakes too much of the study of Euclid before breakfast. This is not written in any apologetic hedging sense, nor to suit the couplet—

When the sun is in the west,
A lazy man is at his best,

but simply as a matter of concrete right. The proof generally of this is found in the fact that the vast majority of all brilliant games were played when the sun had passed its meridian.

Having registered this kick, let us take a perspective view of the tournament. First, the management is to be congratulated upon its success in having secured the presence of such a mighty phalanx, which in itself will insure the congress being known for all time. Each and every name has a chess history of its own—Lasker, Pillsbury, Mieses, Napier, Schlechter, Marshall, Marco, Fox, Tchigorin, Showalter, Janowski, Barry, Lawrence, Delmar, Teichman and Hodges. To be included in such a formidable array is indeed a high honor, hence whatever final position is attained in the struggle, be it top, bottom or midway, such will be a lasting badge of eminent distinction.

Nativity and Ages of Players.

The following table, arranged according to the ages of contestants, also gives the countries they will represent:

Name.	Country.	Born.
E. Delmar	America	1847
M. I. Tchigorin	Russia	1850
J. W. Showalter	America	1850
A. B. Hodges	America	1861
G. Marco	Austria	1863
J. Mieses	Germany	1865
D. Janowski	France	1868
E. Lasker	Germany	1868
R. Teichman	England	1868
H. N. Pillsbury	America	1872
T. F. Lawrence	England	1872
J. F. Barry	America	1873
C. Schlechter	Austria	1874
F. J. Marshall	America	1877
W. E. Napier	America	1881
A. W. Fox	America	1881

Lasker and Teichman were born upon the same day—December 24, 1868—a remarkable coincidence for two minds of identical trend, both possessing vast analytical power, great concentration, mathematical sequence and logical deduction. This, coupled with other interesting data concerning the dates of birth of the 16 players, among which is the fact that 75 per cent of same were born during the last half of the month, will afford our astrological friends a new basis upon which to renew their contention that the juxtaposition of celestial bodies has much to do with man's mental and moral attributes, and his final destiny.

Delmar of America, as will be seen, is the doyen of the players, Napier and Fox the juniors: and while the individual encounters of all will be closely watched, the games of Barry, Hodges and Fox, all of the American team, will be viewed with especial interest. Barry and Hodges by reason of their uniform success in cable match games, neither having lost a game outright against their opponents upon the British team; play, however, which necessarily lacked the important element of psychology in not being face to face with an antagonist; and Fox to determine whether he possesses the stamina and equipoise essential to success in such an undertaking.

Records of Cable Matches.

The individual records of those players which have taken part in the cable matches, America versus Great Britain, are:

	Won.	Lost.
Barry	7	*1
Hodges	6	†2
Showalter	4½	1½
Pillsbury	3½	4½
Marshall	1½	3½
Lawrence	1	4

*Made up of 2 draws. †Made up of 4 draws.

But the comparative strength therein indicated will in all probability be found to be very much at variance with the results which will be obtained by reason of the psychological factor above referred to.

While all the masters have wonderful records in the various tournaments in which they have participated, that of Lasker, the present world's champion, is par excellence, he having won first prize in seven of the nine tournaments in which he has taken part, and occupied second and third positions, respectively, in the remaining two.

A recent writer remarked that "several distinguished chess theorists have attempted to analyze Lasker's play, comparing it with that of other great masters. We are told that he is not as brilliant as Pillsbury, nor as conservative as Steinitz, Tarrasch and others of this school. The fact is, probably, that Lasker is Lasker, and his success is the result of marvelous accuracy. It is admitted that he is the greatest end-game player the world has ever seen."

Pillsbury in Many Tournaments.

Pillsbury, the American champion, has played in 14 tournaments, and with two exceptions has always finished in the first, second or third place. The other players have not shown such uniform consistency, though several of late years have a constantly growing reputation.

Marshall, of all the players, is the most erratic, he being a veritable comet in the chess firmament, but as a tactician he is without an equal.

Napier made his entry into the international arena in 1902, at Monte Carlo, where he finished with an even score—9½ won and 9½ lost. At Hanover, in the same year, he tied for fifth place, with a score of 10 won and 7 lost. In both tournaments he was awarded a special prize for "brilliancy."

Tchigorin began tournament play years before many of the present contestants were born, and tied for third place at Berlin in the year of Fox and Napier's birth. Since then he has played in 15 others, making 16 in all. In 1896 he took first prize at Budapest, with a score of 8½ to 3½, and in the year preceding he was second in the celebrated Hastings tourney, won by Pillsbury with a score of 16 to 5, being only one-half point behind the American champion.

Janowski has taken part in 13 tourneys, beginning at Leipsic in 1894. In 1902 he took first prize at Hanover, with a score of 13½ to 3½, and in the year preceding won first prize at Monte Carlo, with a score of 10¼ to 2¾.

Schlechter, while a player of great strength and yearly increasing reputation, has never won a first prize, though in 1900 he nearly accomplished the feat by tieing for same at Munich. His remarkably steady play at Monte Carlo this year, when he passed Marshall at the goal, will be within the recollection of all.

Teichman began his tournament play at Leipsic in 1894, where he stood third, with a score of 12 to 5. At Monte Carlo in 1902 he was fourth, and in the following year fifth. He is an exceedingly difficult player to beat and has the reputation of being probably the greatest living analyst.

Pittsburghers Admire Mieses.

Mieses made his international debut at Breslau in 1889. He has taken part in 11 tournaments, in which he played 180 games in all, winning 89¾ and losing 90¼. Pittsburgh chess players have a very warm spot in their hearts for this player, his skill and urbanity having endeared him to same, notably upon the occasion of his visit early in the year, when he gave the inaugural exhibition at the Chess club in this city.

Marco has taken part in 14 tournaments and has the reputation of possessing an extraordinary knowledge of the "openings." He has, however, been more or less hampered in his tournament play by his journalistic work.

Lawrence is best known on this side of the water by his having taken part in the cable matches. In the last two he had the honor of playing at board 1 against Pillsbury and drew both games. He won the championship of the City of London club upon six distinct occasions, and at an invitation tourney of that club held in 1900 he scored 6 points against Teichman's 9½, Mason's 9, Gunsberg's 9, Van Vliet's 8 and Blackburne's 7½.

Showalter has not been prominently before the public for some time, but that he possesses marked latent chess ability, merely awaiting the opportunity to display same, goes without saying.

The tournament will be of one-round duration, consisting of 15 sub-rounds; that is, each player will play one game against every other competitor. Play will take place morning and afternoon upon four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—and is open to public view, it being a condition that visitors maintain strict silence. Drawn games to count half a point. The pairing to be by the Berger system, hence a player does not know until the morning of play who his opponent will be. The time limit is that usual with modern tourneys—20 moves in first two hours, 15 moves an hour afterward.

The Gazette, in addition to publishing the daily results of games, will have a special letter in its Sunday issues during the tournament containing a review of all matters of interest in connection therewith.

PAIRINGS FOR THE BIG CONTEST

The pairings for the 15 rounds of the tournament are as follows, the first named player in every round playing the white pieces, hence has the first move:

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.
Pillsbury—Fox,
Barry—Napier,
Mieses—Marco,
Lasker—Delmar,
Lawrence—Janowski,
Schlechter—Showalter,
Teichmann—Hodges,
Marshall—Tschigorin.

SECOND ROUND.
Showalter—Teichmann,
Janowski—Schlechter,
Delmar—Lawrence,
Marco—Lasker,
Napier—Mieses,
Fox—Barry,
Marshall—Pillsbury,
Tschigorin—Hodges.

THIRD ROUND.
Barry—Marshall,
Mieses—Fox,
Lasker—Napier,
Lawrence—Marco,
Schlechter—Delmar,
Teichmann—Janowski,
Hodges—Showalter,
Pillsbury—Tschigorin.

FOURTH ROUND.
Janowski—Hodges,
Delmar—Teichmann,
Marco—Schlechter,
Napier—Lawrence,
Fox—Lasker,
Marshall—Mieses,
Pillsbury—Barry,
Tschigorin—Showalter.

FIFTH ROUND.
Mieses—Pillsbury,
Lasker—Marshall,
Lawrence—Fox,
Schlechter—Napier,
Teichmann—Marco,
Hodges—Delmar,
Showalter—Janowski,
Barry—Tschigorin.

SIXTH ROUND.
Delmar—Showalter,
Marco—Hodges,
Napier—Teichmann,
Fox—Schlechter,
Marshall—Lawrence,
Pillsbury—Lasker,
Barry—Mieses,
Tschigorin—Janowski.

SEVENTH ROUND.
Lasker—Barry,
Lawrence—Pillsbury,
Schlechter—Marshall,
Teichmann—Fox,
Hodges—Napier,
Showalter—Marco,
Janowski—Delmar,
Mieses—Tschigorin,
Napier—Showalter.

EIGHTH ROUND.
Marco—Janowski,
Napier—Showalter,
Fox—Hodges,
Marshall—Teichmann,
Pillsbury—Schlechter,
Barry—Lawrence,
Mieses—Lasker,
Tschigorin—Delmar.

NINTH ROUND.
Lawrence—Mieses,
Schlechter—Barry,
Teichmann—Pillsbury,
Hodges—Marshall,
Showalter—Fox,
Janowski—Napier,
Delmar—Marco,
Lasker—Tschigorin.

TENTH ROUND.
Napier—Delmar,
Fox—Janowski,
Marshall—Showalter,
Pillsbury—Hodges,
Barry—Teichmann,
Mieses—Schlechter,
Lasker—Lawrence,
Tschigorin—Marco.

ELEVENTH ROUND.
Schlechter—Lasker,
Teichmann—Mieses,
Hodges—Barry,
Showalter—Pillsbury,
Janowski—Marshall,
Delmar—Fox,
Marco—Napier,
Lawrence—Tschigorin.

TWELFTH ROUND.
Fox—Marco,
Marshall—Delmar,
Pillsbury—Janowski,
Barry—Showalter,
Mieses—Hodges,
Lasker—Teichmann,
Lawrence—Schlechter,
Tschigorin—Napier.

THIRTEENTH R'D.
Teichmann—Lawrence,
Hodges—Lasker,
Showalter—Mieses,
Janowski—Barry,
Delmar—Pillsbury,
Marco—Marshall,
Napier—Fox,
Schlechter—Tschigorin.

FOURTEENTH R'D.
Marshall—Napier,
Pillsbury—Marco,
Barry—Delmar,
Mieses—Janowski,
Lasker—Showalter,
Lawrence—Hodges,
Schlechter—Teichmann,
Tschigorin—Fox.

FIFTEENTH R'D.
Hodges—Schlechter,
Showalter—Lawrence,
Janowski—Lasker,
Delmar—Mieses,
Marco—Barry,
Napier—Pillsbury,
Fox—Marshall,
Teichmann—Tschigorin.

ENGLISH TEAM WON INTERNATIONAL CUP

Interesting Golf Contests Took Place on the Links at Ranelagh.

ROXBURGHES ENJOY SPORT

Duke and Duchess Played at Dunbar, Former Having as Opponent a Professional—Harry Vardon Back on Green Again.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, April 23.—Golf is waking up and several interesting matches have taken place this week at Ranelagh. The club women's open tournament brought out 240 players, including Miss Rhona Adair and Miss May Hazlet, the former open champion, the latter finishing second to Miss E. C. Neville for the 18-hole scratch prize, with a score of 76 against Miss Neville's 75.

The principal event of the meeting was the contest for the international cup, which was competed for by teams of eight, representing England, Ireland and Scotland. The English team, with a total of 650 strokes, were the winners and the Irish combination was second. The best play for England was made by Miss Neville, 75 and 85; Miss Morant 80 and 83; Miss Dodd 84 and 79, and Miss Phillips 84 and 84.

The duke and duchess of Roxburghe have been playing golf at Dunbar, playing a round this week with R. Auld, a professional, who conceded a half. The duke was defeated by two up and one to play. In the afternoon of the same day the duke played a round with "Ben" Sayers. In spite of the strong wind which prevailed the duke showed capital form, going in 41. He was less fortunate in the last nine holes, however, taking 48 strokes.

Harry Vardon is back on the green once more. He has been playing in the Channel islands, where he defeated Gaudin and Pennington on the Jersey links by 4 to 2 and went round the course in 79. Mr. Vardon also visited the new links at La Moye and accomplished 18 holes in 75. He has nearly two months to get fit for the open championship, and it would not be astounding to see him beat all records by winning that event for the fifth time.

A singular incident occurred during the match between Oxford and Cambridge universities this week. Allison, playing for the dark blues against Wedderburn, representing Cambridge, drove the ball on top of the clubhouse where it stopped, and the gallery was treated to the novel spectacle of a player climbing to the roof and there playing the next stroke.

The contest between the two universities was a close one, Oxford eventually winning by a score of 20 to 18. The most finished player of the two teams was undoubtedly Humphreys of Oxford. He has a very quiet yet a powerful style, and his play is strongly reminiscent of J. H. Taylor's. Mr. Taylor, by the way, has been playing against another former open professional champion this week, in James Braid. The pair met on the Southdown club's links at Soreham, and at the end of the first round the latter was 1 up, but at the opening hole in the second circuit Taylor drew level, and playing consistently to the close, won by 3 up and 2 to play.

WARRANT FOR JOHN BUNYAN IS SOLD AT AUCTION

LONDON, April 23.—The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in jail at Bedford for six months during the reign of Charles II., was sold at auction in London this afternoon for $1,525. The warrant, which is signed by 13 justices of the peace, six baronets and seven squires, charged the tinker with contempt of law by preaching and teaching otherwise than "according to the liturgy or practice of the Church of England."

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH

When Sandow poses and the muscles ridge his back and knot his arms, we think we have before us the very secret of strength in those magnificent muscles. But we haven't. Starve Sandow, or, what is practically the same thing, let him be dyspeptic, and his muscle would soon fail. Strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated, and no man is stronger than his stomach, because when the stomach is diseased digestion and assimilation are imperfect.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food so that the body is nourished into perfect health and strength.

"I had what my physician called indigestion. He gave me medicine for the trouble but it did me no good," writes Mr. W. E. Wells, of Willard, N. C. "I wrote to Dr. Pierce and stated my case. He sent me a descriptive list and hygienic rules. I carried out these as best I could, bought six bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and commenced taking it. A few days later I noticed a great change. Felt like a new man. Before I began the use of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I suffered greatly with pain in stomach, my nerves seemed all 'run-down,' I was very thin in flesh, but now can eat heartily and sleep good at night."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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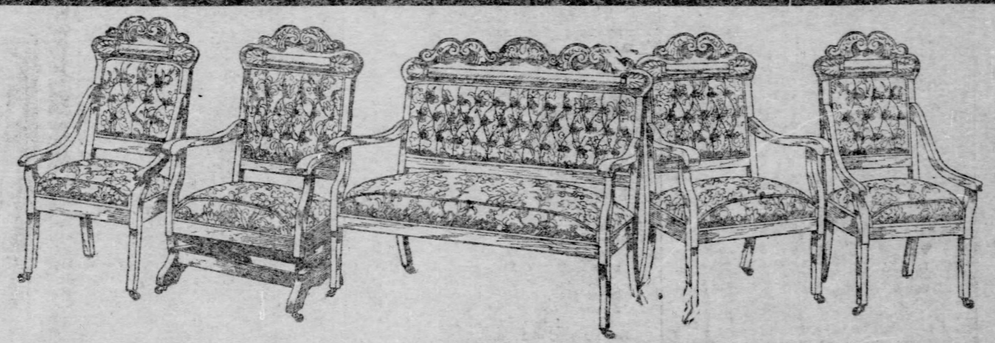

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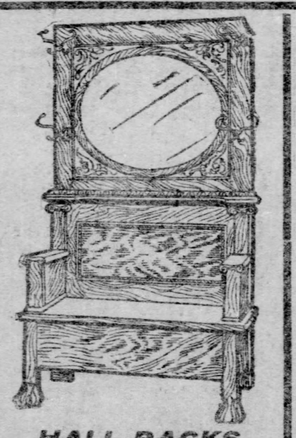

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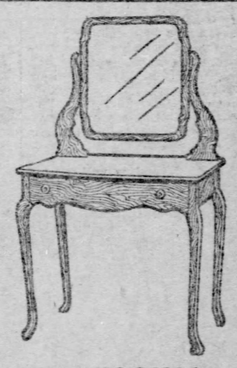
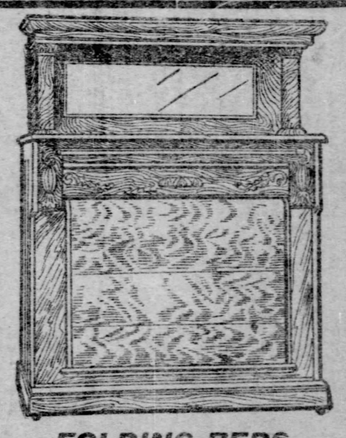


DRESSING TABLES $7.50 up to $35.00



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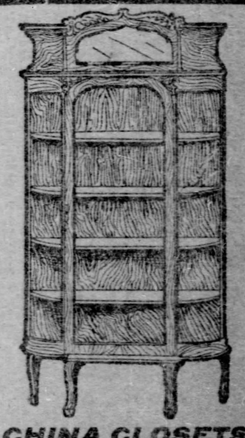

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30 Rolls Fine Wilton Carpet, $2.50 Kind..... Sale Price $1.85 per yd
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30 Rolls Fine Velvet, $1.50 Kind..... Sale Price 98c per yd
60 Rolls Fine Tapestry, $1.00 Kind..... Sale Price 65c per yd

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THE HALF WAS NEVER TOLD ABOUT OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SALE.

SOCIETY

THE wedding of Miss Sallie Speer Dunbar, Edward L. Dunbar's daughter, and Alexander M. Speer, Jr., will be one of the handsomest events of the spring. The marriage will be solemnized at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon of this week in the home of Miss Dunbar's uncle, James S. Kuhn, in Morewood avenue, Shadyside, and as the family connection of both Miss Dunbar and Mr. Speer is very extensive the wedding company will be quite large. Miss Fannie Dunbar will be her sister's maid of honor and J. Bisseell Speer, a brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man. There will be four ushers, Lucien Hill, Marshall A. Bell, W. O. Hickok and Mr. Greenway. The wedding rehearsal will be held tomorrow and Miss Sallie Hill will give a dinner following it at the Pittsburgh Golf club for the members of the bridal party.

One of the prettiest and most enjoyable gatherings of the past week was held at the home of Mrs. Harvey Childs, Jr., in Bidwell street, Shadyside, last Tuesday afternoon, when 25 of the young women composing the Farmington Aid society met to fashion the smart summer hats for children and school girls which will be for sale at the country fair next month. At 4 o'clock Mrs. Childs served tea and then the entire party went over to the James Rees property, in Fifth avenue to look over the grounds and decide upon the location of the various booths which will be erected for the country fair, which will be given there on May 11. The Farmington country fair with the annual Episcopal Church home bazar with its wild west show on May 5, will furnish abundant entertainment of a semi-social character during the early part of May and will be followed by a long list of reception and donation days, festivals and bazars during May and June. Arrangements are already being made for one of the most unique entertainments to aid a charity in which prominent social leaders of Shadyside and the East End are interested, the entertainment to be given under their auspices and in one of the most exclusive homes in Squirrel Hill.

Invitations will be out in a couple of weeks for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Ahl McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook's eldest daughter, and W. Edgar Reed of this city, which will be a brilliant church ceremony June 2. The marriage will be solemenized in the morning and will be followed by a reception and breakfast at "Clovercrest," the McCook residence in Swissvale. Mr. and Mrs. McCook and their two elder daughters returned from New York a few days ago.

Quite a number of Pittsburghers were in attendance at the wedding of Miss Lillian Wadsworth, and William Morgan Groff of Philadelphia, on Wednesday. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wadsworth, in Albany, N. Y., and in the bridal party were two Pittsburgh girls, Miss Lillian Taylor, who was one of the bridesmaids, and little Miss Gertrude Holmes, a ribbon bearer. Among the guests were Mrs. George Westinghouse, Miss Rachael Aiken, Mrs. Charles L. Taylor and Mrs. Abram Garrison Holmes. After a European wedding tour, Mr. Groff and his bride will make their home in Germantown. At the reception which followed the ceremony, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Holmes stood in the receiving party.

The first of June after the conclusion of their wedding trip, Harvey Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller's son, and his bride, who was Miss Helen Larimer, will be at home in the Iroquois, Forbes street, Oakland. A small family party, including Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr., Miss Ruth Miller and Miss Lois Miller, went on to Evanston, Ill., for the wedding. Miss Fern Weaver of Evanston, was the maid of honor and Mr. Miller's best man was Edward P. Mellon of Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller and Mr. Mellon have both been leaders in the younger society set in Shadyside, and the East End, and originated with John B. Guthrie the smart Thursday evening dances, which have been conducted for two seasons at the Schenley. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William Larimer Mellon opened their home in Forbes street last week, having returned from Florida on Monday. They left early in February with their three children for Miami, Fla. The greater part of their absence from the city was spent on their house-boat, the "Vagabondia," where they entertained parties of friends from time to time. Among those who visited them from Pittsburgh were Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr., Mrs. W. Henry R. Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. William Larimer Jones and J. R. Taylor, Mrs. Mellon's brother.

THE home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilcox in Lexington avenue, Homewood, was the scene of an interesting little wedding last evening. The bride was Miss Margaret B. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Brown, and the bridegroom was Fletcher Dickerman Hallock, formerly of Plainfield, N. J. There were less than 50 guests at the wedding, those present being only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom, including Mrs. C. E. Hallock, mother of the bridegroom; Willard Hallock, a brother, and Mr. and Mrs. Olin Jenkins, brother-in-law and sister, of Plainfield.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Fulton, pastor of the Point Breeze Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock, and there was but one attendant, Marshall Hanks, the best man. Mr. Brown gave his daughter away. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark blue, with hat to match. The house decorations were very simple. Palms and ferns prevailed in the parlors and the library, and in the dining room, where a wedding supper was served, were a few flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallock left after the supper for Washington. Before returning to Pittsburgh, about the middle of May, they will visit in Farmington and Lehigh, the college towns of the bride and bridegroom. Their plans for the future have not been fully decided upon and they may not reside in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have given up their former home in Penn avenue and will spend the summer in Sewickley, where they have taken a house. On Thursday evening the Amber club, of which Mr. Hallock is a member, gave a dinner in his honor in the clubhouse in Shady avenue.

* * *

Mrs. W. N. Dumbrill of North Negley avenue has invitations out for a card party and dance on Friday evening, April 29. The guest of honor will be a daughter of the hostess, Miss Jennie Dumbrill, who has recently returned from an extensive tour of the south. The members of the Friday Afternoon Euchre club will be Mrs. Dumbrill's guests on Friday afternoon, and on May 3 the Negley Avenue Euchre club will be entertained by her. During the latter part of May Miss Dumbrill will have for her house guest Miss Elizabeth Price of Wilmington Del., who was one of the party with which Miss Dumbrill traveled during the winter.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Darlington and Miss Rebecca Darlington of Irwin avenue, Allegheny, spent last week in New York. Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., and her daughter, Miss Madeline Laughlin, were also in New York.

* * *

Mrs. E. H. Nevin of Aiken avenue has returned from a short trip to Princeton and Wellesley, where she visited her son and daughter, D. H. Nevin and Miss Olive Nevin, who are in college.

* * *

Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Esther Trowbridge of North Rochester, Mass., and James P. Catlin, a son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Catlin of Edgewood. The wedding will take place June 9. Phillip Crittenden of Edgewood will be the best man.

* * *

An out-of-town wedding which will interest many Pittsburghers is that of Patrick Cochrane Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pendleton Campbell of this city, and Miss Martha Campbell, a daughter of Dr. A. P. Campbell of Cincinnati. The wedding will take place on Wednesday evening in the St. Nicholas hotel, Cincinnati, where the bride-elect and her father have apartments.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Rosella Kathryn Cramer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cramer of Liberty avenue, and William P. Aiken of Braddock took place on Wednesday morning in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Liberty avenue. The wedding party included Miss Bessie Cramer, the maid of honor; Glen Rose, the best man, and Edward G. Leonard, Charles Dowling and Edward Kelly, the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken will reside in Braddock.

* * *

Miss Estella Speer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Speer of Parkers Landing, Pa., and Dr. J. Floyd Holt of this city will be married on June 15 at the home of the bride's parents. The engagement of the young couple was announced last week. Miss Speer has made her home in this city for the last five years and her fiance is a well-known physician of the Herron Hill district.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Grace Forrester Donnan of Washington, Pa., and Jay Donald Iams, the engagement to terminate in a home wedding on Thursday evening, May 12. The announcement was made at the supper following the wedding of Miss Margaretta Murdoch Donnan and John Leighton Stewart on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvan Donnan, in Washington. Park J. Alexander of this city was one of the ushers. Mr. Iams, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Iams of this city, will be graduated from the West Penn Medical school in a couple of weeks.

* * *

A leading social event of the past week in which a large number of young people were interested, was the first annual reception and ball of the Kaufman Employes' Beneficial association, an organization which, though still in its infancy, has a large membership list, and is rapidly growing. It occurred on Tuesday night in Syria temple, and was largely attended, over 1,800 employes and their friends being present. The early part of the evening was devoted to a vaudeville entertainment, and later there was dancing, and a delightful repast served very elaborately. The officers of the association, together with a number of assistants from the various departments, formed a committee in charge of the affair. The committee was composed of Charles Kline, president; Harry Neely, vice president; Hugo Baum, treasurer; H. S. Young, secretary, in addition to R. C. Walker, R. M. Bradt, D. L. Henderson, M. Arnold, M. Klein, B. A. Marr, R. D Moffett, C. A. Filson, George Levy, and the Misses M. R. Curry, L. Robbin, M. Rodgers, M. L. Morehead, Marguerite Mard, A. Moss and Mrs. Bryson Vance, and to these ladies and gentlemen must be given the credit for the success of the affair.

* * *

Miss Mabel Irene Murdock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Murdock of Franklin street, Allegheny, and J. Edward Beachler will be quietly married at the residence of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. D. F. McGill, on Tuesday evening. Miss Anna Gertrude Clarke will attend the bride as maid of honor, and the only other attendant will be the best man, Edward G. Benson. Mr. and Mrs. Beachler will leave immediately after the ceremony for their future home in Steubenville, O., where the bridegroom is connected with the LaBelle Iron works.

* * *

Mrs. William J. Glenn and her daughter, Mrs. James Lewis Srodes, have invitations out for a large card party at the Schenley on Thursday afternoon, May 5.

* * *

A pretty feature of the Protestant Episcopal church home fair on May 5 will be the operetta "The Wedding Chorus," which will be presented by the auxiliary choir guild and young men of Emmanuel parish under the direction of Miss Anna McCandless. The cast of characters includes the following: Baron von Hohenfried, sung by William Nelson; the baron's daughters, Lady Lucinda, Lady Mary, Lady Irma, Lady Gertrude and Lady Alice, presented by Miss Letitia Spafford, Miss Emily Wormald, Miss Bessie Kimberlin, Miss Eleanor Matthews and Miss Irginia Adams; two visitors at the castle, Lady Rosabel and Lady Bettina, Miss Aanna Hailstone and Miss Elizabeth Spafford; Lord Edgar, Charles Mangan; the Hon. Isaac Richeley, James Matthews; Charles Pierpont Morgan Smith, Albert Hailstone; Lord Reginald Pontefract, Roger Adams; Gen. Wilhelm von Waldersee, John Bowes; major domo of the castle, Richard Francis; page, Harold Crace; the Wagner Choral union, Miss Isabel Chayton, Miss Lida Blinkerd, Miss Violet Blemming, Miss Kimberlin, Miss Edna Matthews, Miss Daisy Scott Murry, Miss Anna McGuire, Mis Emma Pogue and Miss Bessie Taylor; director, Edward Mason.

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The bridge whist club which was organized two weeks ago by Miss Mary Speer held its second meeting in the Pittsburgh Golf club last Monday evening.

* * *

The ball room of the Schenley was the center of social interest on Tuesday evening when the Tuesday Musical club gave its final concert this season for the benefit of the Eye, Ear and Throat hospital. The stage was beautifully decorated and the ball room was filled with an appreciative audience. The program was unusually enjoyable. The officers of the club with the officers of the board of women managers of the hospital, received the guests.

* * *

The members of the congregation of the Valley View Presbyterian mission gave a reception on Tuesday evening for the pastor and his bride, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Neibel. Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Neibel were Mrs. M. D. Shields and Mrs. Samuel E. Gill, wives of members of the session of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, of which the mission is a branch. The committee in charge of the reception included Mrs. Samuel McClure, Mrs. H. P. Davis, Mrs. J. M. McClements, Mrs. J. H. Irwin and Mrs. Samuel McCamish. Mrs. L. S. Wolvington, Miss Rhea Grafton and Miss Fannie Grafton served refreshments, and a musical program was given by Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Agnes Dubarry, Mrs. Wesley Crawford and Miss Barber.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Speer Kuhn of Morewood avenue came home from the south last Saturday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Kuhn's sister, Miss Caroline O'Neill, and Mr. Kuhn's niece, Miss Margaret Berry, of Atlanta, Ga. They will attend the wedding of Miss Sallie Speer Dunbar and Alexander M. Speer, Jr., at the Kuhn residence on Tuesday, April 26.

* * *

The members of St. Barnabas' Guild held a measuring party at the residence of the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead on Monday evening. The bishop and his wife were assisted in entertaining the guests by their two daughters, Miss Margaret Whitehead and Miss Penelope Whitehead.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Henninger have returned from their wedding trip to the Pacific coast and are now at home in North Craig street. Their at home days are after May 15. Mrs. Henninger will be remembered as Miss Ruth Comstock, a bride in March.

* * *

An interesting affair this week will be the housewarming reception which Mr. and Mrs. David Pollock Black of Penn avenue will give on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Black will have two house-guests over the entertainment, Miss Anna Livingstone and Miss Laura Livingstone of Philadelphia.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Lillian Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke Wallace of Fifth avenue, and Henry B. Haller was very quietly conducted on Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace. Owing to the recent death of the bride's brother all preceding gaiety had been done away with and there was only the rehearsal on the wedding eve. Mr. Clarke gave his daughter away and the two attendants were cousins of the bride, Miss Marion Everson, the maid of honor, and Miss Flora Kirkpatrick, the flower girl. John Q. Everson played the wedding march and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William L. McEwan of the Third Presbyterian church. A trip to the world's fair will be included in the wedding tour. Mr. and Mrs. Haller have issued cards announcing at-home days at Hill street and Center avenue, Wilkinsburg, after October 1.

* * *

An interesting little wedding on Thursday evening took place at the home of Mrs. John M. McCance, in Aiken avenue, when her daughter, Miss Mary McCance, became the wife of Gerard Bryce of Mt. Pleasant. Miss Martha McCance was her sister's only attendant, and Kenneth Bryce, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. William Hitchman was the usher. The Rev. William J. Reid of the First United Presbyterian church performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock. The bride and bridegroom will make their home in Mt. Pleasant, receiving their friends on Tuesdays in June. Mr. Bryce is a son of J. McDonald Bryce of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

General and Mrs. Charles Lane Fitzhugh of Coburg, Canada, will leave for their home tomorrow. For several weeks past they have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Hamilton Fitzhugh in Ridge avenue, Allegheny, and have been the guests of honor at numerous small entertainments. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Varick Messler of Morewood avenue, Shadyside, gave a smart little bridge whist in their honor. Six tables were in use and for prizes there were books for the men and dainty Venetian glass pieces for the women.

* * *

Twenty years ago, on April 23, Miss Clara E. Bender of Lancaster and Frank R. McClurg were married at the home of the bride. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. McClurg, now residing in Penn avenue, East End, celebrated their twentieth anniversary by giving a euchre. They were assisted by Mrs. M. J. Worton of Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Roy of Lancaster.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Greacen of New York and Miss Antoinette Affeld of Brooklyn, who have been the guests of Miss Irene Succop of Ellsworth avenue, shared the honors at a pretty euchre given by their hostess on Friday afternoon. Miss Ella Myers of South Negley avenue entertained at euchre in their honor on Friday evening. The two visitors returned to their homes yesterday.

* * *

Local Knights of Columbus will tender a brilliant reception on Monday evening, May 2, to the state officers and delegates attending the state convention of the order in this city. Syria temple, at Webster avenue and Washington street, has been engaged for the function. In addition to the ballroom and banquet hall, the committee has secured the auditorium, where a musical program will be given for those not caring to dance. The banquet will be served at midnight. A sub-committee of the general committee on convention, composed of State Lecturer A. S. McSwigan and Council Lecturers H. A. Low, P. J. Boyle, T. A. Walsh and William Neally, has charge of the affair.

* * *

The pupils of Miss Lucy Parson Hine gave a piano recital on Friday afternoon. Those who contributed to the program were Miss Natalie Donnelly, Miss Elizabeth Liggett, Miss Rebecca Turner, Miss Carrie Longenacker, Miss Edith Chaddock, Miss Marion Patton, Miss Beulah Martin, Miss Ella Herbert, Miss Marguerite Botsford, Miss Kleinfelter, Dorwin Donnelly, Roland Peacock, Clifford Herbert and Carl Martin.

* * *

Miss Delia Cyphers, Miss Nell Crawford, Miss Flora Steinecke, Harry Reiter, F. L. Dobson and Paul Nicholson were the prize winners at the progressive game party with which Mrs. William H. Plough of Rippey street entertained on Thursday evening. The guest of honor was Miss Nina Ouida Plough, a daughter of the hostess who celebrated her birthday anniversary on Thursday. Mrs. Plough was assisted by her sister, Mrs. William A. Armstrong of Pitcairn, and her niece, Mrs. James A. Black of this city.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Edna Margaret McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McKay of Amberson avenue, and William James McMahon. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. William Richardson in St. James' church, Philadelphia, on March 18. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon will take up their residence in Cleveland in the fall.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Macklin and Miss Helen Macklin of Woodlawn road sailed Wednesday on the Cedric for Europe. Mr. Macklin expects to return by the same boat, the family remaining abroad until July.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Pew won the prize at the guessing contest at the Pennsylvania College for Women, on Friday evening. The entertainment was given by the sophomores in honor of the seniors and took the form of a cobweb party early in the evening, followed by the guessing contest. The hostesses were Miss Willa McKitt, Miss Verna Madden, Miss Gertrude Slutz, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Anna Willson, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Dora Lecrone and Miss Isabel McVeagh. The seniors are Miss Edna McKee, Miss Nancy Blair, Miss Rebekah Eggers, Miss Jessie Gray, Miss Lydia Young, Miss Elizabeth Carpenter and Miss Helen Thomas. Next Friday evening the members of the faculty will give a dance in Dilworth hall in honor of the seniors.

* * *

The Relief club will give a military euchre in the rooms of the Keystone club in Howe street, East End, on Wednesday evening. It will be in charge of the following young women who comprise the club: Miss Elizabeth Connolly, Mrs. Albert Daschbach, Miss Pauline Donnelly, Miss Mary Hackett, Miss Anne Heyl, Miss Elizabeth Heyl, Miss Edith Keating, Miss Emily Keating, Miss Florence Lanahan, Miss Stella Loughney, Mrs. Vincent Maher, Miss Gertrude McCaffrey, Miss Irene McNulty, Miss Jane Patterson, Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Miss Johanna Reilly, Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Katherine Vilsack, Mrs. John Walsh and Miss Ruth Weldon. Miss Donnelly is president of the club and Miss Elizabeth Heyl is the treasurer.

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Miss Bertha Denniston of Denniston avenue, East End, was hostess at a small luncheon on Friday afternoon, the guest of honor being her sister, Mrs. Rufus Orlando Suter, a recent bride. Covers were laid for eight, the guests including Mrs. Suter, Mrs. Logan McCloskey, Mrs. Charles McChesney, Miss Malcolm Barr, Mrs. Francis Leon Suter, Mrs. Robert Wilson and Mrs. Rose Morgan.

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St. Andrew's Dramatic club of Allegeny will present the four-act drama, "A Debt of Honor," on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The entertainment is under the direction of John C. Sexton, assisted by the executive committee. William Boyle and his assistant, G. L. Burger, have drilled the cast which is composed of the following amateur players: William Crehan, Mrs. William Boyle, H. Stewart Braun, J. Elmer Crehan, Leo McMullen, Miss Edith McCarthy, H. J. Halleran, William Boyle and Miss Alice Nestor.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Alice Clyde Nicols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parshall D. Nicols of Sewickley, and Percy Van Deusen Stowe, son of Judge and Mrs. Edwin Stowe, was solemnized on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. William O. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sewickley, officiating. Miss Jane Norris of Philadelphia was the bride's only attendant and Edwin W. Stowe was his brother's best man, the ushers being Audley and Lowell Nicols, brothers of the bride. After May 6, Mr. and Mrs. Stowe will be at home with Judge and Mrs. Stowe in Sewickley.

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Mrs. Frank Connolly Rogers, a bride of the winter, was the guest of honor at a very handsome reception given on Wednesday by Mrs. Arthur Anthony Wiseman of Baywood street, East End. Following the reception, which was from 3 until 5 o'clock, Mrs. Wiseman gave a dinner for the aids of the afternoon and their husbands, including Mr. and Mrs. Phillip S. Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus A. Frauenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wittmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lappe, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. William Semple, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. George Cramer. Euchre followed the dinner.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock gave a dinner last evening at their home in North Highland avenue in honor of Miss Jean Wilson and Franklin Pierce Bell, whose wedding is set for Tuesday. The guests last evening included Miss Wilson, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Mary W. Kennedy, Miss Sarah Edna Weddle, Miss Cora Fawcett Wilson, Miss Nellie Armstrong Bell, Miss Irene Margaret Peacock, Miss Margaret Irene Verner, Dr. Carter Chambers, Howard Moore, James Ward, John McM. Porter, Henry Armstrong, Howard Carter and Hedley V. Richardson, all of whom are in the bridal party, and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Clemson and Mr. and Mrs. George Hefferar of Detroit.

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Mrs. John Fremont Steel of the Beechwood boulevard gave a breakfast at the Union club yesterday and followed it with a theater party in honor of Mrs. Mortimer C. Miller of Turtle Creek.

* * *

Mrs. George A. Wilson of the Hotel Kennawr entertained yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Samuel F. Cole of Sewickley.

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On Thursday evening, at their home in Hermitage street, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kruger entertained the members of the congregation of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, in Mt. Vernon street, of which the Rev. Robert Wood is pastor.

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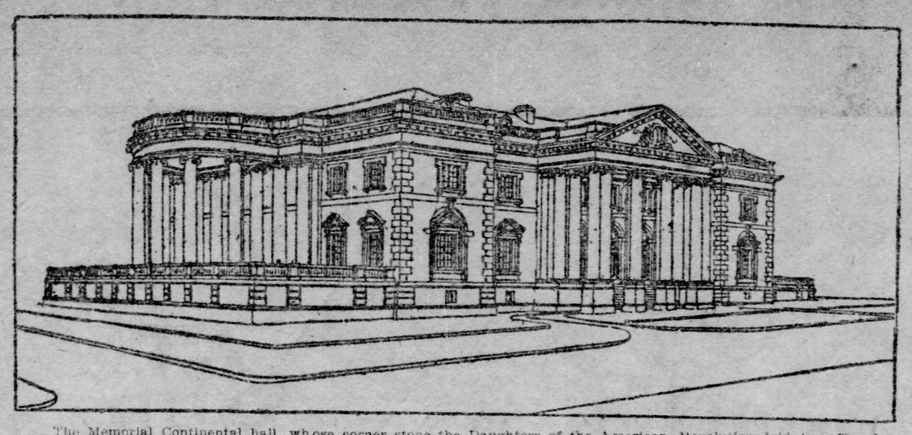
Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch has been the guest of Mrs. Nelson A. Miles in Washington, D. C., while in attendance on the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



The Memorial Continental hall, whose corner stone the Daughters of the American Revolution laid last Tuesday in Washington, D. C.

HOUSEWIVES MAKE BREAD AND SAVE BAKERS' PROFIT

Queens of Pittsburgh Families Decide Upon a Novel Form of Economy—One Result of the Increasing Price of Flour.

Housewives in Pittsburgh and surrounding territory have set about to profit from the present low price of flour. They are now resolving daily to bake their own bread. In aristocratic circles where breadmaking is somewhat of an unknown art there is a new demand for servants, especially for those skilled in the work of kneading dough.

The condition is very apparent from the increased demand for flour in all parts of this locality. Retailers have bought heavily for some time because prices were low, and they have been selling about as fast as they could have been buying.

Pittsburgh is one of the biggest flour markets in the country. Because of the mammoth population of the territory, there are a vast number of big dealers. Accordingly, competition is sharp. Sales are made frequently to "meet" prices of another jobber, and the result has been that flour sells here from 25 to 40 cents lower than in any other big market east of Minneapolis. This fact is becoming fully appreciated by sovereigns of households. They have concluded that bakers may often reduce the size of bread loaves when flour gets high, but rarely do they increase the size when they are able to buy comparatively cheap.

The local conditions that have resulted in so much advantage to consumers have made it impossible, say the jobbers, to maintain prices fair to themselves. It is true that flour is higher at the present time than it was one or two years ago, but considering the increase in wheat prices ruling quotations are looked upon by the dealers as little better than "starvation margins." Mills are paying dearly for their product and jobbers have to pay in proportion.

Very low flour prices have existed in Pittsburgh at various periods during the last several months, but only within the last few weeks has it been fully comprehended by those most able to reap advantage thereby. And the reaping will likely continue, notwithstanding the discouraging feature embodied in the servant problem. It may be that this problem may be solved to a degree by the offering of special inducements to those who know how to make bread. Under the prevailing high prices of food in general, economy in this one line is regarded the more urgent.

Jobbers say that the economy is quite sure to continue, because local conditions are not likely to change. Cheap flour is thought to be a thing of the past. Industries in the wheat-growing districts are becoming more and more diversified and the production of wheat is not nearly keeping pace with general increase in population. But no matter how high flour may go, Pittsburgh is not likely to suffer therefrom.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—(Special.)—Washington was mostly "Daughters" this week, in fact there was scarcely a son in sight. Daughters in hats and bonnets and mob caps took possession of Chase's and talked and talked, and not only did they talk, they worked to the end that almost every one of the amendments proposed last session and thought over through the year were tabled. There were numbers of distinguished-looking women in attendance, and among these were the Pittsburgh women, whose good looks lost nothing through their wearing good clothes and carrying them superbly. Mrs. William D. Hamilton looked notably pretty in a gown of white chiffon and lace; Mrs. Edward Blaine Scull wore a very becoming gown of black chantilly over white chiffon; Mrs. Ammon had an evening gown of her favorite yellow; Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams wore black and white, and Mrs. George Heard looked very distinguished in black lace and crepe de chine. Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, who greeted all comers with her peculiarly winning smile, wore pale blue silk cut decollete, and in her arms she carried a huge bunch of soft pink roses. Mrs. Fairbanks, who doesn't believe in the simple bow, shook hands with all who came to greet her, shifting her flowers from one arm to the other as she rested the right arm by alternately using its neighbor.

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Informal entertaining—affairs sandwiched in between corner stone laying and legislating and hearing reports—marked the week. Among entertainments which had their inspiration in the presence of the Daughters were the luncheon given by Miss Patten for Mrs. Fairbanks; Miss Helen Cannon's tea for the Illinois contingent; Mrs. Shaw's tea for the western delegates and their friends; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks' at-home for the congress in general, and Mrs. John Dalzell's tea from 4 until 7 with the Pittsburgh chapter's representatives as chief guests. The Dalzell home, one of the most hospitable in Washington, was the mecca of a large number of women from resident and official circles, and assisting the hostess in receiving were Mrs. Knox, wife of the attorney general; Miss Cannon, daughter of the speaker of the house; Mrs. Edward Blaine Scull and Miss Pearson of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bullis, Miss Nellis Dunn, Miss Seymour, Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Thropp. The entire lower floor of the house was thrown open to guests and the famous little tea cakes which are a specialty of the Dalzell entertainments, and the equally famous punch were presided over by Miss Pearson, who is Mrs. Dalzell's house guest. In the meantime the president and Mrs. Roosevelt received the Daughters at the White House, Mrs. Fairbanks standing with the hosts of the White House during the reception, which was attended by about 2,000 Daughters and quite a number of the "Children," who are holding their congress and incidentally seeing a great deal of the city at the same time.

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A good deal of favorable comment was made on the work of the committee entrusted with the procuring of the design for the bas-relief of William Penn to be presented by the state to the armored cruiser Pennsylvania, upon a date subsequent to its formal consignment to the government. Miss Julia Morgan Harding was chairman of the committee and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, secretary and treasurer, their co-workers being Mrs. R. R. Haldeman, Mrs. C. A. Bruce, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Robert Iredell and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. The design of the bas-relief is taken from the portrait of William Penn, now in the possession of the Historical society at Philadelphia. The border is formed of intertwined oak and elm leaves, typical of the state, and at the base are the arms of the state, together with the date of the founding of the commonwealth and the death of Penn and the line of presentation.

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Miss Edith Darlington Denniston and Miss Blanche Snowden Harrison of the East End, who have been at Atlantic City since the week before Easter, stopped over at Washington to attend the last sessions of the congress and visit friends before continuing their journey. Mrs. William S. Foster, one of the Pittsburgh delegation to the congress, is entertaining on Sunday visit with her cousin, Col. William Wallace, commandant at Ft. Meyer. Mr. G. H. Caselberr of Pittsburgh made the journey to the city to serve as best man at the marriage of Miss Hazel Seabury Cooke and Jonathan Wainwright, Jr., of Philadelphia. Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles. Mrs. Halsey Williams and Mrs. James Oliver, who came down in the Pittsburgh delegation, are entertained by Mrs. Oliver's daughter, Mrs. Loren Taber Johnson, and Mr. James McH. Reinhart and his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Harden Church, are spending a few days with friends in the city.

* * *

Among Pittsburgh hosts this week was Mrs. H. Kirke Porter, who gave a luncheon on Wednesday. Covers were laid for a distinguished company among whom were Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Tennis Hamlin, Mrs Archibald Hopkins, Miss Hale, Miss Paulding, Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Mrs. Porter's daughter, Miss Hegeman.

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The hospitalities at the White House this week included a luncheon for Miss Helen Gould and her group of friends, who stopped over en route to Newport News. The absorbing social event of the week was the repetition of Mrs. Barney's "Dream of Queen Elizabeth," the cast being reinforced by the presence of the Baroness Hengelmuller as Salome. The fact that the play was repeated for the members of the families of the seamen who lost their lives in the disaster to the Missouri gave it special interest to the end that the president, Admiral Dewey and the several ambassadors and ministers were among the boxholders. Representative and Mrs. H. Kirke Porter were among those holding boxes who entertained friends, and in the president's box, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Carow, were the secretary of state and Mrs. Hay, Rear Admiral Taylor and Mrs. Taylor and the secretary of the navy. Mrs. Roosevelt wore an afternoon gown of white cloth with lace hat and stole of white feathers, and Miss Carow had a gown of biscuit-colored voile, which she wore with lace pelerine and large white lace hat.

* * *

Social interest next week centers in the Countess Cassini's much-talked-of fete for the Red Cross. The downtown shops are gay with the efforts of the poster artists who entered into competition for the $50 prize offered by the countess for the best poster, and in the meantime the dainty little circulars have been sent out apprising everybody who is anybody of the date, as well as the attractions, which have grown till they include a band of Russian children who are to come down from New York to do a Russian dance to the music of a gypsy orchestra. Lots of unique things direct from Paris and St. Petersburg will be on sale, and a display of finery in the shape of parasols and hats and lingerie will be an appreciated feature of the bazar.

ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW.

To Lease More Factories.

President Paul St. Peter of the Window Glass Workers' association is in Indiana arranging to lease factories to be reopened by the members. The association has mortgages on several plants in that state.

PIMPLES

Before Treatment. After Treatment.

Smallpox Marks, Blackheads, Freckles, Enlarged Pores and every Eruption of the Skin, removed by my treatments. I have the medical weeklies as my references. Consultation free and confidential. Every person receives my personal attention. Office hours 9-5. Write for Booklet, postage 4 cents.

Owing to increase of business have removed to a suite in the Nixon Theater building. Call or write.

A. SPAN, Dermatologist,
Suite 503-504 Nixon Theater Bldg.
'Phone 2974-B Grant.

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.

For the week commencing next Monday, we beg to offer a special bargain in

Royal Wilton Carpetings
At $2.10 a yard.

These goods are sold regularly at $3.25 a yard.
The selection is exceptionally good—any quantity—and match borders.
You will be interested in inspecting this proposition.

627-629 Penn Avenue.

BLANCHARD
For WOMEN and CHILDREN.

I WILL CURE YOU.
DO NOT EXPERIMENT

but come and have a talk with me, and if I accept your case you can depend on securing a quick and permanent cure. The many years that I have made a special study and successfully and scientifically treated diseases of women and children, and the thousands that I have permanently cured, is a guarantee that what I have done for them I can do for you. Do not allow money to keep you away, as satisfactory arrangements can always be made for payment. My prices for a guaranteed cure are always reasonable in all cases. With my staff of reputable physicians I cure

SKIN DISEASES.
My cure for the many diseases the skin is heir to is absolutely certain and sure, such as pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, freckles, liver spots, tetter, superfluous hair, rinkworm, eyesipelas, impetigo, redness of the nose, scrofula, eczema or salt rheum.

PILES.
If you are a sufferer from piles, do not neglect to have them treated, as to do so is to weaken your system and shorten your life. My system of treatment does away with the knife and there is no detention from business.

RHEUMATISM.
If you are afflicted with Rheumatism you should secure my treatment at once or you will be left with permanent stiff or creaking joints, and a diseased heart.

SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON.
My special form of treatment for specific or contagious poison in the blood is practically the result of my life work, and is indorsed by the best physicians.

VARICOSE VEINS.
Varicose or enlarged veins are caused by anything which interferes with the free circulation of the blood through them. I have succeeded in permanently curing many of the most desperate cases, and I never fail to greatly benefit even the most helpless.

ASTHMA.
Asthma is a spasmodic contraction of the windpipe. My treatment will cure Asthma in any stage up to the age of 70.

DYSPEPSIA.
This complaint is too well known to require description. The symptoms vary in different individuals, but there is not a case but what can be absolutely cured by my system of treatment.

REFLEX DISEASES.
Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases.
In treating diseases of any kind I always cure the effect as well as the cause.

X-RAY EXAMINATION.
My Static X-Ray Machine is the finest that money can buy. Bring or send morning urine.
I MAKE NO MISLEADING STATEMENTS or deceptive propositions to the afflicted, neither do I promise to cure them IN A FEW DAYS in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a COMPLETE, SAFE AND LASTING CURE in the QUICKEST POSSIBLE TIME, without leaving injurious after effects in the system, and at the lowest cost possible for HONEST, SKILLFUL and SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

DR. JANE BLANCHARD, 418 SIXTH AVE. Op. the Nixon. Daily—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

American Lady
TRADE MARK.
CORSETS

ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT.
PERSUADE SYMMETRY.
FIT PERFECTLY.

The One Hundred and Fifty Different Shapes

insure at least one model which will lend stylishness to even the most contrary form. The perfect lines which exist are properly accentuated through the attire.

LONGFELO MODEL.
Like Illustration.
STYLE 425. PRICE, $1.00
Other Styles to $5.00

A SHAPE FOR EVERY FIGURE.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It

AMONG THE CLUBS

THE ORGANIZATION of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs was effected Friday morning at the convention of the club women of that state in Wheeling.

A letter of congratulation from Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison of New York, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was read, in which she complimented the women of West Virginia on their work and sent good wishes for future success. Miss Kate C. MacKnight, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation, was present and made an address, in which she extended to the new organization a cordial invitation to join the Pennsylvania club women in their journey to the biennial meeting of the general federation in St. Louis, May 17 to 25. The West Virginia delegates will be appointed by the president, Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen.

The Friday morning session was taken up with organization. The constitution and by-laws of the General Federation of Women's Clubs were adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen, Wheeling; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. T. C. Burke, Wheeling; treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Moss, Parkersburg; auditor, Mrs. Alvin Jackson, Sistersville; federation secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Morrison. The four vice presidents were elected from the four congressional districts, represented by the federated clubs: First district, Mrs. G. A. Aschman; Second, Mrs. John Driscoll, Ponceverte; Third, Mrs. H. R. M. Thomas, Parkersburg; Fourth, Mrs. Sloane, Huntington.

In the afternoon Mrs. Charles S. Morrison presented for discussion the subject "Club Extension." Mrs. D. L. Murray spoke on "Traveling Libraries," and a paper on "Village Improvement," written by Mrs. Skinner of Parkersburg, was read by Mrs. Rathbone.

Several short addresses were made at the evening session. Miss MacKnight of Pittsburgh, Mrs. John Driscoll of Ponceverte, Mrs. H. R. M. Thomas of Parkersburg and others spoke.

The officers and the standing committee constitute the executive board, which held its first meeting in the parlors of the McLure house yesterday morning.

On Thursday evening the convention of club women was opened by a reception in the chapel of the First Presbyterian church. During the evening a lecture was delivered by Prof. Mecklin of Washington and Jefferson college, who spoke on "Mycenaen Art." His lecture was superbly illustrated with stereopticon views of the work of recent excavators, nearly all of the views being from photographs which he himself had taken on the site of the ruins of the Mycenaen age.

The following clubs were represented by officers and delegates at the convention:

Parkersburg Clube—Village Improvement club—President, Mrs. H. H. Moss; Mrs. William Woodbridge, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Miss Ida Jenkins, Mrs. Mary E. Rathbone, Mrs. H. M. O'Bleness.

Woman's Literary club—President, Mrs. R. H. Thomas; Mrs. R. B. Taylor, Mrs. H. H. Moss, Mrs. Mary E. Rathbone, Mrs. D. H. Beatty, Mrs. Laura Boyles, Mrs. C. J. Proudfoot, Miss Lauraine Boreman, Mrs. S. E. Bailey.

Huntington Woman's Literary club—Mrs. M. W. Sloan, Miss Louie Harvey, Miss Halloch, Mrs. Arthur Enmons.

Slaterville, Woman's Literary club—Mrs. A. C. Jackson, president; Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Kincaid. Alternates—Miss Burns, Mrs. Blackman.

Pt. Pleasant, Four O'Clock club—Miss Maud Kisar, Miss Velma Kisar, Miss Mary McCollough.

Ponceverte Mutual Improvement circle—Mrs. John Driscoll, Mrs. Henry Pierce.

Wellsburg, Woman's Literary club—Miss Ellen Tarr, president; Miss Dora Hervey, Mrs. W. H. Anderson.

Woman's Literary club of Wheeling—Miss Louise P. Hubbard, president; Mrs. Charles S. Morrison, Mrs. David E. Cloyd, Mrs. Thomas C. Burke, Mrs. John M. Hoch.

The Virginia club—Mrs. E. M. Lewis, president; Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Crook.

Woman's Art club of Wheeling—Mrs. O. Russell Wood, president; Mrs. A. D. Wilson, Mrs. G. A. Aschman, Mrs. C. F. Dickinson.

Students club of Wheeling—Mrs. C. W. Taylor, president; Miss Jackson.

Country club of Wheeling—Mrs. Alex. Young, president; Mrs. W. E. Allen, Mrs. Emma Stephens.

The Island Literary club, Wheeling—Mrs. H. J. Mendel, president; Mrs. Lewis Mackenzie, Mrs. Jacob Brittingham, Mrs. Leonard Witz.

Parliamentary Law club—Mrs. D. L. Murray, W. J. Butler, Mrs. Frank Donaldson, Mrs. W. H. Higgins, W. A. Williams.

The Fortnightly club of Wheeling—Miss Carrie Zane, president; Mrs. R. S. Waterman, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Martha Hare.

Largest Delegation in Congress.

Pennsylvania has had the honor during the past week of being represented by the largest delegation in the thirteenth continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. It had 46 delegates and 111 alternates and visiting daughters. The Pennsylvania daughters also made the largest contribution of the year to the Memorial Continental hall, and is now considering plans for raising a fund to pay for the erection of one of the 13 columns which will represent the 13 original states in the construction of the Continental hall. They will probably petition the state legislature for $2,000 for that purpose. The Pittsburgh chapter last year made a very large contribution to the Continental hall fund, but decided at its last meeting to give nothing at this congress.

The Pennsylvania delegation had on exhibition in Washington the design for the bronze tablet of William Penn which it will present to the new cruiser Pennsylvania. At the state meeting last week Mrs. W. F. Reeder of Bellefonte was elected state regent and Mrs. Henry Pennypacker vice regent. Pennsylvania daughters who were prominent in the proceedings of the congress during the past week were Miss Susan Frazer of Lancaster, the retiring state regent; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Richard R. Quay and Mrs. Edward Blaine Scull of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Daniel Hastings of Bellefonte, Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Phillips of Philadelphia.

Hebrew Hospital Assured.

The Hebrew Ladies' Aid society of Pittsburgh, a society that was organized six years ago for the purpose of building and maintaining a hospital, is in a position now to announce to the public and to the donors and contributors that this noble and difficult undertaking has been at last rewarded.

A site for a hospital was recently purchased at the corner of Robert, Reed and Miller streets for the erection of a $75,000 building to be constructed on most modern plans and equipped with the latest and best appliances.

The institution will be entirely nonsectarian and any one applying will receive aid. It will be similar to institutions now conducted in New York and Chicago.

The society has been doing a great deal of promiscuous philanthropic work along these lines and has thereby been somewhat thwarted in its progress toward the realization of its plans as a great deal of money and energy has been drawn from the organization that way.

While the support of the organization up to the present has depended principally on weekly dues from its members, it by no means hopes to maintain itself on that alone in the future. At a recent meeting of the board of directors, it was decided that subscriptions and donations be taken for an additional fund and a committee was appointed to solicit them. A number of subscriptions have already been received and there are promises of more. A full list of the names of the donors will be published later.

Special Car to St. Louis.

At the meeting which the members of the local transportation committee to the biennial in St. Louis had with Miss Kate C. MacKnight, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation, last Monday, arrangements were practically completed for the trip. The club women of Western Pennsylvania will occupy one or more special cars on the special Loupurex limited, when it starts on its initial trip on Sunday evening, May 15. The train will leave the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie station, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock and at Marion, O., the eastern delegation, having traveled by way of Buffalo and Erie over the Lehigh Valley railroad, will be taken on. The Pittsburgh representatives will be located at the Hotel Hamilton in St. Louis and a small assembly room, which will hold 75 people has been secured in the Odeon as headquarters. As this is the theater in which the Federation meetings are to be held, the Pennsylvanians consider themselves very fortunate. It is expected that 50 club women from Pittsburgh will attend the biennial as the rates, which were given in this department last Sunday, are so reasonable.

Each delegate must secure her own room as the local committee makes no provision for that. The number who are going and the demands of the exposition season in St. Louis, make it imperative for those who contemplate attending the meeting to make their arrangements speedily. The local committee on transportation includes Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, chairman; Mrs. Alfred E. Clark and Mrs. Charles H. Bronson.

Growth of Children's Society.

The national society of the Children of the American Revolution at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., last week showed a large increase in membership. Six thousand children are enrolled and 687 chapters were reported, an increase of 39 over the report for last year. New York secured the emblem presented annually by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the organization, to the state having the largest number of chapters. The society also received from Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, a silver loving cup to be presented to the member who contributed the largest amount to the Memorial Continental Hall fund during 1903. The total contribution from the children during the year reached $17,256.

The wearing of the badge of the society was brought up, and it was voted that members shall wear the insignia of the society on the left breast, but that present or past national officers or state regents may wear the badge suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

President Roosevelt received the society, a reception was given at the Washington Club, and on Friday the members made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, where patriotic exercises were held at the tomb of Washington.

May Apply for a Charter.

The annual meeting of the permanent civic committee on Friday afternoon, April 29, in the Twentieth Century club house will be a very important one. The question of applying for a charter will be taken up. The committee has been an informal body, but those who are most active in the various directions through which its work has been done are anxious to have it placed upon a more solid foundation. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted and if it seems advisable not to apply for a charter the treasurers of the various departments will be required to give bonds upon their election to office. The juvenile court department now expends nearly $4,000 and its work is constantly growing. The public baths committee is planning a work calling for large sums of money and the other departments need money for their work.

The election of officers will also be held on Friday afternoon. The meeting will commence promptly at 1:30 o'clock, and it is hoped that Mrs. Ida M. Houghton, of Bradford, chairman of the committee, will be here to preside.

Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the Yankanuck club held recently at the home of Stephen Stone in Baywood street, East End, the following officers were elected: William H. Graham, president; Dr. Hiram DuPuy, vice president; Talbot C. Graham, secretary, and Guy P. McCandless, treasurer. Another meeting will be held in June, the date to be set by the president, and final arrangements will then be made for the annual outing of the club to Yankanuck island, in the Georgian bay district, Canada. Extensive improvements have been made in the property of the club there and new walks have been laid over the island.

New Era Club Announces Program.

The New Era club will hold its regular meeting next Wednesday in the parlors of the Central Young Women's Christian association. The program, which is under the direction of the department of literature, has been arranged by Miss Lillian G. Scnuite, who is chairman for the day. Mrs. J. W. Riley will discuss the "Tendency of Modern Essayists," and Mrs. W. H. McManus will read a paper on "The Philosophy of Maeterlinck." Poems illustrating the poetry of the orient and occident will be read by Mrs. Byron W. King and Miss Suzanne Beatty.

Alumnae Elect Officers.

The Nurses' Alumnae association of the South Side Hospital held its annual meeting Friday and elected the following officers: Miss Mary Rhody, president; Miss Alma Heldman, vice president; Miss Viola McPherson, secretary, and Miss Morgan, treasurer. It was decided to give a dinner for the members of the graduating class at the nurses' apartments at "The Barrows," No. 1209 Resaca place, Allegheny.

New York State Federation Meeting.

The New York State Federation of Women's clubs will hold its tenth annual meeting in Syracuse next November. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette is expected to attend and will be one of the speakers. "Physical and Industrial Education," "Child Labor," "Home Conditions" and the long-talked-of trades school will be among the subjects to be discussed.

Federation Charter Amended.

From Washington, D. C., on Thursday evening, came the following report:

"When the senate convened today a bill was passed amending the act granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's clubs so as to give the organization the privilege of holding biennial meetings outside of Washington."

Election in Whist League.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Whist league was held yesterday morning in the Twentieth Century club. Mrs. R. J. Cunningham was elected president of the league; Mrs. Samuel D. Ayers, vice president; Mrs. William F. Abel, secretary, and Mrs. Thomas B. McKaig, treasurer.

Mendelssohn Chorus Concert.

The initial concert of the Mendelssohn male chorus, under direction of Harry B. Brockett, Jr., will be given Tuesday evening in Assembly hall, Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg. The chorus will be assisted by Mrs. Agnes Vogel Roberts, soprano; J. G. Jones, bass; Bert Caylor, reader, and Miss Charlotta Bauersmith and Charles Gernert, pianists.

Chief Engineer at Fair.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23.—Richard H. Pierce of Boston has been appointed chief engineer to take charge of the power plant at the World's fair. He was consulting engineer at the Columbian exposition.

LIVE AS WELL AS YOU CAN

Make Up Your Mind to Enjoy Life, and Start Right Now.

HAVE A NICE HOME.

Get Nice Furniture and Carpets and Pay for Them at Your Convenience—Friend Will Wait for the Money.

Most people who make up their minds to do without things until they are ready to pay cash for them usually go on doing without them all their lives. The way to get along in the world and to enjoy life is to get the things first and pay for them afterwards.

There's a whole lot of satisfaction in saving money in order to make home the most attractive place on earth. And if you go to Friend's big furniture and carpet store at 810 to 814 Penn avenue, you can get whatever furniture and carpets you wish and Friend will wait for the money.

A cosy, comfortable, nicely furnished home is the best inducement in the world to make a man, or a woman either, save money. There's no other way of spending money that gives so much satisfaction. And the fine thing about it is that Friend makes the payments so easy that you never miss the money. Right from the first you enjoy the satisfaction of a nicely furnished house, and almost before you realize it your furniture is all paid for.

Friend's easy payment plan includes low prices for everything. As an example of how easy it is for a couple to go to housekeeping if they buy their furniture and carpets at Friend's, you can buy a bedroom outfit complete, including everything that goes in a bedroom, for $37.50. It is a regular $50 bedroom outfit, consisting of bed, dresser, washstand, elastic spring mattress, one pair of pillows or bolster, one rocker, two chairs and 20 yards of carpet or matting.

Here is another example of the bargains you get at Friend's: Complete furnishings of the kitchen for $25.80. The kitchen outfit is worth $35. It includes one modern stove, one kitchen table, two good kitchen chairs, 20 yards of serviceable oil cloth and a set of excellent kitchen utensils.

Friend's stock is the largest and, taking quality into consideration, Friend's prices are the lowest in the city. It doesn't matter if you don't know anybody in Friend's store. Come in and get acquainted. You are at liberty to select anything you wish in the line of furniture and carpets, and Friend will wait for the money.

Friend takes special pleasure in supplying young married people who are just going to housekeeping with everything they need in the way of furniture and carpets. Friend will equip the new home with everything desired and will wait for the money.

If you have plenty of time look around the different stores and inquire about prices. You will discover that you get better goods and save a great deal of money by coming to Friend's, 810 to 814 Penn avenue.

$25 only for this beautiful diamond and opal Cluster Ring, set with 14 pure white diamonds and with large, fine opal in center.

$35 only for this beautiful Diamond Stud, stone weighing one-half (½) karat. We are the only house in position to offer these beautiful gems at this low figure.

See How They Sparkle!

There are countless varieties of beautiful rings and jewelry of all descriptions in this stock. An inspection of it reveals at once the highly artistic in the jeweler's realm.

It is impossible for retailers to compete with this firm, because Kingsbacher's do a large wholesale business, buying all their jewelry from manufacturers and importing their own diamonds.

This is the only house that gives full description and weight of diamonds advertised.

KINGSBACHER BROS.

505 MARKET STREET.

Pittsburgh's Busiest Jewelry Store.

THEY RESTORE BEAUTY---NATURE'S GIFT

Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Fould's Arsenic Complexion Soap. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by thousands of grateful women for 20 years.

If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and being prepared under the direction of the great specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. Sold by all druggists. Wafers 50c (trple size $1.00). Soap 50c. A richly illustrated book, containing valuable suggestions on beauty, free on request.

H. B. FOULD, Room 35, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Specials for Monday Only

$1.25 fitted real seal or walrus grain leather Hand Bags, with braided and leather handles, large sizes 98c

15c fancy white lawn Collar-and-Cuff Sets ..... 9c set

25c sterling silver top Hat Pins and Brooches, grey finish 10c

PILLOW CASES.
42x36 inches, 14c ones, for 9c
45x36 inches, 17c ones, for 11c
45x38½ inches, 22c ones, for 15c

BOLSTER CASES.
42x72 inches, 30c ones, for 23c
42x72 inches, 35c ones, for 25c

SHEETS.
63x90 inches, 50c ones, for 35c
72x90 inches, 70c ones, for 50c

THE WOMAN'S STORE: EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Monday Specials From Our "Crystal"

I. X. L. Wall Paper Cleaner; value 10c box, Monday at 8c

Upjohn's Quinine Pills, 2 grains—bottles of 100 tablets, Monday 20c

Compound Syrup White Pine and Tar, 4-ounce bottles; value 25c bottle, Monday 15c

Royal Insect Powder, 25c box, Monday 10c

Red Cedar Camphor and Lavender Camphor Compound; better than gum camphor for packing woolens; 15c boxes, Monday 12c

Pivot's Talcum Powder; value 5c box, Monday ..... 2 boxes 5c

GREAT PURCHASE OF NEW FOULARD SILKS

The looms of the great silk weavers have been going at a merry pace—so fast, in fact, that the production was far larger than the demand warranted. The result was an unusually heavy surplus—and the great commission houses of the East have been caught with too large supplies on their hands. Several of them offered us their stocks at ridiculous prices but we refused them all—until this superb lot came to our notice. We snapped it up in a minute. The qualities were of richest elegance—the designs were new, beautiful, most fascinatingly attractive. The Savings are Enormous. We didn't accept the other lots because they didn't come up to our standard of excellence—though less particular stores would take them without hesitation. The silks we offer you tomorrow we recommend in the highest possible terms—and you'll be greatly pleased when you see them. We have divided them into two lots, as follows;

We beg to announce that we will send out no samples of these silks, nor can we fill any mail orders. Past experiences have taught us that it's simply impossible to do, as the goods sell too fast

LOT 1.—This lot consists of 80 pieces of finest quality of Lyons printed Indias, in dots and neat figured effects, and the very best quality of fine satin finished twilled foulard. These are all 24 inches wide, and are made of the purest grade silk. Styles are the prettiest of the season; actual value is 55c and 65c per yard, all to go Monday at one price, per yard 37½c

LOT 2.—Consists of 75 pieces of finest quality Satin Liberty Foulard, in the very newest and choicest patterns—this season's most pleasing color combinations, full 24 inches wide; also real Lyons dyed waterproof Foulards, impervious to water and spots, 27 to 30 inches wide; also 27-inch Twilled Foulards in beautiful styles. Not a yard in this lot ever sold for less than $1.00, and the majority are worth $1.25, all to go Monday at one price, per yard 47½c

Black-and-White and Blue-and-White Shepherd Checks; full 36 inches wide; 3 different sized checks to choose from: nice weight and every fiber pure bright silk; 7 yards is enough to make a full suit. Never a yard of this lot sold under $1.25 per yard. Monday special price only 95c

36-inch Black Taffeta Silk; splendid weight and excellent deep black. This is fully guaranteed to wear in every particular; all silk; crisp, firm finish; in great demand for dresses, waists and for fine skirting; the best $1.00 grade that has ever been offered. Monday's price, per yard 69c

27-inch Black French Peau de Soie, a splendid weight, made of pure silk, and has very bright lustrous finish; fully guaranteed to wear; without question the greatest value we have offered; actually worth and always sold for $1.25 per yard. On sale Monday at 78c

Wash Goods

Fine Oxford Suitings, very popular this season for full dresses, in full range of choicest spring colorings; highly mercerized, and will launder perfectly; regular 18c value, for Monday, per yard 12½c

Galatea Suitings, in the styles particularly adapted to the shirtwaist suit; rich shades of cadet, navy, tan, gray, castor, green, etc., with neat printing of white; beautiful goods that we know you will appreciate; 18c values. Monday, per yard 12½c

Fancy Tweed Suiting, ground colors of tan, brown, gray, green, blue, etc., with a touch of color here and there in the surface of the goods, giving a very stylish effect; really look as well as some of our imported woolen suitings. 34 inches wide; 35c values. For Monday, per yard 19c

Fine Poplins, one of the new effects in spring cottons; choice range of the most fashionable colors, well made and nicely finished; splendid values at, per yard .. 25c

Real Irish Dimities, this season's very latest patterns, in rosebuds, Dresdens, sprays, neat figures, etc. Dimities are always in demand for summer, and you should see these now while the assortment is unbroken; greatest variety ever offered, per yard 25c

Colored Dress Goods

Plain and Fancy Voiles, in a full range of the choicest spring shades; also in black; every thread pure wool; very crisp and firm; regular 59c values, to be offered one day only at, per pair 39c

Choice Collection of Fine Challies, in pretty figures, satin stripes, dots, medallions, Oriental patterns, and also in plain colors; regular 45c values, to be sold Monday, per yard 29c

Vigoreaux Suitings, full 45 inches wide; these are the finest imported goods, made of choice selected wool; good shades of cadet, tan, mode, brown, gray, green and gun metal; one of the prettiest and most serviceable fabrics shown this season; very finest $1.00 grades, to go Monday at, per yard 59c

54-inch Wide Panama Suitings, in great demand this season for the fashionable Eton suit; nice medium weight; made of pure wool; all the choicest street shades; splendid $1 value, to be sold Monday at, per yard .. 72½c

45-inch Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, in the plain crepe weave; also with a silk spot; the most fashionable of this season's styles; will make a beautiful gown; shades of tan, gray, silver, mode, castor, reseda green, cardinal, light blue, white, cream, navy and black; grades never sold under $1.25 per yard, Monday 89c

Black Dress Goods

Black Nun's Veiling, a soft, pretty fabric in great demand for summer dresses; full 38 inches wide; all-wool; perfect black; this quality is actually worth 59c, while they last Monday, per yard 39c

54-inch Black Panama Suiting, all-wool and a superb black; nice medium weight; a cloth that will give a great deal of service—our best $1.25 values, Monday, per yard 85c

Linings

Fine French Percaline, soft glove finish, in shades to match up with the new spring colors in silk and dress goods; guaranteed perspiration proof; our regular 26c grades, Monday, per yard .. 14c

Boxbay Lining Taffeta, a silk that is guaranteed neither to crack, split nor tear, and we will make good any reasonable claim within six months' time; full range of coloring, including white, cream and black, price is only, per yard 48c

Sale of Foliage

We attribute a great deal of our success to the fact that we always offer the biggest bargains just at the time when the goods are most in demand. That is the case with foliage just at present. We closed out an enormous quantity at lower prices than we ever heard of, and we will sell them tomorrow as follows:

Rose Foliage, 9 sprays in each bunch, perfectly natural looking, just as if the leaves had been kissed by the morning dew; worth 25c a bunch, at 10c

Violet Foliage, 4 sprays in each bunch, with tiny violets in each spray; worth 25c a bunch, for 10c

Large bunches of Rose Foliage, 4 sprays in each bunch and 9 leaves on each spray; exceedingly fine quality; worth 50c per bunch, at 15c

Rose Foliage, 3 large sprays of large and small leaves in each bunch, and 9 leaves in each spray, with rosebud; worth 50c a bunch, for 15c

Bunch of 9 soft Roses, all mounted on rubber tubing, most perfect colorings; worth 50c per bunch, for 18c

Geraniums, 3 sprays in each bunch, with foliage, in pink, white and tea; worth 25c per bunch, at 10c

Exquisitely pretty little June Rose Bouquets, branched with 12 leaves and 1½ dozen roses in each bouquet; in the prettiest delicate shades; worth 25c, for 15c

Very large bunch of Roses, made in the loose careless way, so much in demand, six roses on rubber tubing in each bunch, in all the most natural and perfect shades; worth 38c per bunch, for 18c

Very much wanted now is the natural wheat, which, of course, we have. Comes put up in 1 dozen to the bunch, for 18c

Some New Hats

The new large sailor dress shapes are beautiful this season. The new almond shape crowns with brims wider at the sides are the very latest. We trim them severely plain, and they are certainly most becoming and the swellest shapes this season has produced.

New French Accordeon Pleated Skirts

A novelty—but extremely serviceable and beautiful. These skirts are instep length and hang evenly all around, thus they require no carrying. You will find they give the figure a very stunning effect, and we guarantee them to hold their shape. This is the only store in which you will find them.

$5.00 for new mohair French accordeon pleated Skirts, in black, blue and brown; instep length.

$9.00 for very handsome entirely new style of instep length Skirts, made of fine quality batiste. They are the kilted effect, with 7 rows of shirring to form yoke; come in black, blue, gray and brown.

$10.00 for very fine Henrietta voile, French accordeon pleated Skirts, with fancy shirred yoke; come in black, blue, brown, champagne and white; instep length (like picture).

$3.98 actually worth $5.00, for newest 7-gore instep length Skirts, with stitched strap down each seam; they are made of novelty cloth, brilliantine or melton; in grey, tan, black and blue.

This is the $10 Skirt.

New Silk Shirtwaist Suits

$13.50 for lovely new silk Shirtwaist Suits, made of excellent quality taffeta, in black, blue and gray. Waist has two box pleats to form yoke in front. Box pleated, fancy stock collar; new 7-gore flare skirt. Another style at $13.50 is made of very fine quality taffeta, in the small, medium or large checks. Waist has small pin tucks to form yoke in front; fancy back; full sleeves; fancy stock and prettily tucked to match.

$15.00 for new silk Shirtwaist Suits, in black, blue and lavender. They have fancy tucked waist with panel front, full pouch sleeves, tucked back and fancy stock. Panel front skirt to match waist.

$16.50 for beautiful new fancy mixed silk Shirtwaist Suits, in black, blue, brown and gray. Tucked waist, full sleeves with fancy cuff, fancy stock and tucked back. Skirt is tucked to match waist.

We also have other handsome new silk Shirtwaist Suits ranging in price from $35.00 to **$18.00**

We have an exquisite line of new Costumes, made of voile, silk, crepe de chine, point d'esprit and organdy; handsomely trimmed and elegantly made. Prices range from $95.00 down to **$25.00**

Covert Cloth Jackets Keep Pouring In

Every day new shipments arrive from our men-tailors in the East. We have complete assortments at all prices from $5.00 up. Saturday we received two entirely new styles—very effective and exquisitely tailored—to sell at $7.50 and $13.50. We mention them particularly because they are exceptionally worthful. (We pay a little more for our covert jackets than most stores, and for that reason you'll find ours more dressy, and better tailored than any others at their price.)

Extra Values in Tailored Suits

With the exception of some very beautiful and entirely new styles received last week, practically our entire stock of tailored suits has been reduced in price. By buying here you not only get exceptionally choice suits, but you also effect a rich saving. Not making a fuss about them in the papers, but selling a great quantity every day. Don't think of buying elsewhere until you see what we have to offer you. $7.50 to $75.

Handsome Linens

In one of our Fifth avenue windows we display a magnificent line of Japanese hand drawn linens. They have been greatly admired and liberally bought. The goods were made to our special order in Japan, and to our knowledge they are the cheapest handsome linens that have ever been sold. They range in sizes from 20 to 45-inch squares and from 1 yard long scarfs to those 2 yards long.

The linen is originally woven in Ireland and then sent to Japan for the clever Japs to do the drawn work. It takes about two weeks to finish a single piece. In spite of the fact that they are sent thousands of miles from Ireland to Japan and then again thousands of miles from Japan to America, and although Uncle Sam exacts high duty on them, they are sold at astonishingly low prices. The drawn work is from 1 to 2 inches wide. The corners are all buttonhole stitched, the edges are all reinforced and the work is as pretty as though a fairy had done it. One of the patterns has a double row of drawn work with very elaborately worked corners. This style ranges in price from 20 inch squares at $1.35 to 45 inch squares at $4.98, and from 27 inch scarfs at $1.48 to 54 inch scarfs at $2.50

Another line has a border of Mexican pattern of drawn work with border of Japanese drawn work above. The prices range from 9-inch doilies at 30c to 36-inch squares at $2.35, and from yard long scarfs at $1.35 to 2 yard long scarfs at $2.75

The Third Line has a double row of very handsome open drawn work besides open work patterns in each corner. They range in price from 20 inch squares at $1.75 to 45 inch squares at $4.50, and from 36-inch scarfs at $2.38, to 54-inch Scarfs at $3.38

The Fourth Line has exceedingly elaborate drawn work of entirely new pattern. Prices range from 24 inch squares at $2.10 to 36 inch squares at $3.48 and from yd. long scarfs at $2.25, to 1½ yd. scarfs at $3.10

The Fifth Line is the most exquisite piece of drawn work linen we ever saw. They are truly works of art. The open work pattern is 3 inches wide with border 1½ inches wide above. They range in price from 24-inch squares at $3.38 to 45 inch squares at $7.50 and from 36 inch scarfs at $3.35 to 54 inch scarfs at $5.50 and 72 inch scarfs at 1½ yd. scarfs at $6.75

These goods are positively cheaper than any of like merit that have ever been sold. We know that likes stores in New York demand and get a great deal more.

Laces You Want

Beautiful Display of All-Over Laces—just what you want for new drop yokes and waists—100 patterns from which to make your selection—including elegant Repousse, Irish Crochet, Pt. Venise and Valenciennes; in white, butter, ecru and black. The prices range from $2 yd. down to a very fine quality at 48c

Net Top Oriental and Pt. Lierre Laces—an enormous assortment of patterns—these laces are very scarce—Come in butter, white and Paris ecru—from 8 to 10 inches wide—at all prices from 59c yard down to 15c

A Splendid Assortment of Lace Bands—in Oriental, Pt. Lierre, Maltese, Pt. Venise and Chantilly—colors white, butter and Paris ecru—prices range from 48c yard to 19c

A Special Lot of All-Silk Black Chantilly Lace Galloons, Medallions and Festoon Patterns — 4 to 7 inches wide—value 50c and 75c yard, Monday choice 25c

A Lot of Cambric and Nainsook Edges—up to 14 inches wide—pretty open work patterns—suitable for skirt flounces—value 40c yard, Monday 25c

Need New Gloves?

We are proud of our glove store—it is absolutely complete. Every shade, every size, every price. And when you buy here you get the biggest money's worth in good gloves it's possible to give.

Women's 2-Clasp Kid Gloves; soft and pliable; come in all the latest shades; also black and white; a splendid glove at only, per pair .. $1.00

Women's 2-Clasp White Pure Silk Gloves; double finger tips, at only, per pair 44c

Women's Pure Silk Gloves (Kayser's), in all shades, including black and white; double finger tips, at $1.25, $1.00, 75c and 50c

Women's Lisle Gloves, 2-clasp; in all shades and black and white, at, pair, 75c, 50c and 25c

"Fownes" Suede Lisle Gloves, 2-clasp; in all shades; also black and white. When this glove is on the hand it is hard to distinguish from a kid glove, per pair 75c

Curtain Newness

Our upholstery store is doing almost double last year's business. Better come and see why. Varieties, beauty of patterns, and especially values, will prove most attractive.

New Sash and Sill Curtains. Dainty little effects intended for street appearance as well as for beautifying the room. Come with Battenberg insertion and edge, and the cost is very moderate. The price, per pair, $2.75, $2.50 and $2.00

Splendid value, indeed, are the **Irish Point and Renaissance Door Panels,** about 250 all told, which we will place on a table in our upholstering department. The prices are 59c, 49c, 39c and 29c

Bonne Femme Curtains are a very up-to-date window decoration. They look as pretty from the street as from inside. We have them in 5 sizes—36, 40, 45, 54 and 72 inches. With a few days notice we can adjust them to fit any window. They come in white, Arab and butter color. Prices, each, range from $3.50 to $2.25

Bed Sets for brass and wood beds. They are slightly soiled samples, and at the following reduced prices they should find new owners quickly:

$1.50	reduced to $1.00
2.00	reduced to 1.25
3.00	reduced to 1.75
5.50	reduced to 3.75
6.00	reduced to 3.00
7.00	reduced to 4.50
8.50	reduced to 5.50

As a special for Monday we shall offer about 400 pairs of Ruffled Curtains, 2½ yds. long, worth 59c, for 39c

Underwear Specials

Women's Cambric Skirts, deep lawn flounce with wide insertings of lace, and a large lace ruffle, or several beautiful styles trimmed with embroidery; worth $3.00, Monday $2.50

Women's $2.25 Lace or Embroidery Trimmed Cambric Skirts, Monday only $1.85

Women's $1.25 Lace or Embroidery Trimmed Cambric Skirts, Monday 89c

Women's Nainsook Corset Covers, solid yoke back and front of lace insertings, or embroidered styles; nicely finished with ribbon; worth 35c and $1.00, Monday, choice 65c

Women's 50c Lace or Embroidery Trimmed Corset Covers, Monday 35c

Women's 25c Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, Monday 14c

Women's Fine Nainsook Gowns—chemise style — yoke of insertings of elegant Pt. de Paris laces and clusters of tucks — sleeve also elaborately trimmed with lace and clusters of tucks—neatly finished with ribbon—also a few styles trimmed with embroidery—A splendid garment, made to sell for $2, Monday $1.50

Women's 65c and 75c Lace or Embroidery Trimmed Gowns—Monday 50c

Women's Soft Cambric and Nainsook Drawers—choice of a dozen styles — lace or embroidery trimmed—also tucked and hemstitched—Monday, choice 45c

Women's Muslin Drawers — with cambric or lawn ruffle—umbrella style—lace or embroidery trimmed or plain hemstitched tucks—Monday, choice of six styles at 25c

Women's 25c Lace Trimmed Unbleached Muslin Chemise—Monday 15c

Women's 39c Short Muslin Underskirts—hemstitched ruffle—Monday 21c

Children's 25c Hemstitched Muslin Skirts—Monday 14c

Children's 75c Lace Trimmed Cambric Skirts—Monday 58c

Children's 35c Muslin Gowns—ruffle necks and sleeves—Monday 25c

Children's Lace or Embroidery Trimmed Aprons—waist attached—Monday 21c

Women's 25c Cotton Ribbed Vests—high neck and long sleeves—also pants to match — wide at knee with lace edge—Monday, each 14c

Women's 35c Sleeveless Lisle Ribbed Vests—lace trimmed or plain—Monday 21c

Women's Imported Lisle Vests—in white, pink, blue and black—fancy hand crocheted yoke or plain—a dozen very pretty styles for selection, Monday 45c

MONEY ACCUMULATING IN NEW YORK MARKET

Banks Added Nearly $10,000,000 to Cash Holdings During the Week—Dullest Day for Years in the Stock Market.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

Idle money is still piling up in the New York market. The increase in cash more than keeps pace with the expansion in loans, and the surplus reserves are not only $6,000,000 in excess of the highest total last year, but are more than double the average for any corresponding period since 1898. Yesterday's weekly bank statement showed an increase in every item. The expansion in loans was $3,136,200, bringing the total up to $1,046,380,200, the largest ever reported. The gain in cash was nearly $10,000,000, and the increase in surplus was $6,889,100. The total surplus now stands at $34,103,700, compared with less than $11,000,000 last year at this date. The showing fully justifies the decline in call loan rates to 1 per cent, which was quoted during the latter part of the week. In fact, money went begging at that rate on Friday. Nearly every year there is a short period during which the minimum rate drops to 1 per cent, but this usually occurs in what is known as "between seasons," when business is quiet and the crop movement is not calling for funds. So far this year rates for call loans have been abnormally low, while time loans have held comparatively steady, but during the past few days there has been a declining tendency in the quoted rates for time loans. The money market is becoming badly congested in New York, and there is a difference of opinion as to whether there will soon be a change. Yesterday engagements of gold for export to Paris were announced amounting to $4,600,000. So far this year, however, the receipts of Japanese gold at San Francisco have been in excess of the exports from New York. It is probable that these receipts and exports are part of the same transaction. International bankers expect that it is cheaper and more expeditious for Japan to send gold to Europe via the United States, because our government makes telegraphic transfers from coast to coast free of charge. However, in the present condition of the money market, it makes no difference whether exports represent the payment of our obligations to Europe or whether our bankers are merely acting as the agent for Japan.

Wall street was unanimous in the opinion that the bank statement left nothing to be desired, but it utterly failed to stimulate any activity in the stock market. The latter was the dullest for years, the sales approximating only about 70,000 shares. Scores of leading stocks did not furnish a single transaction, and it was the exception rather than the rule where fluctuations were more than the smallest fraction. There was hardly enough business to establish a tone to the market, which might be described as steady. Just before the close there was a little spurt of activity in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which rallied nearly a point to 47½. The street is bullish on this stock, which never paid a dividend, and whose annual charge for damages to life and limb has been estimated as high as a million dollars a year. The story on which the stock is now being "bulled" is that the company is considering a proposition from the Manhattan company of a guarantee of 4 per cent on the stock. Should this proposition be carried out, holders of Manhattan might be justified in feeling that their investment had been impaired. U. S. Steel preferred ranged between 56⅝@56⅝, closing at 56½. The selling of this stock during the past few days has been a matter of keen interest to the street, the belief being entertained that it has been for account of insiders. The Union Pacific group of stocks was very quiet. It was reported that the hearing in the latest Harriman suit, set for tomorrow, would have to be postponed, owing to the illness of the judge before whom, the petition was filed, which means that the Northern Securities case may drag along for a few days more.

The stock market as a whole is rapidly approaching a condition of deadlock. When U. S. Steel began to advance, just before the declaration of the recent dividend, there was a distinct improvement in public sentiment, and some increase in commission buying. The public has now been scared off by the rather sharp reaction which has since taken place. There has been no explanation for the liquidation of stock at declining prices. When the suits in connection with the dissolution of Northern Securities began to multiply, the Wall street leaders in speculative movements retired, apparently, until the real status of affairs could be ascertained. The real investor, who buys securities and puts them away in his strong box, has no appetite for the ordinary run of bonds or standard dividend-paying railroad stocks, and yet he readily absorbs the one and two-year notes issued by railroad corporations. The investor seems to be unwilling to tie up his funds for a long period. In this he is following the leadership of regular money-lenders, who gladly accept 1½ per cent or less for call loans, but will not make time loans at double or quadruple the call loan rate. It is just possible that there is a lurking fear that we are about to enter a period of reorganizations for industrial corporations; that there will be a scaling down of capital stock and an issuing of some kind of senior security that will be offered on exceptionally tempting terms. This is what happened with the railroads, and at various times with the pioneer industrials. There is scarcely a prominent railroad or industrial corporation which at some time in its career was not compelled to correct the excesses committed at the time of organization. It may be that the public is becoming self-hypnotized with the old idea that presidential years are not good years for business or investment, and is holding off. It may be that there are grave possibilities underlying the far eastern situation. If such is the case, the great financiers of Europe would know as soon as the statesmen who are directing affairs, and they would be preparing for the inevitable. Whatever the cause or causes responsible for the increasing stagnation, the stock market is displaying cautionary signals.

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday the trading was confined mainly to the steel stocks. Crucible preferred was a little firmer, while U. S. Steel closed a fraction lower. The Brewing stocks recovered a portion of the loss of the day before and closed steady. The changes in the remainder of the list were entirely insignificant.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

40 Crucible pfd..	36¼	$3000 Brewing 6s..	113¼
20 do	36½	12 Mfrs. L. & H.	30
15 do	36½	50 do	30½
35 do	36¼	10 do	30⅜
50 do	36½	25 do	30
5 do	36⅛	15 Brewing	24
50 do	36⅝	10 do	24
20 U. S. Steel pf	56⅝	50 do	24
$218.75 Pgh. Coal		70 Crucible	4⅞
div. scrip.	*98¾	25 do	5
$43.75 do	*99¼	25 Electric 2ds	70⅜
$35 do	*99⅛		

10:30 A. M. to 12 M.

25 Mfrs. L. & H.	30	50 Crucible pfd..	37
60 Riv. Coal pfd.	25½	50 do	37
50 do	25⅝	100 do	37⅛
100 Pgh. Coal pfd	57	70 do	37⅛
100 do	57	20 do	37⅛
2 Pgh. Coal	15¾	30 do	37⅛
25 Brewing	24⅜	10 do	37¼
20 Brewing pfd.	44½	150 do	37⅜
400 U. S. Steel pf	56⅝	50 do	37⅜
$16.75 Pgh. Coal		50 do	37
div. scrip.	*99¼	30 do	37¼
50 Crucible pfd..	37	20 do	37½
10 do	37¼		

*Per cent.

Summary.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
110 Brewing	24½	24	24½	+⅛
20 Do preferred.	44½	44½	44½	+½
75 Crucible	5	4⅞	5	0
905 Do preferred.	37¼	36¾	37¼	+½
152 M. L. & H.	30½	30	30	-⅛
2 Pgh. Coal	15⅞	15¾	15¾	0
200 Do preferred.	57	57	57	+¼
110 Riv. Coal pfd..	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	-⅛
220 U. S. Steel pfd..	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	-⅛
25 W. Elec. 2ds..	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+⅜
1989 BONDS.				
$8000 Brewing 6s..	113¼	113¼	113¼	0
SCRIP.				
$313.25 P. Coal p. p.	*99¼	*99¼	*99¼	0

*Per cent.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Armenia Insurance	100	78	....
Birmingham Insurance	50	66	....
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	30¼	30¾
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	38½	38
Citizens Traction	50	64	....
Luster Mining	10	10½	10⅝
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pfd.	50	70	....
Consolidated Ice	50	6¼	....
Crucible Steel	100	4⅞	5
Do preferred	100	37⅜	37¼
Harbison-Walker Co pfd.	100	56	....
Monon. River Coal pfd.	50	25	25⅝
Monongahela Water	25	34	....
Marsden	100	9¾	10
National Fire Proofing	100	9½	10
Do preferred	50	38½	44
Philadelphia Co.	50	39	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	24	24½
Do preferred	50	44½	44¾
Pittsburgh Coal	100	15¾	16
Do preferred	100	56⅞	57½
Pittsburgh Stove & Range	50	4	....
Do preferred	50	....	16
Standard Underground Cable	100	178	....
United States Glass	100	37	....
Westinghouse Airbrake	50	135½	....
BONDS.			
Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s..	....	97	98
Monon. River Coal 6s	....	120	....
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	113	113½

CRUCIBLE STEEL.

The transactions in Crucible Steel amounted to 60 per cent of the total business handled on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week. On Monday the preferred stock reached 45, the highest since the suspension of the dividend last fall. From that price it declined to 39¾, and the market became very feverish, fluctuating with the conflicting rumors regarding the terms and status of the deal for the sale of the Clairton plant to the United States Steel. Yesterday there was a slight recovery, the final sale being at 37¼, a net gain for the week of ⅝ per cent. The common stock advanced to 5 early in the week, declined to 4⅜ and closed at 5. Very little else was talked about in local stock market circles, but the week closed without any formal statement as to the exact status of affairs. A number of statements have been published purporting to give details of the deal, but the course of the market for the stock reflected public uncertainty. One of the rumors early in the week was to the effect that Crucible would receive $1,000,000 par value United States Steel sinking fund 5s in consideration of the sale, but a more circumstantial report published subsequently gave the terms of the deal. The terms were stated as follows:

1. The Steel Corporation is to take possession about May 1.

2. The Crucible Company is to assume and pay $2,000,000 debts of the Clairton Steel Company to outside creditors.

3. The Crucible Company is also to cancel $2,000,000 indebtedness owed to it by the Clairton company.

4. The Steel Corporation is to pay for the coal and ore properties and limestone quarries and the St. Clair Terminal railroad exactly what they cost the Clairton company. This is not officially given, but is estimated at several millions.

5. The Pittsburgh Steel Company is to continue taking one-half the billet production of the Clairton Steel Company under its existing contracts.

There was no confirmation or denial of this publication, and it is only repeated here for what it is worth.

CRUCIBLE & WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

A rumor was current in Fourth avenue yesterday that steps might be taken to enjoin the Crucible Company from disposing of the Clairton plant unless the deal was submitted for ratification by the stockholders of the former, but it could be traced to no reliable source. The building of the Clairton plant as well as its disposition are matters within the discretion of the directors, but there is a strong bitter feeling among Crucible stockholders against the sale of the property at this time when it seems to be getting upon a self-sustaining basis. Such sale, it is contended, if made on terms anything like those currently reported, would mean that the sacrifice of earnings and dividends sustained by Crucible stockholders would be absolutely thrown away.

In one Fourth avenue office yesterday the discussion of the matter took the turn of comparing Crucible's financial condition today with that of Westinghouse Electric early in 1891. In the latter year the affairs of Westinghouse Electric were on the verge of bankruptcy, and the stock was selling at between $7 and $8 a share. In this crisis a statement of the company's affairs was laid before stockholders, which showed that the time consisted of $10,000,000, composed of one kind of stock. The holders were requested to surrender 40 per cent, or $4,000,000, and this surrendered stock was converted into first preferred stock and offered for sale at $50 a share. With the funds thus raised the company weathered the storm, and although the ensuing four years embraced a period of extreme trade depression and financial panic, the company came out whole and subsequently reached a condition of financial strength where it was able to sell its common stock at a premium of 60 per cent. Today there is probably no industrial concern in better financial condition.

"I believe," said a gentleman who was discussing the subject, "that the United States Steel Corporation is in no position to assume new guarantees or make new cash expenditures at this time unless it is buying property under cost. I feel confident that after its experience with some recent acquisitions the Corporation would not negotiate for control of Clairton unless it was sure that it was getting a good thing. I believe that after taking into consideration all the blunders that have been made and the high cost of construction, Clairton can sell its product at a lower price and make a profit in competition with any plant at present owned by United States Steel. Under these circumstances I feel confident that if a full statement of conditions were to be made to Crucible stockholders, they would furnish all the cash that may be necessary to take up the Clairton debts, and that in time the Crucible-Clairton combination will duplicate the experience of the Westinghouse Electric Company."

THE OUTLOOK FOR IRON AND STEEL.

The following statement was published by a Wall street news agency yesterday:

"New York Central interests declare that they have not receded from the stand taken regarding the price of steel rails. They have for some time asserted that $28 a ton for steel rails was an extravagant figure and that they would do with their present supply for the needs of this year rather than pay this price. Early in the year they contracted with the Lackawanna Steel Company for 10,000 tons of rails at $28 a ton. The amount was absolutely necessary and was only purchased for that reason. They now say that the lines of New York Central east of Buffalo can get along without more rails for 1904 if they have to, and that they will not be large buyers of steel rails until the price is 'reasonable.'"

Commenting upon this, a Pittsburgh man who has had experience in both railroad and manufacturing affairs, said: "The foundation is being laid for a general revival in the iron trade early next year. If it does not come immediately after the presidential election. For the greater part of last year the state of the money market prevented the railroads from buying supplies. A large percentage of the outlays made was for additional yards and for the acquisition of interests in competing or affiliated lines. They were so busy, so overwhelmed with traffic, that they could not give proper attention to repairs. This is particularly true of their locomotives. The rolling stock of today is much heavier than ever before used and the train load is larger. The wear and tear on track, bridges, etc., increased enormously. I know something about requirements for maintenance and renewals under the old conditions, and they have greatly increased under the new conditions. The railroads are merely putting off the inevitable. I don't believe they can hold out for three months longer. When they begin to fill their wants it will be the signal for every other interest that has been holding off to place orders. Entirely aside from the question as to whether prices of rails and structural material are too high or not high enough, the railroads will be compelled to meet pressing requirements. The filling of these requirements will come on top of what might be called normal current requirements. This will produce a situation like that witnessed in 1901 and 1902, when the producing capacity of the country was inadequate to meet the requirements."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A larger number of bank and trust company stocks were dealt in during the week than at any time since the resumption of public quotations on the local exchange. Private transactions reported foot up a larger total than those publicly reported. In almost every instance prices showed an advance over recent sales, and the tone of the market was firmer all around.

Public dealings in local bonds continue light, but prices are firmer. Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville 5s sold at 96 and closed at 97 bid, a net gain for the week of 2 per cent. Birmingham Traction 5s sold at 114½, an advance of 2¾ per cent over the last previous sale.

Westinghouse Airbrake scored the largest net gain of any of the active industrials, advancing from 133¼ to 135½ and closing at the top.

United States Steel preferred closed at the low point on the local board and within a fraction of the lowest in New York. Wall street attributed the bulk of the selling during the week to Pittsburgh, but brokers here denied that they handled any large amounts of the stock. If Pittsburgh has really sold one-half the Steel preferred credited to it during the past two months, then its holdings were larger than the highest estimates of the best informed financiers in the city.

Howard M. Hooker has been elected a member of the Pittsburgh stock exchange.

The final sale on the local board yesterday was a block of 400 shares United States Steel preferred at 56⅝, Morris, Brown & Co. to R. C. Hall.

The Mackay companies have made application to have their stocks listed on the New York stock exchange.

Copper exports for the third week in April aggregate 5,084 tons. Exports to date for month of April are 9,853 tons.

The Peoples Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Carson street, has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent for six months, payable May 10.

The Pittsburgh stock exchange has listed the preferred stock and bonds of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company. The statement accompanying the application says that the company is a consolidation of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, the Pittsburgh and Buffalo Company and the Manufacturers and Consumers Coal Company. The constituent companies earned in the year ended October 31, $508,352 20. The sinking fund deduction of $71,500 left $436,852 20 applicable to interest on bonds and dividends. The Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company was organized for the purpose of mining and shipping coal, manufacturing and selling brick, sewer pipe, hollow block, etc. It was chartered December 30, 1903, under the laws of Pennsylvania. Its capital is $6,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares preferred and 50,000 shares of common stock of $100 par. The preferred stock is cumulative after the year 1904 and is entitled to 6 per cent dividends per annum. Stock is full paid and non-assessable. Bonds are authorized to the amount of $3,000,000, of which $1,750,000 have been issued. The balance of $1,250,000 is held by the Union Trust Company, to be sold at not less than par for equipment of additional coal lands, etc. Bonds are first mortgage, of $1,000 each, due in 30 years, but subject to call after 10 years at 105. They are free of tax and bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the first interest period being July 2, 1904. They are secured by property which cost $1,412,552 in cash and also by 10,067 acres of coal and surface land. The stock is transferred at the company's offices in the Frick building and registered at the Union Trust Company. The sinking fund provision is 10 cents on each ton of coal mined.

"The action of the steel stocks this week overshadowed the Northern Securities case and its complications. There is little disputing the fact that the outlook for the iron trade is not so encouraging as it was three weeks ago, when the United States Steel directors drew upon the surplus of the company to make up the deficiency in earnings to meet the requirements of the regular quarterly dividend. So far as we can learn, the volume of current business is as large now as it was then, but it is declining, and the bulk of the orders is of a hand-to-mouth description. The railroads are still holding back, and building operations are not up to expectations. We believe the real cause of the weakness in United States Steel was due more to less cheerful talk as to the outlook for business than to the reports of the acquisition of the Clairton Steel property. The latter is the most modern in the world. It is true, it was constructed at a time when labor and material were high, but according to all reports, it is being acquired for less than actual cost. Besides this, there was the nucleus for no mean competitor in the Clairton plant, and that should count for something in the deal. As for Crucible Steel, it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion of the effects of the deal upon this stock until details are made known. Traders are disposed to lose patience when they come to discuss Crucible affairs. The trouble and cost of examining the collateral is said to be greater than the returns at such a low rate. At 1 per cent a bank receives only about $2 50 a day for a loan of $100,000. It is said that the cost of simply examining the collateral behind such a loan would amount to more than the interest return. For this reason some of the largest banks in the city stop loaning money on call entirely when the rate declines below 1½ per cent. If the present low interest rates continue much longer the present year will turn out to be a most unprofitable one for the banks. Time money is being quoted at less than 4 per cent, while call money has declined as low as 1 per cent. When it is remembered that nearly one-half of the deposits of the New York banks consist of call-loan deposits, on which 2 per cent interest is paid, it is readily appreciated that the banks are earning a very poor return on their deposits. On their out-of-town deposits a number of banks are actually losing money. Even if interest rates should range higher for the next few months the indications are that the present year will prove a most unprofitable one for the Wall street banks."—New York Commercial.

FEATURES OF THE DAY.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week amounted to $41,257,984, a decrease of $15,186,000.

Crucible Steel contributed more than half the week's total business in stocks.

United States Steel preferred closed at the low point of the week.

Westinghouse Airbrake scored the largest net gain for the week.

Larger dealings in bank stocks at improving prices.

Bond market continues dull, but prices are firmer.

IN WALL STREET.

Banks gained nearly $10,000,000 cash for the week.

Surplus reserve now exceeds $34,000,000, or more than double the season's average.

Total loans and deposits reach new record figures.

Saturday's stock market was the dullest for years.

Sales foot up only 71,800 shares stock.

Tone of the market steady, but price changes were unimportant.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Diamond Chief Mining Company has been organized at Asotin, Wash., with capital stock of $2,500,000. The company owns 10 claims in the west fork of Monumental creek in the Thunder Mountain district, Idaho.

The Pittsburgh-Jerome Copper Company will commence development work at once on a group of mines near Jerome, Ariz., which they have recently purchased.

Mining Recorder Jack Simpson, who has arrived at Nelson, B. C., from Poplar creek, reports that a strike made on the Sweepe group exceeds in richness the finds of last fall.

W. E. Lewis has brought to Everett, Wash., from one of the mines in Okanogan county, Wash., a sample of ore 500 pounds of which is worth $1,700. The strike contains free milling ore only.

The West End mine at Tonopah, Nev., has closed down in view of the Tonopah railroad's completion to Tonopah within the next few months.

The Liverpool, nine miles from Helena, near Clancy, continues regular shipments from development work, shipping to the East Helena smelter. Assays of the new vein recently discovered run from 244 to 1,230 ounces of silver a ton, from 125-pound samples.

As a sequel to the dismissal by the United States supreme court of the Duckrown smoke suits brought by the state of Georgia, the plant of the Tennessee Copper Company has shut down for six months, thereby throwing 350 men out of work. The company intends to make a great change in its methods of handling ore. Heretofore the company has roasted its ore on piles of wood to eliminate the sulphur fumes. By the new process the ores will be roasted in a furnace and the deadly fumes, which have been so disastrous to vegetation and caused so many damage suits, will be removed.

A strike was made in the Moonlight claim, Gold Hill, Cripple Creek, of ore running from two to four feet that assayed nearly $1,000 to the ton. The lessees are building ore bins in which to store and guard the ore as it is mined.

From the Vindicator Consolidated mine comes the news that on the 1,000-foot level, south of the shaft, an entirely new vein of ore has been encountered, which is very rich.

In the east cross cut on the 500-foot level of the Columbus Consolidated property, near Deadwood, South Dakota, the vein has proved to be 120 feet wide. In addition to this vein it is expected that the cross cut will soon encounter the Golden Gate vein, which was some 60 feet wide on the 260-foot level.

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Elevator	⅛	Inter. Salt 5s	40½
American Cricble	90	Manhat. Transit	1¾
Do preferred	78	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	⅝
Amer. Tin Can	4⅛	New Am. Gas 5s	106
Do preferred	34½	New Orleans Ry	8½
Bay State Gas	⅛	Do preferred	28
British Columbia	1⅝	N. Y. Transit	6
Brooklyn Ferry	6	Nor. Securities	98
Central Foundry	1¼	Otis Elevator	28
Do preferred	8	Do preferred	86
Electric Boat	24	Royal B. Powder	100
Do preferred	60	Seaboard Air Line	9⅝
Electric Vehicle	5¼	Do preferred	18⅝
Do preferred	8½	Standard Oil	620
Greene Con. Cop.	15⅝	Tenn. Copper	31
Havana Com.	20	Trust of Amer.	215
Do preferred	38	Union Copper	⅜
Int. Mer. Mar.	4⅜	Tonopah	8
Do preferred	17⅜	White Knob	7⅝
Inter. Salt	101½		

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Cement	75	Penna. Steel pfd.	76
Amer. Railways	44	Phila. Co.	38½
Cambria Steel	20¼	Do preferred	45⅜
Cambria Iron	46	Phila. Traction	96
Con. Trac., N. J.	64	Phila. Electric	5⅝
Con. Lake Supe.	⅜	Reading	22⅝
Do preferred	4⅞	Rys. Gen. General	⅞
Diamond Steel	⅜	Susque. Iron & S.	⅝
Do preferred	⅝	Tidewater Steel	⅛
Elec. Co. of Am.	8	Do preferred	2⅜
Lehigh Nav.	71⅝	Union Traction	49⅝
Lehigh Valley	36½	United Cos. of N.J.	263
Marsden	3	United Gas Imp.	83½
New Hav. I. & S.	1½	Warwick Iron	4
Penna. R. R.	58⅝	Welsbach Co.	18
Penna. Steel	41		

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

*Atch. adj. 4s	90½	Am. A. Chem. pf.	71
Do 4s	99⅝	Am. Pneu. Tube	4⅞
Max. Central 4s	65	Amer. Sugar	127⅝
Atchison	74	Do preferred	126
Do preferred	93⅞	Am. T. & T.	126½
*Boston & Albany	250	Amer. Woolen	10⅜
Boston & Maine	168½	Do preferred	75
Boston Elevated	141½	Dom. Iron & Steel	98⅜
Fitchburg pfd.	140¼	Mass. Gas	86⅜
Mexican Central	5¼	United Fruit	105
N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	United Shoe Mach.	45½
Pere Marquette	78	Do preferred	29½
Union Pacific	85¼	U. S. Steel	10⅝
Am. Arge. Chem.	15	Do preferred	56⅝

*Bid.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse	78	Mass. Electric	20¼
Ed. Elec. Illum.	239	Do preferred	73½
General Electric	163½		

Safe Cash Dividend Paying Stocks can now be bought at prices that net 6% to 13%; write for list and "Thrift."

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Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. S. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Bids.
Allouez	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜
Adventure	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2
Amalgamated	....	....	....	45⅝
Arcadian	....	....	....	40¢
Atlantic	....	....	....	9
Bingham	22	22	22	21⅝
Calumet & Arizona	*105	*110	....	105
Calumet & Hecla	....	....	....	462
Centennial	*19⅝	*19⅝	....	19⅝
Calumet & Pittsburgh	*35	*35	....	30
Elm River	....	....	....	2⅝
Franklin	....	....	....	2⅞
Junction Devel. Co.	*20	*25	....	20
L. S. & Pgh. Devel.	150	150	150	145
Mass.	....	....	....	4
Michigan	....	....	....	4⅜
Osceola	....	....	....	57
Old Dominion	13	13¼	13	....
Old Colony	1	1	1	....
Parrot	24	24	24	23½
Phoenix	....	....	....	1½
Pgh. & Duluth	*53	....	....	53
Quincy	....	....	....	80
Range Consolidated	42	42⅝	42	41⅝
Rhode Island	....	....	....	1¾
Swift	....	....	....	100
Trinity	....	....	....	97⅝
Tamarack	....	....	....	90
United Fruit	105	105½	105	105
Utah	33¾	33⅝	33½	33⅝
U. S. Mining	20¼	20⅝	20¼	....
Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Wolverine	72	72	72	71½
Winona	....	....	....	6¾

†Bid *Asked.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.06
Alice	.18	Ontario	4.60
Breece	.10	Ophir	3.25
Brunswick Con.	.04	Phoenix	.08
Comstock Tun.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Savage	.40
Horn Silver	1.50	Sierra Nevada	.03
Iron Silver	1.75	Small Hopes	.75
Leadville Con.	.02	Standard	2.30

THE MONEY MARKET.

The local money market is quoted firm at 5 per cent and one per cent on call and time loans. There was a slight increase in the demand from brokers early in the week, but this was not maintained, the stock market falling into dullness. Local brokers who have established credit in the east are taking advantage of the lower rates prevailing there, but as a rule the amount of stocks carried on margin is much smaller than at any previous time during the past two years. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 6,990,184 80	$1,148,180 12
For the week	41,257,984 08	7,858,185 15
Previous week	40,828,808 77	6,601,332 57

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
April 23, 1904	$41,257,984 08
April 25, 1903	56,443,676 09
April 26, 1902	43,677,661 34
April 27, 1901	50,547,715 53
April 28, 1900	30,566,015 15

Total to date—

1904	$594,452,510 62	1901	$687,599,474 74
1903	781,251,879 68	1900	521,286,937 26
1902	678,084,541 01		

Movements of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Goldman, Sachs & Co. have engaged $1,600,000 in gold for shipment to Paris on the steamer sailing next Tuesday.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. engaged $1,500,000 gold for shipment on Tuesday to Paris. A shipment of $1,500,000 to Paris will also be made on the same date by Lazard Freres.

The sub-treasury today paid $1,405,000 to banks on a telegraphic order from the San Francisco mint, against a deposit there of imported Japanese yen.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Close: Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans easy; 60 days, 2¾ per cent; 90 days, 2¾ per cent; six months, 3¼@3¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange slightly easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87@$4 87 30 for demand and at $4 85.25@4 85.30 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 86¼ 88½. Commercial bills, $4 84½@4 85. Bar silver, 55¼c. Mexican dollars, 43¼c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm.

Foreign Exchange.

The Iron City Trust Company quotes checks as follows: London, $4 87.50; Paris, 85 15⅝; marks, 95 7-16; kronen, Austria, 20.35; Italian lire, paper $5 16¾; Dutch guilders, 40.36; roubles, 51.60; pesetas, 14.15; kronen (Scandinavia), 26.85; Hongkong (dollars local currency), $4 40; Yokohama (dollars local currency), $5 00; Manila (pesos), par.

WALL STREET MARKET DULL AND PROFESSIONAL

Prices Showed No Clearly Definite Tendency and Business Was Curtailed.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

The stock market of yesterday was intensely dull and uninteresting. Business was much curtailed and wholly professional. Prices showed no clearly defined tendency at any time. The failure of the market to make any response to the bank statement was regarded as an unfavorable point. In some quarters this result was attributed to the heavy gold engagements. Four million dollars in gold was taken definitely, with a prospect of still larger amounts next week if steamship facilities are favorable. However, in street gossip gold export engagements cut little figure, and sentiment was more depressed by the piling up of cash, indicating unsatisfactory general business, than by the prospect of losing gold in making the Panama canal purchase payments.

The news developments almost entirely concerned the money market, but, as already indicated, these had little, if any, influences on prices. The bank statement, according to the customary standards of the street, was highly satisfactory. Cash holdings increased no less than $5,963,100 and the surplus reserve gained $6,889,100. Loans expanded $3,136,200. But since the great accumulation of money is regarded as a result of controlling business, the customary standard seems to be at fault and the large cash gains failed to cheer the market. The formal passage of title of the Panama Canal Company was followed by the engagement of $4,000,000 gold for export to Paris on Tuesday. Crop and weather advices were more favorable and staple commodities declined.

SALES FOR THE WEEK

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending April 23, 1904, were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
10 Armenia Ins.	80	80	80	-5
915 Brewing com.	25½	23⅝	24½	-1⅜
130 Do pfd.	45	44	44½	-½
120 Citizens Trac.	65	65	65	0
20 Cons. Ice com.	6⅝	*6½	*6½	-½
4774 Crucible Steel	6	4⅝	5	-⅛
12084 Do pfd.	45	*36	37¼	+⅜
367 Fire Proofing	10	*9⅜	*9¾	-⅛
360 Do pfd.	30½	30½	30½	-⅛
22 H.-W. Ref. pf	52½	52½	52½	+¼
157 M. L. & H.	30½	30	30	0
100 Marsden	3¼	3	3	-⅛
6 Mon. Water	34½	34½	34½	0
45 Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½	+½
467 Phila. Co. com.	39	38½	38	+½
377 Pgh. Coal	15¾	15¼	15¼	-⅛
2980 Do pfd.	58	57	57	-1⅜
170 Pgh. Pl. Glass	120	119	119	0
15 River Coal	8	8	8	0
880 Do pfd.	26	25⅝	25⅝	-⅜
176 U. S. Steel	*12	11	11	0
1472 Do pfd.	61	56⅝	56⅝	-4
210 W. Airbrake	135½	135½	135½	+2¼
888 W. Elec. 2ds	81½	79	79⅝	-1½
Bank Stocks.				
18 Bk. of Pgh.	140	140	140	44
52 Colonial Trust	835	826	835	-175
16 Comth. Trust	195	195	195	0
10 C. A. S. & T.	148½	148½	148½	+1
69 Iron City Tr.	117	112	113½	+2¾
72 Lincoln Nat.	240	240	240	-7½
27 N. Am. Sav.	111	111	111	+1
1 Real Est. Tr.	230	230	230	+5
1 Safe D. & T.	400	400	400	+5
3 Sec. N. B. Ally	280	280	280	+10
29 S. S. Trust	100	100	100	-15

REALTY MARKET WEATHER BOUND

Selling Confined to Small Properties—New Conditions Are Manifest.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN BUILDING

New Bank Building at Economy Will Cost $25,000—Wilkinsburg Properties Exchanged—Crafton Residence Brings $15,000.

"Waiting for the weather," was the general cause assigned for the almost phenomenal dullness that prevailed in the realty market last week. With a season nearly a month late, cold, blustering days and water-soaked ground, brokers found it impossible to get their customers out to view property. The few large projects that had been started previously were at a standstill, and not a sale of importance was announced. Sales of small residence properties made up the bulk of the week's business. How little was really done is shown by the total of deeds registered, $558,000, as against $1,492,000 for the corresponding week last year.

While brokers are not discouraged at the outlook, they have settled upon several facts which they must face this season. One is that there will be comparatively little dealing in downtown real estate, owing partly to the withdrawal of large buyers from the market and partly to what they term the "general business depression." Another is that lot selling is likely to be greatly curtailed. One year ago large sales of acreage for lot plans were of frequent occurrence. Now very few such projects are announced. This is owing to make conditions much more favorable for the land owners who do plot their properties, for there will not be a glut of lots for sale. In other classes of property the prospects are fair for a busy season and a very noticeable revival is expected with the first warm days.

Fair Outlook in Building.

Building in Pittsburgh, although far from what it nas been the last two years, offers more of encouragement than real estate. Local architects are fairly busy. Fewer new projects are coming forward than last year, and it is evident that large building operations will be lacking. In speculative building the outlook is for an average business, as shown by the plans that have been made public the past week. Architects who cater largely to public buildings say that the tendency manifest the past six months to postpone operations for more favorable financial conditions prevailed has resulted in many of them being held over. House building by individuals for homes is on the increase, and a large number of high-class houses are or soon will be in the hands of contractors. The most encouraging features of the building situation is the fact that labor conditions are comparatively settled. Architects and contractors do not look for strikes this summer, and prospective builders are beginning to take new hope. There has been no marked advance in building materials either, and the stocks now on hand are sufficient, it is said, to prevent the costly delays which occurred last year.

A Week's Developments.

Building conditions as reviewed by the F. W. Dodge Company are as follows:

"Nothing of importance has entered into the situation to change the general favorable outlook of the past month or more. There continues to be a very large volume of work awarding, in which both large and small operations of almost every conceivable kind, are represented. Among the contracts awarded during the week are noted several of considerable size, which has a tendency to swell the grand total in a tabulated list. Work is still being figured on very close margins, and there is as yet no indication of an advance in prices of materials, which exhibited some weakness during the early part of the year. There is less heard in the field regarding suspending operations by reason of excessive figures than there was last year at this time, which indicates that prospective builders are fairly well satisfied with the minutiæ that are being made. From some quarters material dealers are complaining of scarcity of orders, but the general view is that they have become so accustomed to the rush of previous seasons that an ordinary run of good business is not appreciated. The fact that they are making no particular concessions in order to market their goods is an indication that the conditions are more satisfactory than they would have the public believe.

"The total amount of new building and engineering contracts for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, for the week ending April 20, as compiled from Dodge Reports, approximates $2,622,000, against $1,054,000 for the week previous, or a total for the year thus far of $18,891,000."

New Bank For Economy.

Economy, the famous old town down the Ohio river which is rapidly taking on new life under the management of the Real Estate Trust Company, is to have a $25,000 bank building among the first of its business houses. It will be a three-story brick and stone structure on lot 70x42.5 feet at the northwest corner of Merchant avenue and Fourteenth street. Plans for the building have already been drawn and work will be started within 10 days. A little mystery is connected with the project, as the name of the bank which will own the building has not been made known. Its organization has been effected quietly and the institution will have a capital of $50,000 with the active support of foremost citizens of Economy, and prominent business men of Pittsburgh. Among the Economy directors are Drs. William Curry, P. J. Shaw and Backofville, and Messrs. Solid H. Rose, W. F. Reise and Prof. W. B. Fruit. The Pittsburgh men who are identified with the bank are James A. Huston, general manager of the American Bridge Company, John D. Paul of the Pittsburgh Steel Construction Company, William P. Witherow, Jr., and Irving Long, Solid H. Rose, W. S. Van Dyke, J. L. Jarvis, W. A. Avey, J. Carroll Barr and John L. Walsh. The bank will open for business in August.

Exchange Deal Totals $23,000.

Through the Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company, A. W. Duff has purchased from James W. Doncaster of Rochester a three-story brick store and apartment building at 712 Rebecca street, Wilkinsburg, for $15,000. The building covers a lot 24.5x130 feet, and is only one block from the Pennsylvania station. The purchase was made for an investment and pays over 10 per cent, the rentals being $1,596 per year. In part payment Mr. Duff tendered five lots, 50x122 feet in Hill avenue, Wilkinsburg. These were put into the deal at $7,500.

Williams, Evans & Co., through the Thompson-Vowinckel Company, sold for W. S. Wills to G. F. Vowinckel, Jr., a 12-room reception hall frame house on 150x100 feet, in Division street, Crafton, for $15,000. A tract of 1,000 acres of pine, hemlock and oak timber land in Clairon county was taken in part payment, this being valued at $6,000.

It develops that Josiah Thaw was the purchaser of the William Witherow lot on Fifty-first street, near Shreveport, which was sold a few days ago for $20,000. It was first announced that Isaac Kaufmann had bought the property in the interest of the Eight Street synagogue congregation, which would improve it with a new synagogue. Mr. Thaw will build a fine residence on the site.

Many Owners Want to Sell.

Homestead real estate is going up in price at a lively rate owning to the new municipal building project. Since the appointment of a committee to select a site for the proposed building, desirable lots in the business district have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent in price. Options on several sites have been taken by real estate men, but no selection has been made. If no central site can be found, it is probable the building will be started in a few weeks.

The annual report of building in Allegheny issued yesterday by Building Inspector Ellsworth Murphy shows 706 permits for the year, involving operations that cost $2,089,375. This showing is very favorable when compared with that made in other cities, for Allegheny made remarkable gains in several months of the year. The Eleventh ward had the most activity, having a total of 125 permits, mostly for houses.

The Real Estate Trust Company has received a permit for its Wood street entrance at No. 428, which will cost $28,000. The building will be a three-story frame structure with terra cotta front, and will give the company two of the most handsome office entrances in the city.

The First church of Christian Scientists has its permit for building a brick and stone church in Clyde street, Twentieth ward, to cost $58,000.

A permit was issued yesterday to the Enterprise Land and Improvement Company for five brick houses in Annetta street, Twenty-first ward, to cost $11,000.

An Architect's Publication.

Architect Fred J. Osterling has recently published a very handsome book containing over 30 steel engravings of buildings he has designed. Among the number is the Arnold building and many other business buildings and residences in Pittsburgh, as well as numerous public buildings outside, including the beautiful church that Charles M. Schwab built at Loretto.

J. C. Murray, of the firm of Murray Bros., has removed from Warren, O., to Niles, O., where the firm has opened fine offices. F. L. Murray remains in charge of the Pittsburgh office at No. 440 Fourth avenue. The firm has been conspicuous the past two years for the number of farm deals it has negotiated.

Sewickley: Joseph H. Fester sold for Mrs. Eva R. Grey of Sewickley to H. W. Klein, 16 acres in the Sewickley heights district for $6,000. The farm adjoins the holdings of Charles Lockhart and D. H. Wallace.

Allegheny: T. C. Allison sold for Mrs. Agnes A. McAboy of Toronto, Can., to Lyde K. Wilson, No. 1722 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, an eight-room brick house, lot 20x106 feet, for $5,000.

Scattering Realty Deals.

East End: George B. Kelly sold for Thomas D. Harman, to an East End business man, a reception hall brick house, lot 25x90 feet, in the south side of Frankstown avenue, near Blackadore avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $8,800.

Allegheny: The Real Estate Savings & Trust Company sold for Rachael Ann Williams to Catharine A. Flynn, No. 1202 Sandusky street, Third ward, Allegheny, a two-story frame house, lot 18x90 feet, for $2,400.

Hill district: The Aronson Realty Company sold for Mrs. Rebecca McCartney to Arthur Nesbit of Carnegie, Pa., No. 2892 Center avenue, a brick house, lot 40x100 feet, for $4,250. For Mary Daub to James Rawthorne, an eight-room brick house and a six-room frame dwelling on 40x100 feet in the north side of Webster avenue, near Perry street, for $6,800; for H. M. McPherson of Greensburg to Jacob Godensky, a two-story brick house, lot 20x100 feet, in the north side of Mahon street, Thirteenth ward, for $3,750.

Crafton: Watson & Schickler sold for Samuel P. Kelly to Sarah Berkey 50x150 feet in Maplewood avenue, Crafton, for $1,250.

Ingleside: The Union Realty Company sold to John H. Hilf lot No. 10 in Graham street, Ingleside, for $937.

Eldora: Williams, Evans & Co. sold for G. F. Ofrander lot No. 6 in their Eldora plan, near Monongahela City, for $725.

Allegheny: The Real Estate Trust Company sold for Mrs. Lillie Agnes Garland to Mrs. Josephine Lenz, 22x90 feet in west side of Esplanade street, Allegheny, with a three-story brick dwelling, for about $6,000.

The Home Trust Company has been appointed exclusive agents for the Clarke place plan of lots, owned by Adam Dichl and a syndicate of South Side capitalists. The property embraces a very desirable plot of about 20 acres, lying along Southern avenue and already is meeting with spirited inquiry. A number of houses will be built and offered for sale on the installment plan.

Two model apartment houses are to be erected in Homestead. One is to be in Ann street, and will be three-story, brick and stone, and will contain four apartments of six rooms each and will cost about $40,000. The building will be erected by G. V. L. Wickerham. The other is to be erected in Tenth avenue, opposite the Wickerham building and will be similar in design. A company of prominent Homestead men are back of the enterprise.

Transfers Recorded.

Roeper F W to C L W Bischo, April 11, Moon twp, 92 acres ..... $ 5,000
Columbia Impt Co to F Brunwasser, Mch 11, 14th wd, Pgh, 20x60, Moultrie st 3,300
Laue John H to Jno Lewther, April 21, Baldwin twp, 50x140, Williams st... 2,100
McCurdy H P to Emma L Backus, April 15, Avalon, 50x100, Belva st..... 5,000
Stothers James to Cath L Jens, Mch 29, 18th wd, Pgh, 18x94, Chauncey st
Woodwell Joseph to M Thompson, Mch 4, 20th wd, Pgh, 148x128, Emerson st 16,000
Dale J Wm to J E Thomas, April 18, 2d wd, McKpt, 20x70, Seventh ave.
McClure M W to T D Gardner, April 11, 1st wd, McKpt, 12x105, Water st... 1,800
McClure M W to same, April 11, 1st wd, McKpt, 47x105, Water st..... 3,700
Chappel Henry to S J Zerbe, Sept 24, Union twp, lots Jno Brown's plan
Darragh A C to C H Darragh Sr, Nov 30, E McKpt, 120x126, De Soto st.... 1,520
Butler Frank to M B Carroll, April 11, McKees Rocks, 24x100, Russellwood ave 3,850
Forbes Land Co to C B Shaffer, Feb 15, 22d wd, Pgh, 250 ft, Bartlett st.
Hogle D by Sheriff to Jno Welsh, 14th wd, McKpt, 35x182, Fifth ave..... 2,300
Hern M E to H L Greer, Mch 21, 20th wd, Pgh, 50x125, Atlantic ave..... 15,000
Hays Jno to Jno Hays, April 12, Baldwin twp, 5 acres 2,875
McLaughlin M to N F Meineney, April 7, 23d wd, Pgh, 24x121, Hazelwood rd 1,200

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, April 23, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light, market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $5 35@5 50; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 00@5 25; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 75@4 90; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, $4 60@4 85; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $3 00@3 75; roughs, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $3 80@4 15; heifers, 700 to 1,000 lbs, $3 00@4 25; common to good fat cows, $1 60@3 75; common to good fat bulls, $2 00@4 00; good fresh cows and springers, $40@50; common to fair, $25@35.

Sheep and lambs—Supply active and market steady; prices 10c higher; prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 00@5 10; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 60@4 85; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 20@4 50; common, $2 50@3 50; choice lambs, 66@68 lbs, veal calves, $5 00@5 50; heavy and thin, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts light and market steady; prime, $5 55@5 60; heavy Yorkers, $5 50@5 55; light Yorkers, $5 50@5 45; pigs, $4 00@5 10; roughs, $3 50@4 75.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Beeves—Receipts, none; dressed beef steady at 7½@8½c for native sides; exports today, 1,470 head cattle and 7,360 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 105 head; feeling weak; common to fair veals sold at $4 00@5 25; city dressed veals unchanged at 6½@9½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, two-story and sheep slow and heavy and barely steady; clipped sheep sold at $4 50@5 00 a 100 pounds; unshorn lambs, 7 87½@7 40; clipped lambs at $6 25@6 42½; dressed sheep, 5@7½c a pound; dressed lambs at 11@12c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,645 head; prime state hogs sold at $5 70.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market nominal; good to prime steers $5 00@5 75; poor to medium, $3 80@4 90; stockers and feeders, $3 00@4 35; cows, $1 75@4 30; heifers, $2 25@4 75; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 50@4 10; calves, $2 25@5 50; Texas fed steers, $4 00@4 75. Hogs—Receipts today, 11,000 head; Monday, 42,000 head; market steady to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 00@5 20; good to choice heavy, $5 10@5 17½; rough heavy, $4 90@5 05; light, $4 80@5 10; bulk of sales, $5 00@5 15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; market unchanged; export and dressed beef steers, $4 70@5 25; western steers, $3 90@4 25; western fed steers, $3 60@4 75; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 60; southern steers, $3 75@4 30; southern cows, $2 75@3 60; native cows, $2 00@4 25; native heifers, $3 50@4 50; bulls, $2 60@3 80; calves, $3 00@6 00. Receipts for week, 31,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market weak; top, $4 95; bulk, $4 85@4 95; heavy, $4 90@4 95; packers, $4 85@4 95; pigs, $4 75@4 90; light, $4 85@4 95. Receipts for week, 44,000 head. Sheep—Receipts none; market nominally steady; native lambs, $5 60@6 40; western lambs, $5 60@6 50; fed ewes, $4 75@5 25; feeding lambs, $5 00@5 40; shearers and feeders, $5 00@5 85. Receipts for week, 15,900 head.

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, April 23.—Money, 1 per cent; the rate of discount for short bills is 1¼ per cent; the rate for three months' bills is 1 5-16@1 1-16 per cent. The abundance of money in the market tends to keep discount rates easy, though they stiffened somewhat today in consequence of the Indian loan. The Russian stock exchange is suffering from week end slackness and the nearness of the settlement. Consols were fairly steady, though a fraction lower, owing to exchanging into the new Indian loans. Americans opened irregular, recovered somewhat, became inanimate and closed quiet but steady.

PARIS, April 23.—Three per cent rentes, 97 francs 5½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 12 centimes for checks. Trading on the bourse today opened quiet. Prices strengthened, Internationals especially. French stocks closing with an advance on a persistent rumor that Edouard Loubet will meet Emperor William in Italy. Russian 4s closed at 92.45. The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

BERLIN, April 23.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfgs. Prices on the bourse today were irregular. Domestic governments were stronger. Coal and iron shares were lower.

GOOD WEATHER REPORTS LOWER PRICES OF GRAIN

Flood of Liquidation Sales in Wheat Pit on the Chicago Board.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 23.—Ideal weather in the wheat fields today was coupled with a flood of liquidation sales in the wheat pit, causing net losses of 1@1⅛c in prices. Corn is down 1@1⅛c, oats are off ½@⅝c. Provisions closed unchanged to 5c higher. The excellent weather in the southwest caused an extremely weak opening in wheat, the May option being down 1⅛@2⅛c at 86c to 87¼c. July was off ⅝@1⅛@7⅛c at 83½c to 84c. Almost everyone who had any long wheat appeared to be anxious to sell.

The greatest pressure was on May. An effort to liquidate holdings in that delivery started free selling of the more distant futures, resulting in still further losses. May sold off to 85¾c and July to 83¾c. The decline was intensified by weakness in all outside markets. On the break shorts began to cover and offerings were absorbed so rapidly that a fair recovery was made. May showed the greatest advance, the price ending within the opening high figure. Prices fluctuated nervously during the latter part of the session, but the market in general was inclined to remain nearer the low level. The closes was weak, with July at 83¾c. After May had sold up to 87¼c there was another reaction, the close being at 87¼@87⅝c, a net loss of 1@1¼c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 172,500 bushels. Receipts of cash sales were 227,600 bushels, compared with 346,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 96 cars, against 150 cars last week and 280 cars a year ago.

The slump in wheat and improved weather conditions caused a weak opening in the corn pit, but in spite of these adverse circumstances a firm undertone was manifested at times. There was a fair demand for the July and September deliveries, but weakness of May, due to realizing sales, prevented any general advance. Steadiness and small offerings were the principal bull influences. The market closed steady at the decline. July opened ⅛@⅜c to ⅝@¾c lower at 47⅜c to 47¾c, sold between 47⅛c and 48¼c and closed at 47⅜c. May ranged between 47c and 47¾c and closed at 47¼c. Local receipts were 171 cars, with 34 of contract grade.

Oats showed a comparatively firm market in spots, the buying being of good character. Commission houses and pit traders bought May and April. The weakness in wheat induced some liquidation, which had a tendency to hold prices a little below yesterday's closing quotations. A good cash business and continued small receipts about offset improved weather conditions. After opening ¼@⅜c to ½c lower at 35¾@35⅝c, July ranged between 35⅜c and 36c and closed at 35⅝@35¾c. Local receipts were 48 cars.

Provisions eased off some early in the day, influenced by the weakness in grains, but there was little product pressing for sale and the demand from shorts and packers was sufficient to lift prices to a slightly higher level. The market closed steady with July pork unchanged at $12 25. July lard and ribs were each 2½@5c higher at 8c 80 and $6 57½ respectively.

The leading futures reported by John D Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2.					
May	87¼	87⅜	85¾	87⅜	88⅝
July	85	85	84¾	84⅝	85½
July n	84	84	83¼	83⅝	84⅝
Sept	81¼	81¾	81	81⅜	82⅛
Sep. n	80¼	80¼	79⅝	80	80½
CORN					
No. 2.					
May	47⅜	47⅝	47	47⅛	48
July	47⅞	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	48¼
Sept.	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47⅛	48
OATS					
No. 2					
May	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36½	36½
July	35⅝	36	35½	35⅞	36
Sept.	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	30¼
MESS PORK					
May	11 95	12 00	11 90	12 00	11 97½
July	12 20	12 27½	12 15	12 25	12 25
LARD					
May	6 60	6 62½	6 60	6 62½	6 57½
July	6 75	6 80	6 72½	6 80	6 77½
Sept.	6 87½	6 92½	6 87½	6 92½	6 90
SHORT RIBS.					
May	6 32½	6 37½	6 30	6 37½	6 35
July	6 52½	6 57½	6 52½	6 57½	6 55
Sept.	6 65	6 70	6 65	6 70	6 67½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour dull and weak; winter patents, $4 75@4 80; straights, $4 60@4 70; spring patents, $4 30@4 60; straights, $3 90@4 10; bakers, $2 65@3 30; No. 2 spring wheat, 85@91c; No. 3, 85@90c; No. 2 red, 86@87½c; No. 2 corn, 48¾@48½c; No. 2 yellow, 49¾@50c; No. 2 oats, 36¾@37c; No. 3 white, 36¼@42c; No. 2 rye, 70@72c; good feeding barley, 30@34c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 00; No. 1 northwestern, $1 06¾; prime timothy seed, $2 90; mess pork, per bbl, $11 85@12 00; lard, per 100 lbs, $6 60@6 62½; short ribs sides (loose), $6 12½@6 37½; short clear sides (boxed), $6 50@6 75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 28; clover, contract grade, $10 75.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,500	11,500
Wheat, bu	36,000	28,000
Corn, bu	141,900	38,300
Oats, bu	121,800	125,300
Rye, bu	2,000	1,500
Barley, bu	42,100	10,900

NEW YORK, April 23.—Flour—Receipts, 14,357 barrels; exports, 7,265 barrels. Weak and lower to sell. Minnesota patent $5 00@5 35; Minnesota bakers', $4 00@4 25; winter patents, $5 10@5 50; winter straights, $4 60@5 15; winter extras, $3 35@4 00; winter low grades, $3 15@3 80. Rye flour easy; fair to good, $4 15@4 35; choice to fancy, $4 40@4 60. Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 08@1 10; city, $1 10@1 12; kiln dried, $3 10@3 15. Rye weak; No. 2 western, 76½c to arrive prompt. Barley dull; feeding 40c; New York, malting, 52@56c. Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 8,000 bushels; sales, 2,166,000 bushels futures. Spot weak; No. 2 red, $1 03 elevator; No. 2 red, $1 04@1 07 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 98c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Severe declines, as a result of decided improvement in weather and crop conditions, marked the wheat operations this morning. Offerings were liberal and were thrown over and short interests extended. The market closed weak at ⅞@1⅛c net decline. May, 86⅜@90c, closed 89⅛c; July, 88@88 9-16, closed 88c; September, 85⅛@85⅜c, closed 85¼c. Corn—Receipts, 5,375 bushels; exports, 1,200 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 nominal elevator and 56½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; ungraded mixed, 56½c. Oats—Receipts, opened lower with wheat and met considerable liquidation, after which it rallied on good Chicago support, but again fell off, closing ½c net lower. May 37⅝@38c, closed 38⅛c; July, 35@35¾c, closed 35c. Hops—Receipts, 24,500 bales; exports, 12,240 bushels; spot dull; standard white, 45@46c; No. 2, 43½c; No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No. 3 white, 44@45c.

DETROIT, April 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 northern, 88¾c; No. 2 northern, 86¾c; May, 88¾c; July, 89c; September, 80½c.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 90¾c; May, 89½c; July, 80¾c; No. 2 hard, 90@92c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 46¾c; May, 46⅝@46¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 37⅜c; July, 36c; No. 2 white, 45c.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 93@96c; No. 2 northern, 91@93c; old July, 84½c. Rye—No. 1, 72@72½c. Barley—No. 2, 60@60½c. Corn—No. 3, 49@51c; July, 47⅜@47¾c.

TOLEDO, O., April 23.—Cloverseed—Cash and April, $6 40 bid; October, $5 70 asked. Prime timothy, $6 10; August, $6 20 bid. Prime timothy, $1 35.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 23.—Wheat—May, 89⅜c; July, 90¼@90⅝c; September, 80¼c; on track, 90@92c; No. 1 northern, 91@93c; No. 2 northern, 89¾c. Flour—First patents are quoted at $4 50@5 00; second patents, $4 30@4 90; first clears, $3 40@3 55; second clears, $2 30@2 40. Bran in bulk, $15 00@15 25.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Butter firm; receipts, 3,439 packages; extra fresh creamery, 22½c; creamery common to choice, 14@22c; state dairy, common to choice, 15@20c; held creamery, common to choice, 13@19c. Cheese quiet; receipts, 3,889 boxes; state full cream, large and small, fancy, September, 11@11½c; do good to prime, 9¾@10c. Eggs firm; receipts, 20,077 packages; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, average finest, 16½c; firsts, 18½c; western firsts, 18¼c; storage selections, 19c; southern firsts, 18c.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Butter steady; creameries, 14@22c; dairies, 13@21c. Eggs firm at mark, cases included, 16½@17c. Cheese steady at 9@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Butter firm and unchanged; extra creamery, 23¼c; do nearby prints, 25c. Eggs firm and in good demand; fresh nearby, 18c at mark; do western, 18¼c at mark; do southwestern, 18c; do southern, 17½c. Cheese quiet but steady; New York, full cream choice to fancy, 10@10¼c; do fair to good, 9@9¾c.

MOVEMENTS IN TRADE.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 23.—The five cotton thread mills in this city owned by the J. & P. Coats Co., Limited, today went on a schedule of five days per week. The plant employs 3,000 hands. About 7,000 mill operatives in this state are working on short time schedules owing to unfavorable trade conditions.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—The Chicago-Oak Park Railway Company, capital $9,200,000, of which $6,000,000 is common stock and $3,200,000 preferred paying 5 per cent non-cumulative dividend, was incorporated here today. The registered office of the company is in Jersey City. Incorporators: Charles D. Boston, West Orange, N. J.; William R. Sainsbury, Bath Beach, N. Y., and John G. Quimby, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PEORIA, ILL., April 23.—Not a wheel is turning at the big plant of the Glucose Refining Company, the 800 employes having gone on strike today. The company promised to grant an increased wage scale effective April 1, but has not yet put it in force.

ISSUES ITS REPORT ON COTTON CULTIVATION

British Board of Trade Anticipates Its Gradual Development.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, April 23.—The board of trade has issued a report on cotton cultivation in the British empire and Egypt, specially compiled by Wyndham R. Dunstan, director of the Imperial institute, the compiler of a number of valuable scientific and technical reports. The report anticipates the gradual development of cotton cultivation in Nigeria, Rhodesia and other African protectorates and the partial revival of its production in the West indies.

Mr. Dunstan points out the fact that the British cotton industry is almost entirely dependent on the United States for supplies, largely due to the deterioration of Indian cotton, which is not suitable for the British market, the replacement of cotton by sugar cane growing in the West Indies and the continuous improvement in the quality and fiber produced in the United States. He considers the shortage of American supplies in this country to be permanent, as the extension of manufactures in the United States will entail greater home consumption.

Emphasizing the consequent importance of establishing new sources of supply, Mr. Dunstan declares that the "Paramount position of the United States in cotton cultivation is largely due to the operations of well-organized and splendidly-equipped experiment stations of the department of agriculture," and considers that the best means of helping the British colonies to compete with the United States in the cultivation of cotton, would be to provide them with equally as good means of scientific experiment and advice.

Italians Hunt New Homes.

Five hundred Italians were rendered homeless by the Interworks railroad between Pitcairn and Wilmerding yesterday. The Italians lived in a collection of shanties, and the railroad, which connects the work of the Westinghouse company at Wilmerding and Stewart station, desired the ground to make improvements. The Italians were reluctant to vacate, as considerable difficulty was found in securing quarters, but room was finally found in Wilmerding and Pitcairn.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, Deposits and Cash Holdings Again Went to Record Figures.

NEW YORK, April 23.—(Special.)—The gain in cash holdings shown in today's weekly statement of associated bank averages conformed for the most part to the preliminary estimates. Loans, deposits and cash holdings each went to record figures, the surplus increasing $6,899,100, to the highest volume touched in five years. The loan account reflected $5,647,000 increase reported by the Mechanics' National, which took over the business of the Leather Manufacturers National bank.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$ 2,000,000	.....
Bank of Manhattan Co	287,000	.....
Merchants' National	.....	$ 126,000
Mechanics National	2,066,000	.....
Bank of America	1,000,000	.....
National City	6,816,000	.....
Chemical National	183,000	.....
American Exchange	.....	246,000
Commerce	4,196,000	.....
North America	.....	426,000
Hanover National	147,000	.....
Corn Exchange	940,000	.....
National Park	.....	127,000
Fourth National	521,000	.....
First National	.....	4,032,000
Chase National	.....	549,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$ 92,000	.....
Manhattan Co'y	.....	.....
Merchants' National	.....	$ 352,000
Mechanics National	515,000	.....
Mechanics National	5,647,000	.....
Bank of America	.....	479,000
National City	.....	4,874,000
Chemical National	.....	503,000
American Exchange	.....	417,000
Commerce	1,166,000	.....
Mercantile National	176,000	.....
North America	21,000	.....
Hanover National	35,000	.....
Corn Exchange	162,000	.....
Importers and Traders	186,000	.....
National Park	129,000	.....
Fourth National	331,000	.....
First National	6,728,000	.....
Chase National	80,000	.....
Lincoln National	.....	100,000
Seaboard National	.....	317,600

Turpentine and Rosin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—Turpentine firm at 54c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, D, $2 35; E, $2 40; F, $2 45; G, $2 50; H, $2 55; I, $2 70; K, $3 05; M, $3 10; N, $3 35; W G, $3 50; W W, $3 70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23.—Spirits turpentine steady at 54¾c bid. Rosin firm at $2 20. Tar firm at $2 00. Crude turpentine firm at $3 25, $3 75@4 00.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 23.—Turpentine firm at 54½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, D, $2 45; E, $2 50; F, $2 55; G, $2 60; H, $2 65; I, $2 80; K, $3 15; M, $3 20; N, $3 45; W G, $3 60; W W, $3 80.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $219,541,959; gold, $100,711,456; silver $19,462,484; $4 and $2 notes, $6,278,615; treasury notes of 1890, $117,403; national bank notes, $11,980,816; total receipts this day, $1,374,874; total receipts this month, $31,684,594; total receipts this year, $441,787,340; total expenditures this day, $1,859,000; total expenditures this month, $37,210,000; total expenditures this year, $430,363,334; deposits in national banks, $168,056,016.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, April 23.—There is a fair inquiry for wool and crossbreds are firm; sheepskins are strong; the arrivals of wool for the third series of auction sales amount to 288,999 bales, including 123,000 forwarded direct to spinners; the imports during the week were: New South Wales, 73,339 bales; Victoria, 1,110 bales; South Australia, 23 bales; Tasmania, 1,441 bales; New Zealand, 11,114 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 74 75@5 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 70@4 00; native lambs, $4 50@5 80.

Veterans' Outing at Kennywood.

The Allegheny County G. A. R. association yesterday afternoon decided to hold the annual outing of the association at Kennywood park, Saturday and Sunday, July 16 and 17.

Big Liners Will Call at Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Owing to their deep draught, the Pacific Mail Company's new liners, Mongolia and Manchuria will not make Shanghai a port of call. On every trip, however, they will call at Manila.

New Wells Are Small Producers in the Lower Southwest District.

The general average of all the new wells in the lower southwest district are quite small and there does not seem any probability of a change for the better. The deep sand territory is furnishing more light wells at this time than for many months in the past. Wells in this territory that start at better than 100 barrels a day are the exception, and in addition the dry hole list is getting a larger number from that quarter than has been the rule since active developments began.

Shooting these wells in nearly every instance increases their production for a time, but in the course of a week or two they are down again to the ordinary producer.

For some weeks the best results have been found in the Big Injun sand development, near Wick, Tyler county. The wells in this pool start at about 200 barrels a day and hold up very creditably.

There is still a good deal of speculation as to what will be the final outcome of the development in Cabell county. The wells that have come in produce gas in holding up very creditably, but it is not all producing territory in that section. But one producer was completed during the month. It is the Cabell Oil and Gas Company's No. 2 on the E. W. Beckett farm and is credited now with 150 barrels a day. In addition to this producer the Vikeno Oil and Gas Company has given the Jesse Swift a 100-barrel well on the J. A. Reece estate. The McCoach Oil and Gas Company got a duster at its second test on the T. J. Berkley farm, and in the Hamilton district, Putnam county, the Harbour Oil Company had the same kind of luck at its test on the T. M. Harbour farm.

Despite the foregoing modest showing there is a considerable amount of test work starting and under way. Cowell & McGuire are drilling at 1,800 feet at their test on the W. M. Sunderland farm. The Cabell Oil and Gas Company is down 1,200 feet at a test on the C. C. Beckett farm. The Union Oil Company has started to drill at its test on the A. A. Swan farm. Jennings Brothers & Co. and the South Penn Oil Company have rigs up for tests on the John Handley and J. M. Conner farms.

In McComas district, in the same county, the S. St. Albans Oil Company is drilling at the 600 feet at its test on the E. Kinnaird farm.

In Laurel Hill district, Lincoln county, the Home Producers Association Company has finished the second test on the Guandot lands. Within the next two months the tests in Cabell and adjoining counties will have an interesting story to tell and will determine whether or not the Milton pool has a considerable area.

In the Petroleum district, Wood county, Jonas & Stutler have drilled their No. 11 on the Wood County Petroleum tract through the sand and have a show for a five-barrel pumper in that formation.

In the Burning Springs district, Wirt county, William C. Edwards & Co. have completed their No. 1 on the Hall farm and have a light pumper in the first Cow Run sand at a depth of 271 feet.

Down on Yellow creek, in the two new extensions operations are expanding and the outlook for increasing the production of the pool is very encouraging. The Guaranty Oil Company's test on the Wesley Knight farm is holding up 110 barrels a day.

In the Salem district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the E. D. Garrett farm 12 feet into the stray sand and has declared it a strong gas producer, but no oil. In the same district the same company has drilled its test on the W. T. Hutson farm through the stray and has developed no oil or gas. It is now drilling to the Gordon. The same company's test on the W. L. Steele farm has been drilled through the Gordon and has made one flow. It will be given a shot tomorrow.

In Tom Fork district, in the same county, the South Penn company has drilled its test on the S. A. Cavalier farm 25 feet into the stray sand and has developed no oil. In the same district the test on the S. St. Pat-ish farm is 20 feet in the stray and has no oil or gas.

In the Smithfield district the South Penn company has drilled its No. 24 on the J. B. Dunham farm 20 feet into the Big Injun and has no oil or gas. In the Pine Grove extension the same company has shot No. 4 on the J. A. Bomsetter's farm and has increased its production to 120 barrels a

IRON CITY FOILS BANK BURGLARS

Bits of History About Famous Acts of This Brand of Criminal.

PITTSBURGH SAFES STRONG

Recent Achievements Are Such That Attempts to Rob Banks Are Few and Far Between, and Perpetrators Are but Slimly Rewarded.

It is nearly 32 years since the looting of the Manhattan bank in New York shocked the moneyed interests of the United States out of a sense of security from burglars and inaugurated a veritable reign of terror among bankers and those whose business it was to care for large amounts of money, negotiable paper and small articles of high value.

This job marked the beginning of expert bank safe burglary in this country. It may also be said to have marked the beginning of the development of vault and safe making, for the histories of both are practically synonymous, except that the cracksman frequently has been a long step in advance of those who were trying to checkmate him. But, thanks to Pittsburgh brains and energy, after a quarter of a century of ceaseless and expensive effort on both sides, the right scored what seems to have been a final triumph over this species of wrong, and bank burglars on the vast scale on which it was successfully carried on during the seven or eight years prior to 1900 and again during the five years prior to 1897 is believed to be a thing of the past.

Before and during the first quarter of the nineteenth century safes were constructed of wood, reinforced with iron bands and doors. They had spring locks with massive keys and were clumsy and cumbersome in every way. They served their purpose, however, for safe burglary had not then become the fine art that it developed into later. Besides, at that period, it was not usual for banks, even in the large cities, to have on hand the large sums they now carry.

Something Stronger Was Needed.

In time, however, the necessity for something better than the old strong box asserted itself, and the first iron vaults and safes were made. These were simply square iron boxes with the old spring lock and key arrangement, and which any ordinary burglar of the present time would have no difficulty in opening and looting within 10 minutes. They, like their predecessors, met all requirements, until the advent of scientific cracksmanship, when their value was instantly reduced to that of the junk they would produce.

The first expert bank burglars to operate in this country were not a native product. They were men who had perfected themselves in the business in the capitals of Europe, and which had previously afforded them a more profitable field than America yielded. The growing wealth of the United States, however, coupled with the fact that their old bases of operation were becoming too hot to hold many of them comfortably, led to the first exploitations on this side of the Atlantic. The head of this pioneer band of thieves was the notorious "Red" Leary, whose name soon became the terror of American bankers. His first job was sufficient to inspire this terror and it caused a panic throughout the country among those whose business it was to safeguard large amounts of money.

Leary and his lieutenants were of an entirely different stamp from the ordinary "midnight mechanic" who goes about with a dark lantern and a kit of tools. They were men of education and refinement, and the leader undoubtedly possessed abilities which would have won him an honorable position in any honest field. He was an expert chemist, a fine metallurgist and a mechanic of extraordinary skill, besides having a working knowledge of mechanical engineering.

Safeblowers Appeared as Gentlemen.

The cracksman had a large fund of general information, and there was nothing in his appearance and bearing to belie his statement that he was an English capitalist seeking an opportunity to embark in business in New York. He and his confederates made a careful survey of the city and decided to plunder the Manhattan bank. Months were spent in making this survey and arranging for the job.

The building adjoining the bank was leased and a carpet store was opened on an elaborate scale. Wagon loads of carpet were hauled to and from the store daily and the new firm apparently was doing a thriving business. But when the officials of the bank arrived one Monday morning to find that the vault had been blown open and that the millions in cash and negotiable securities left in it had been carried away, they also found the carpet store deserted.

An investigation showed that a tunnel had been driven from the cellar of the carpet store to that of the bank. The supposed rolls of carpet that had been hauled to and from the building were large cans which had been dropped with cargo. They had been used to convey the earth from the tunnel without exciting suspicion. At that time bonds and other securities were not recorded as they are now, and the gang had no trouble in converting a large portion of that part of its plunder into cash, hence the bank's loss was practically a total one. Leary is said to have boasted that the job netted him $1,700,000, but the bank lost a much greater sum.

Got Away After the Robbery.

Leary and his gang were safely out of the city before the robbery was discovered. They had chosen a Saturday night for completing their work. The tunnel had previously been carried to a point where only the raising of a flagstone was necessary to admit the thieves to the vault room. A few minutes after the bank closed on Saturday night they began the final operation which was to reap for them the harvest of months of toil and planning, as well as the expenditure of thousands of dollars, for burglary on such a gigantic scale requires a big capital.

Once in the valut room the cracks around the valut door were closed with putty, with the exception of small spaces at the top and bottom. Safe doors did not then fit with the air-tight precision that is now the rule, hence these was little difficulty in sliding into the top aperture a slip of tissue paper two inches wide and six or eight inches long. About half of the paper was left projecting from the crack and on it finely ground gunpowder was sprinkled.

To the opening at the bottom an air pump was applied. By working the pump, a partial vacuum was created inside the vault and the outside air pressure at the upper opening forced the powder through the crack. This powder was deposited in a heap in front of the crack at the bottom. A half hour's work with the pump placed enough powder in position to have the desired effect. A flash paper fuse was then attached at the bottom and lighted and in a few seconds the vault door was blown from its hinges.

Little or no damage is done within a vault of this description by the explosion of sufficient powder to open the door. The flash is only momentary, which prevents extensive combustion and packages of money or papers escape the rending which dynamite and other high explosives invariably cause.

Worked Same Trick Again.

After looting the Northampton (Mass.) National bank of $60,000, with the assistance of the man who made the outer lock on the vault, Leary and his gang went to Baltimore, where they plundered the Second National bank of about $600,000 in the same way that they worked on the Manhattan.

The thieves rented the building next to the bank and opened a grain store. Covered wagons bearing the firm name in large letters were used principally to haul grain sacks containing earth from the tunnel which was driven. After the tunnel work was completed the final operation was delayed for several months by an overzealous watchman, then a new form of protection for which the Manhattan job was responsible. Leary foresaw the trouble with the watchman and installed one of his own men as watchman for the carpet store.

The latter made it his business to get acquainted with the bank man and win his confidence. This proved a difficult matter, but by a specious ruse he finally succeeded in getting him away from the bank for three-quarters of an hour one Sunday morning. During that time the rest of the gang opened and looted the vault and replaced the door and floor stones so skilfully that when the befooled watchman did return he did not discover anything wrong.

By this time the identity of Leary and his principal confederates was discovered by eastern detectives, and the gang was forced to lie quiet for a time. They continued their work after an interval of rest in other parts of the country and made many big hauls. A few years later they returned to New York, where Leary was shot and killed during a quarrel over a division of plunder. Meanwhile, Leary's success had led others to take up the business of bank vault robbing, and thus American brains and energy were brought into play.

Harvard Graduate is a Robber.

A Harvard graduate, named Edwards, imitated Leary's methods by starting a real estate office next door to a bank at Quincy, Ill. His office was on the second floor, but a board which ran across the top of the vault concealed his operations until he had effected an entrance, and he succeeded in getting away with $58,000. This vault was covered with railroad iron. A similar job at Defiance, O., which netted the thieves $30,000, had its starting point in a room of the town Y. M. C. A. building.

All these robberies occurred in the early '70s. Occasionally the perpetrators were captured and sent to prison but more often they escaped. In one year $7,000,000 was taken from banks by burglars. Bankers and men of means throughout the country were at their wits' ends to find a way to safeguard the valuables entrusted to them. The government lent what assistance it could, but all efforts to check the evil were without avail. The adverse influence of the state of affairs was felt throughout the nation, and even the solidity of the national finances was impaired. Indeed, there are many who believe that it was one of the most potent influences in causing the panic of 1873.

Just when things were on the verge of desperation the tongue-and-groove style of safe and vault door was invented. Time and combination locks also came into use, and the efficiency of Leary's device for introducing powder into a safe was destroyed by the introduction of strips of felt into the grooves of the openings. All these improvements, coming simultaneously as they did, put the bank burglar absolutely out of business for the time being.

New Safes Balked the Cracksmen.

The new safes were put into use as rapidly as they could be built, and for the next 10 or 12 years, or until about 1892, not a single bank vault robbery occurred in the United States. It was generally believed that perfect security had been reached, but American energy and inventive genius had not been reckoned with, as far as the criminal is concerned. The feeling of security was rudely disturbed when, in the latter part of 1892, the First National bank of Coldwater, Mich., was robbed of $60,000 in cash and $40,000 in securities.

The safe of this bank was a new one with every up-to-date improvement. The door had been blown off completely and the interior was badly damaged. It was evident that the work had not been done with gunpowder, but what had been used could not be determined. The crime was followed by three others in quick succession, and again the moneyed interests of the country were thrown into a panic. The government, which was just beginning to feel the effect of the industrial depression which resulted in a commercial panic the next years, recognized the gravity of the situation and appointed a commission to investigate the new system of bank robbery and endeavor to find a means of preventing its continuance.

The commission was composed of Theodore N. Ely, Prof. Thurston of Cornell university and Francis Pratt of Pratt & Whitney, with Prof. Charles E. Monroe of Columbia university as explosive expert and W. C. Clarke, now of Pittsburgh, as mechanical expert. Very little of value at the time was accomplished by the commission. It examined various wrecked safes and vaults and found that the explosive agent used on them was nitroglycerin.

After Burglar-Proof Safes.

An appropriation for experiment was made and the commission invited safe manufacturers throughout the country to submit sample safes for tests, in the hope that one or more would be found that would resist the explosive successfully, or that ideas which would lead to the construction of a burglar-proof safe might be gleaned. Armed only with tools obtainable by the burglar, and under conditions similar to those by which he would be governed in his work, the commission destroyed $40,000 worth of bran new safes without finding one that could not be readily looted within less than an hour and without getting a single practical idea for a safe that could be depended upon to repel thieves.

Following the failure of the government commission, whose efforts were seconded and duplicated by those most interested in its success, came the greatest harvest that the cracksmen of this or any other country ever knew. In addition to the general dissemination of the knowledge of how to use high explosives on bank vaults and safes, the expert burglars learned how to use the drill in such a way that a much smaller quantity of explosive would bring about the desired result. This gave them the triple advantage of being exposed to less danger in doing their work, a big reduction in the likelihood of being detected before securing the plunder through the violence of the explosion and, what was of even more importance, the preservation of the contents of a safe or vault.

In the case of the Coldwater bank vault and several others which were opened in the same way, it was fairly evident that their contents had either been destroyed by the terrific explosion or so badly rent, mutilated and scattered that the thieves profited little by their work. The use of the drill, then, became of vital importance to the cracksmen, for without it there existed little chance for him to gain anything, and the use of high explosives would have died out as soon as the results of their use became generally known. But the drill made complete success possible, and within the five years following the Coldwater affair bank burglars managed to get no less than $17,000,000 of other people's money in the United States alone.

Reign of Terror For Moneyed Men.

This put the moneyed interests under the same reign of terror that had existed 20 years before and caused even greater disturbances in the financial world, because, as the country was much richer, much more was at stake. Depositories in small cities and country towns soon noted a falling off in deposits which could be traced to no other source, and through them the larger institutions suffered. Timid and distrustful persons withdrew their savings from banks and hid them in bed ticks, old clothes bags, under floors and in chinks in walls. These practices became known and they generated another class of thieves, who made it their business to learn who indulged in them.

Then, on the first dark night, the timid individual would receive a visit at midnight from masked men who would beat and torture him until he revealed the hiding place of his valuables and not infrequently murder him in their rage if he proved obdurate. This class of burglars has always existed, especially in sparsely settled communities, but their number was increased ten-fold by the bank burglar shaking the confidence of the people in the public depositors.

The failure of the government commission to defeat the burglar seems to have discouraged everybody of Pittsburgh. The subject was so important and was brought home to the general public so repeatedly that no one could fail to take notice of it. It was taken up by chemists, metallurgists and mechanical engineers connected with local iron and steel industries, who worked in conjunction and co-operation with the experts of the oldest safe and vault concern in the country, which is also a Pittsburgh institution. Like the lawyer who had a bad case, they admitted all the allegations against safes and vaults in general and reckoned on them in building up their defense.

Big Obstacles in the Way.

One of these admissions is the fact that nothing can be so solidly constructed that it cannot be torn apart by explosives penetrated by drills, or, with the assistance of the latter, be dismantled with tools. Their problem was to construct a safe which, first, would have no openings or interstices through which either liquid or solid explosives could be forced, and second, which would be made of a steel so hard that the drill could not reach a vulnerable part within the limited time—say six or eight hours—in which burglars would have, at best, to do their work.

The attainment of the first requirement was accomplished by the construction of a door and doorway with a fit of such nicety that leverage is required to open and close the door, so that when it is closed it is both air-tight and water-tight. The result of this is that in order to get at the inside of the safe without the use of the drill, a charge of explosive so heavy that it must of necessity wreck the building would be required and the contents of the safe would inevitably be reduced to atoms. To carry out such an operation the cracksman would in all probability lose his life if he were to remain in the building in which the safe was blown, and if he escaped, or left the building after the explosion, he would get nothing but his labor for his pains.

The second requirement was met after months of experiment by combining tool, armor plate and chrome steel—all Pittsburgh products—in such ways and quantities that no portable drill can be driven through them in the time that a safe-cracking party would have at its command. It is claimed that the combination of different steels renders the task of drilling more difficult than would be the case if any one kind were used. Chrome steel is said to be the hardest steel in the world to drill, and since its value in safe-making was first demonstrated in this city, it has come into use for this purpose wherever first grade safes and vaults are made.

Skeptical Ones Were Convinced.

The announcement that a real burglar-proof safe had been made in Pittsburgh was received with incredulity and misgivings, but the fact that it met all tests and requirements led to its rapid adoption. It was much heavier and more expensive than the earlier safes, but safety is cheap at any price and safes and vaults of the new construction were ordered faster than they could be made. It is now the standard type of bank safe and vault.

The safe alone is really a double burglar-proof safe because each inside compartment is protected by a door of the same construction as the outside one. Where the safe is of fireproof construction and practically all bank safes which are not enclosed in vaults have this protection against fire, there is a third bar against the burglar, for the combination fire and burglar-proof safe is simply a burglar-proof safe enclosed in another which is fireproof. The latter has the same door construction as the inner safe, and as the door is the only point that may possibly be vulnerable, it forms an effective third guard.

When the vault takes the place of the fireproofing, the situation is the same, except that sometimes vaults have both an inner and an outer door, constructed on the same principle as those of the safes. The vault iself is constructed of heavy masonry with a steel lining, which makes it fire, burglar and mob proof, when Pittsburgh methods and materials are used. So staunch is this construction that when the locking machinery of safes and vaults becomes deranged and they cannot be opened in the usual way, a force of several expert safe workmen, provided with all kinds of tools and machinery, require at least a week to get at the interiors.

Requirements of Burglar-Proof Safe.

Something more than staunch construction and air-tight doors is required to make a safe burglar-proof. The bars and bolts, all of which are in the door, must be as nearly drill-proof as the door itself and must be so fitted and reinforced that they can neither be pushed nor jarred loose. There must be no lost motion in the hinges or any of the fittings, for this is a fatal defect. Where it exists, a safe may be opened without either drills or explosives, in a short time, by the use of sledge hammers. This was demonstrated a short time ago in a public test of a new bank safe whose claims for supremacy were based on new methods of construction, combined with a new steel of English origin. It was opened in 24 minutes with three sledge hammers and a four-foot bar of inch iron.

The introduction of safes of Pittsburgh steel and Pittsburgh construction methods put an end to bank burglary in the United States, at least where they are in use. In no instance has the cracksman succeeded in looting one of them and the American bank burglar is today without a field in which to operate. Safe burglary is still common, but the safes which are daily blown open and robbed are not the modern bank safes. They are a lighter and cheaper product, without pretension to invulnerability.

The safe which is absolutely safe cannot be made at a sufficiently low cost to warrant its general adoption, but where the valuables to be safeguarded are of sufficient importance, absolute protection can be secured. Absolutely fireproof safes are in general use and those made by the originators of the modern bank safe are regarded as being among the best.

Two of the accompanying pictures, which are presented through the courtesy of the Barnes Safe and Lock Company of this city, show the efficiency of Pittsburgh fireproof safe construction, while the other is an illustration of the type of bank safe, of Pittsburgh design and construction, which put the expert bank burglar out of business in this country.

THE MODERN SAFE WITHSTANDS ALL MANNER OF ASSAULTS

No. 1.—This Pittsburgh safe was in the Baltimore fire and successfully withstood a heat which softened a 16-inch girder until it bent like wire in falling across the safe. The girder is shown in the foreground.

No. 2.—Triple burglar proof, mob and fire proof vault, with triple time lock.

No. 3.—A Pittsburgh safe which passed safely through the Baltimore fire at a point where the heat was so great that the curb stones in the street were fused. The contents of the safe were uninjured.

GENIAL IDIOT

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

ON COLLECTORS AND COLLECTIONS

"Hurrah!" cried the Idiot enthusiastically, as he scanned the morning paper. "Three cheers for the Eagle—may her scream never diminish and as for the British Lion, here's hoping that his tail may never be untwisted."

"What's the matter with you?" asked Mr. Brief, scornfully. "Gone crazy? Or have you come to the table with the mistaken notion in your head that this is the Fourth of July?"

"Neither," said the Idiot. "I am as sane as ever, and as for the Fourth of July, I'm not one of those who pet the Eagle one day of the year and let her slide all the rest. My particular patriotic frenzy this morning is due to the fact that they have at last discovered what's happened to the original manuscript of Milton's Paradise Lost. It arouses my patriotic ardor to learn that its recent mysterious purchaser is an American and that this literary treasure instead of falling into the maw of that illustrious Junk-Shop the British Museum, is on its way hither, to grace the collection of a certain squillionaire who has suddenly resolved to become a Patron of Letters."

"Patron of Letters! What nonsense! It doesn't help letters much to have a man pay $25,000 for the original manuscript of Paradise Lost," sneered the Lawyer. "It doesn't do Milton any good."

"Well, the man's got to begin somewhere, and he might as well begin with Milton as with me. By and by he may work down to the modern poets," replied the Idiot. "It's after all the wisest course from a purely business point of view to stock up first with giltedged securities and come along down to the cats and dogs later. When a fellow has this manuscript of Paradise Lost stowed away in his library, the first draft of the Iliad in his hair trunk up in the attic, and the original of Hamlet secreted in a cigar box behind his clothes-press, he's got a pretty good start as a Patron of Letters, and the mere fact that he has these things will give standing to any purchase he may make later. It works just as it does down in Wall street. When old man Midas went into United States Hot Air and said it was a good purchase at 49, stockings everywhere were emptied of their savings and a wave of hot air swept over this land that we haven't heard the last of it yet—got scorched a bit myself. So it will be with this purchase of Paradise Lost. In a few years when it is known that the safe-deposit boxes of this particular squillionaire are filled jam full of the manuscripts of Moses, Homer, Milton, Shakespeare, Tennyson and Edwin Markham, that man will have a literary standing that will be apparently invincible and when it is announced that he considers a Flora Annie Bosbyshell manuscript a good purchase at $2 39 Miss Bosbyshell will have to employ a dozen stenographers to write her original manuscripts for her in order to meet the demand."

"With the same old hot air result," said Mr. Brief. "Millions for Flora Annie and her promoter, bunco for the dear public."

"That's as it may be," replied the Idiot. "If Miss Bosbyshell isn't capitalized at $50 on the cent the way Hot Air was, there's no reason why she shouldn't remain a good investment. But isn't it extraordinary what a pile of fine things American collectors are getting these days?"

"I think its awful," said the Bibliomaniac with a shudder. "The idea of Milton manuscript being taken out of England and used to adorn the home of an American millionaire strikes me as a sacrilege. That poem is one of the glories of English Letters and it should rest forever the heritage of the English people in one of their sanctuaries like the Bodleian Library at Oxford, or in the Manuscript Room of the British museum."

"Or buried in Westminister Abbey, eh," suggested the Idiot.

"Better that than to be used to paper the wall of an American millionaire's library," said the Bibliomaniac. "At this rate it won't be long before Europe will be despoiled of her finest monuments."

"By jove—that's a bully good idea, Mr. Bib," said the Idiot enthusiastically. "If we could only find out who the man is who has bought up that manuscript you might sell it to him. I don't believe it has occured to any of them yet, but what a supremely fine thing it would be for some one to buy Westminster Abbey and bring it over here—the most illustrious dust-heap of the ages. Eh? There's plenty of room for it out Chicago way. We could even find space for it within the limits of Greater New York—some place like Napthahurst-by-the-Sea, where it would be swept by ocean breezes and could be reached by trolley, boat and subway, or steam-road."

"Pah!" cried the Bibliomaniac. "Have you no reverence for anything?"

"Of course I have," said the Idiot. "I have great reverence in particular for Westminster Abbey, which is why I should like to see it brought here where on soft summer nights I can go and feast mine eyes on its noble proportions; consider the lives of the immortal ones who lie buried within its walls, and rest secure and easy in the knowledge that at last it has fallen into the hands of those who would not part with it for gold. Similarly would I like to see placed on some monumental site here, like Boston Common for instance, the Tomb of Napoleon from Paris; the Leaning Tower from Pisa—thunder—where is the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Mr. Brief?"

"Why Pisa, of course," said the Lawyer. "Where did you suppose? Hoboken?"

"I didn't know," said the Idiot. "You never can tell in these days exactly where anything is. Cleopatra's Needle is up in Central Park, the drawing room of the Duc de Ducktaddles of Provence is now the from parlor of a millionaire's residence on upper Fifth avenue; the marble staircase of the Chateau of Comte di Hardupp of Lombardi is used as a midnight toboggan slide by the smart set in the chaste home of one of its leaders not far from Murray Hill; and the Campanile of St. Marks, late of Venice, I am given to understand, has been distributed in souvenir bricks among the Cook's Tourists who have visited that water-logged home of the Doges since the thing came down. It is estimated that of the 2,564,000 bricks that originally constituted that once noble shaft, 7,567,423 have already been carried away, leaving only 3,405,427 on hand at the close of the last season. So you see when I ask where the Leaning Tower of Pisa is it isn't because I never knew where it was."

"Well, what of it? Suppose it was on a Mountain Peak in Kamschatka—what of it?" demanded the Bibliomaniac irritably.

"I was only going to suggest that it be bought by some American millionaire and brought over here, along with Westminster Abbey, the Tomb of Napoleon and other bits of immortal bric-a-brac where it would be kept forever safe from harm and never sold again," said the Idiot.

"Don't you believe that!" said the Lawyer. "In a country where men put up steel constructed hotels so carelessly that they fall down, you needn't flatter yourself that the Leaning Tower of Pisa could be kept standing."

"I bet it could if you made the caretaker live on the top floor," said the Idiot. "There's a way of doing everything, Mr. Brief if you only know how. That Campanile at Venice never would have fallen if they had turned it into a flat house and made the people responsible for its safety occupy the upper suites."

"That's probably what the utilitarian American would have done with it if he'd had it over here," sneered the Bibliomaniac.

"And he'd use the Leaning Tower of Pisa for a derrick, eh?" said the Idiot. "Well, it's better to do that than let 'em perish or to sell 'em for gold. If I were an Englishman I'd rather see niches in Westminster Abbey rented for the summer to Hottentots than in danger of falling or of purchase."

"They needn't worry," said the Bibliomaniac. "Some things are safe from the rapacious touch of this American collector. He'll never buy Westminster Abbey anhow."

"No, not unless he buys the rest of London with it—its chained down," observed the Idiot. "But they've got to look out for their moveables. Westward the Bric-a-Brac of the Empire takes its way. We've bought ninety per cent of the insides of the Italian Palaces to make New York cottages for American copper kings; the United States simply reeks with the finest specimens of the old masters bought, paid for and exported by the Yankee collector; nineteen out of five extant autographs of Shakespeare are owned in Chicago; Paradise Lost is on the way; Andrew Carnegie is negotiating for the Bodleian Library for a Christmas gift to Pittsburgh, and unless I am misinformed Mr. Pierpont Morgan has an option on the Crypt of St. Paul's which he intends annexing to his Broad street offices for use as a repository for Shipping trust certificates which he has laid by for a rainy day."

"Why don't they buy up some of the ruined castles of the Rhine and put 'em up on the banks of the Hudson river?" sneered the Bibliomaniac.

"I don't believe they ever thought of it," said the Idiot. "It takes genius to think of things like that, and that's where you come in. If instead of sneering at these rich men for adding to the stores of noble possessions in this country you'd go out and promulgate these ideas of yours you might make your everlasting fortune. I'll strike a bargain with you now. If you'll get Mr. Rockefellow, or Mr. Carnegie, or Mr. Morgan to buy a dozen of those old Rhine ruins for the Hudson river, I'll write legends for them to fit for fifty dollars apiece, C. O. D."

"I don't think they'd go in for anything so heavy," said the Bibliomaniac.

"Oh—those ruins aren't so heavy," said the Idiot.

"I referred to the legends," observed the Bibliomaniac.

For once the Idiot was silent.

"Well, anyhow," he said in a moment, "you can't blame the Americans for buying these wonderful curios. If the foreigners are anxious to sell 'em we've got a right to buy 'em. Besides, it is only fair play. We give 'em a chance to get their money back."

"Their money?" demanded Mr. Brief. "What money?"

"The money they paid us for United States Hot Air and other ruins," explained the Idiot. "In matters of that kind foreigners are fluent buyers, and we owe 'em some return. We are taking their money all the time for our insecurities. Why I had an inquiry from a British investor only the other day asking for a quotation on something he'd heard about favorably, and what do you suppose it was?"

"I don't know—Idiot preferred?" asked the Doctor.

"No, Boston Common," said the Idiot.

Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N. Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EDITORIAL SECTION

THE DRAMA

MUSIC

LITERATURE

GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
The New Head of the Army.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

HISTORY IN CARTOONS

How Would You Spend $1,000,000 For Science?

Answers by Secretary James Wilson, Lieut. Robt. E. Peary, Prof. S. P. Langley, Robert Ridgway, Herbert Weir Smyth, Gifford Pinchot, Jacob Riis, William H. Maxwell, L. B. di Cesnola, Newton M. Shaffer, Amon R. Jenkins, W. J. McGee and Cleveland Abbe.

Justice for the Jew . . . Max Nordau	Books and Bookmen . . . George Seibel
Santo Domingo at the Door. Henry J. Ford	Plays and Players . . . Charles M. Bregg
The Buckshot War . Col. A. K. McClure	The Quiet Observer . . Erasmus Wilson
Schoolmarms of Europe . A Symposium	Financial Review . . . . John O. Baglin

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Guerrilla War on Roosevelt	A Country of Boundless Wealth
The Birthday of Bobbie Burns	The Underpaid School Teacher

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Sunday, January 24, 1904.

Topics of the Week.

Now that three years of discussion have mitigated the violence of feeling in regard to the Dreyfus case, it is being reopened, and it is believed that the case can now be kept out of politics and can be dealt with in a judicial spirit. So far Dreyfus has been exonerated, but not vindicated. His punishment has been remitted, but the verdict of the court martial which degraded him from his rank still stands. It is stated that abundant proofs now exist of the spurious character of the documents which influenced the first court martial in condemning Dreyfus, and the submission of the case anew to another court martial will end once for all this celebrated case in a manner satisfactory to justice.

Captain Dreyfus.

Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, is laboring effectively to increase British prestige in that part of the world. The preoccupation of Russia with her far eastern interests provides opportunities of free action which are evidently being cultivated. An expedition under Colonel Younghusband is now penetrating Thibet to demand explanations of repeated violations of treaty engagements. Lord Kitchener supervises those military operations, and meanwhile the viceroy himself is visiting different portions of the country and extending British influence by tactful diplomacy. He recently visited the Persian gulf, where the government of India has close relations with a number of Arab chiefs, who once carried on an extensive system of piracy. This has not only been completely eradicated, but the tribes have taken to peaceful commerce, herdsmanship and agriculture under British protection. It may be remembered that Lord Curzon married Miss Leiter of Chicago, who is discharging the social functions of her position with an ability that greatly aids her husband. The social functions of the viceroy are surrounded with the greatest possible magnificence, as the oriental mind cannot conceive of greatness apart from display.

Lord Curzon.

Denunciation of Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi has been profuse for his declarations in his inaugural address that the negro "is deteriorating morally every day," and that this deterioration is "encouraged largely by the character of free education in vogue, which the state is levying a tribute upon white people to maintain." But it ought not to be overlooked that it was the character of the education that was denounced and that the governor also said: "The character of the education for the negro ought to be changed. Wisdom would suggest that we see if we cannot improve him by educating his hand and his heart. There must be a moral substratum upon which to build or you cannot make a desirable citizen." This does not sound like the utterance of a man filled with unreasoning hate. If it stood alone and was ascribed to Booker Washington it would be applauded. It sounds very much like some of the things that he has said, and makes it appear that the new governor of Mississippi does not object to education of the negro, but to the character and nature of present attempts at education.

The Republican movement is very active in Spain and the supporters of the government openly despair of arresting its progress, as popular disaffection is so great that the people are ready for any change. The Republican movement is meeting with popular support because it affords a means of upsetting the government and getting rid not only of the court, but also of the army and navy. Don Nicholas Salmeron, the Republican leader, who actually was once president of a brief republic set up in the turbulent seventies, has recently outlined the party programme, the main features of which are the complete separation of church and state, readjustment of taxation so as to make the wealthy pay more proportionately, increased expenditure upon public works and public education and the creation of a really efficient army and navy. Where the money is coming from to carry out the programme is a problem not touched, but Salmeron makes the interesting suggestion that it would be to the interest of Spain to put herself under the protection of the United States, and he says emphatically that republican Spain will not join any European tariff league against the United States. The best informed observers think that while the present monarchy appears doomed, a republican experiment will be no more successful than before, and that it will soon lapse into a military dictatorship. The real drift in Spain is not to republicanism, but anarchy, which is the invariable mother of despotism, and the extent to which anarchical sentiment has tinctured the masses is due to the perpetual distress of the laboring class through the operation of the silver standard. The average daily wage has increased from 2.75 pesetas in 1827 to 3 in 1868 and 3.25 in 1902, but the decline in silver has been such that the actual daily wage has declined in gold value from 58 cents in 1868 to 48.7 in 1902, and meanwhile the price of the necessaries of life has greatly increased.

The King of Spain.

Since the responsibility of the United States for conditions in Santo Domingo has been admitted by the action of an American naval commander in limiting a recent battle to a fixed zone, and in stopping the fighting when one of the parties to the combat had been driven from the field, it would seem only logical to go one step further and put an end to the hostilities in progress. If the United States does not do this it may have reason to regret it. The limitation of the area of battle by the naval commander is said to have been "necessary to protect lives of United States citizens," and, of course, their property as well. If we have a duty to our own people we have a duty to the people of other nations, unless we are willing that their governments shall step in and do a work that is properly our own. If we can control the fighting we can stop it, and in the interest of humanity we ought to do so.

The significance of the announcement of George B. Cox that he wants to be one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio to the Republican national convention is in its probable effect on the political fortunes of United States Senator Foraker. Mr. Hanna wishes to absolutely control the delegation to the national convention. Mr. Foraker has ambitions of his own in that connection. It was asserted long ago that Foraker might be permitted to be a delegate at large if he would not oppose Mr. Hanna. He preferred, however, to go to Chicago on his own strength and not merely by permission. It is said that he has undertaken to force the fight by arousing the McKisson faction in Cuyahoga county against Hanna, thus attempting to deal the national chairman a blow at his own home. If Mr. Cox is to be a delegate-at-large it is probably notice to Mr. Foraker that he is to be left outside the breastworks as punishment for opposing Hanna, for it is unlikely that two delegates-at-large will be chosen from one city, even though that city be Cincinnati. It looks as if Ohio's senators may have reached the parting of the ways.

Dr. Woolsey, professor of international law at Yale university, has an article in a law magazine, The Green Bag, on the Panama question. It is a labored condemnation of the president's policy and may be taken as an excuse of the recent Yale manifesto gotten up by one of the trustees to support him in a controversy in which he had engaged with the editor of The Outlook. Anyone who disregards the peculiar situation arising from our treaty rights and obligations in Panama has no difficulty in deciding that the course of President Roosevelt violates diplomatic precedents, and Dr. Woolsey is strong on this point. But when he touches upon the question of treaty obligation his argument commits him to this extraordinary proposition: "Why not have put down the Panama revolution as threatening the railway—an undoubted treaty right—instead of aiding it, first getting Colombia's pledge to deal fairly with a new treaty?" This knocks the props from under his entire argument. If we have a right to use force to put down, why not to uphold, as the administration is doing? Any exertion of force in behalf of one party or another on the isthmus implies recognition of the favored party as the successor to the original sovereignty of New Granada over the isthmus. Why should our government have preferred the Bogota politicians to the Panama politicians, when the latter were in possession and had the unanimous support of the people, and when the movement for independence had complete moral justification? Dr. Woolsey's suggestion is a counsel of iniquity, which is a startling instance of the lengths to which sophistry may carry an honorable man.

West Virginia had the center of the stage at the national capital for one day last week, or perhaps for two, and the scene of trouble then shifted back to the war born state. The ambition of Senator Scott to continue in the United States senate, the wish of J. L. Caldwell of Huntington to succeed him, and the rivalry of A. O. Dawson and C. F. Teter for the Republican nomination for governor, with about three score West Virginians as the chorus, and a proposed state tax measure as the apparent solid ground of dispute, gave interest to a gathering of unusual character. The immediate result of the conference was agreement on the appointment of a joint committee of friends of Dawson and Teter to frame a tax bill that will be more suitable to all interests than the one about which the rival candidates for governor differ. If this object can be accomplished it may be possible to readjust personal ambitions and prevent a fight of considerable proportions, and one which may, some fear, menace the success of the Republican ticket, including the presidential electors, at the November election. It had been supposed before the irruption of West Virginians into Washington that Senator Scott had succeeded in smoothing matters out during his recent visit to the state. His program, it is said, contemplated the retirement from the gubernatorial contest of both Dawson and Teter and the clearing of his own pathway by giving the nomination for governor to Caldwell. But it is all wide open again unless the Dawson-Teter committee can find a way to satisfy four men with two offices.

With the Panama canal treaty through the committee stage and a subject for action by the senate in executive session, the addresses in the open session have taken on the perfunctory tone of speeches made merely for publication in the Record. The last words have been said, as a matter of fact, but the talk will continue for some time yet, though no new element has been or is likely to be introduced except the proposition of Senator Morgan, which is not treated seriously, that the United States annex Panama and pay $10,000,000 to that country, $15,000,000 to Colombia and the $40,000,000 agreed upon to the Panama Canal Company. This proposition is coincident with the meeting of a constitutional convention in Panama to provide a permanent framework of government. The assembling of this body is sufficient answer to the Alabama senator, whose sincerity in offering the bill embodying the new program is, to put it gently, very much to be doubted. That the treaty will be ratified is not now disputed, in view of the insistence of the south and the effect that this has had upon the attitude of Democratic senators. Even those who continue to oppose say that they expect ratification to come without much delay, and all but a few (Bailey and Tillman the most extreme of them), have moderated their tone out of consideration for fellow Democrats who are impelled by the sentiment of their localities to place national interests above the course marked out by caucus leaders.

Florida Republicans held their primaries during the past week and elected delegates to the national convention, who were instructed for Roosevelt by their district conventions. As there are three members of congress from Florida, this means six instructed delegates, to which are to be added, of course, the four delegates-at-large, making ten delegates in all. Alaska preceded Florida by electing delegates in October of last year, instructed for Roosevelt. Pennsylvania, however, was first to choose Roosevelt delegates, the Berks-Lehigh district taking the head of the column, just as the Pennsylvania state convention of 1903 set the example that was followed by Ohio and others states of indorsing the president for election in 1904. If the Keystone state had not taken this position so early, under the lead and direction of Senator Quay, the senator's announcement before starting for Florida that he believed all delegates from Pennsylvania would be instructed to vote for Roosevelt might have made more stir. As it is, the position of the senator and of Pennsylvania, not being in doubt at any time, the interest attaching to the parting message is merely in its assurance that Pennsylvania stands pat. It was Pennsylvania that secured the nomination of Roosevelt for vice president in 1900, in spite of his own opposition backed by the opposition of Senator Hanna, and

Pennsylvania has stood like a solid wall behind him ever since. It is still there, and promises to be as reliable as ever.

Mr. Bryan's declarations that the Kansas City platform is the issue and the tangle of the Democratic majority of the Maryland legislature over the election of a successor to Senator McComas were the important political events of last week. Some see almost equal importance in the friendly meeting of Senator Hanna with President Roosevelt at the dinner to the cabinet given by Postmaster General Payne. This meeting of the senator and the president and their long and friendly conference would have been a very important matter if there had been any such trouble between them as has been represented in some quarters. There has been much smoke in this connection but the fire has not been of the making of the central figures of the discussion. If it had been, their meeting would have been significant. Mr. Bryan's declaration, first at Lincoln, Neb., in an address, and again at New York on Thursday in an interview, is full of grave import to the Democratic party, and points, possibly, to a last fight and a final split between the radical and conservative elements. He asserts that the Kansas City platform is sound in every plank and that indorsement of it ought to be the first work of the national convention at St. Louis. He will publish the Commoner daily at St. Louis during the convention to back up his views, and it is evident that he intends to win or go down with his colors flying. If Mr. Gorman, the chosen leader of the conservative Democrats, was not in deep water and fighting to hold his head above it, Democrats might not take Mr. Bryan's Kansas City platform views so much to heart; but Mr. Gorman has not only made a mess of his attempt to force his anti-Panama policy upon the Democratic senatorial caucus, but has badly snarled his senatorial program at Annapolis. As a result the conservatives are for the moment headless, and the Bryan onslaught has thrown them into some confusion. Coupled, also, with Bryan's reassertion of the soundness of the Kansas City doctrine is the report that he intends to advocate a new plank declaring for government ownership of the railroads. Standing by itself the pronunciamento issued from Lincoln might not appear to Democrats so menacing to party peace, but reinforced with the railroad idea it is almost terrifying to many of them.

A Guerrilla War on Roosevelt.

Now that the presidential election dominates all political activities the maneuvers of President Roosevelt's enemies are becoming more and more apparent. Corporation influence is behind the opposition and its ramifications through the country make it powerful. It has long been active in the east and manifestations of like activity are beginning to appear in the west. So great is popular esteem for President Roosevelt that open attack is avoided. The favorite method, especially in the west, is to insinuate distrust of his availability, and this furnishes an opening for cautious anti-Roosevelt suggestion on the part of newspapers directed by corporation influence. A fine exhibition of this sort of tactics was recently given by the Chicago Interocean in an article deploring "the irreconcilable conflict which has broken out between the Roosevelt Republicans and the McKinley-Hanna Republicans of the east." It declares that it will take no part in this controversy, because "a feud which almost surely will cost the Republicans New York state, and quite possibly New Jersey and Connecticut, is to be viewed with regret and not to be fanned constantly into flame."

A more advanced display of like tactics is given by the New York Sun, which deplores the attacks that are being made upon Senator Hanna because of his reticence on the question of the presidential nomination. The Sun, which is addicted to vehement speech, says that Roosevelt's friends "have practically exhausted all their vocables of abuse, but not before they have pilloried the senator as one of the vilest miscreants that ever brought ruin and disgrace into the councils of the party." And then it goes on to defend Senator Hanna against "this imputation to him of every baseness that language can embrace."

Take it altogether and it is a very pretty display of the art of journalistic reverberation. The circumstances under which it is exercised are peculiarly difficult, so that the ingenuity evinced is the more marvelous. President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna are good friends; Senator Hanna has not been at all reticent but has persistently and almost contemptuously rebuffed all attempts to make use of him as the stalking horse of the anti-Roosevelt campaigners; there has been no attack upon Senator Hanna by President Roosevelt's friends or by any other element in the Republican party. With nothing to go upon save sheer fiction and pretense, a great reverberation is maintained as if caused by a struggle that is not going on, in a feud that does not exist. The situation is really one of unusual calm and unity in the party ranks, and the great hubbub is caused by malcontents beating about the chapparal trying to scare up some sort of an opposition.

The anti-Roosevelt maneuvers have had the effect of causing a study of political conditions that has established a very remarkable fact, namely, that in addition to the resolute determination of the masses of the party in favor of President Roosevelt, there is a strong movement in that direction among Democratic voters also. The so-called leaders of the Democratic party are out of touch with Democratic sentiment. There is no stronger proof of this than the course of the Democratic senators with

IT MAY BE A FIZZER.

—Chicago Tribune.

regard to the Panama canal. The masses of the Democratic party see in President Roosevelt's course the fruition of Democratic party policy initiated by Jackson and formulated by Polk, and they despise the facility with which the party leaders in the senate fall in with the little Americans, who always get scared and excited when any great thing is done in behalf of national interests. The true sentiment of the Democratic party is expressed by Congressman Williams, their leader in the house, in his caustic references to idiots who cannot recognize facts, and his characterization of those who would defeat the Panama treaty as enemies to the Democratic party. But Mr. Williams is a congressional leader and not a party manager, and the Democratic masses are distrustful of their party managers. They are beginning to regard Roosevelt as the people's president, and the more he is menaced by corporation influence and underground intrigue the more they incline to him. This drift would be really an important factor in the political situation were it not counteracted by resentment against the negrophil tendencies imputed to President Roosevelt, which imputation was given color by some appointments to office that were, to say the least, unfortunate. Still, even as it is, the Washington Post reports that "Democrats in congress have for some time been aware that defections from their own party to Roosevelt would be a considerable factor in the vote next November." There are, indeed, signs that the moral enthusiasm which once centered upon Bryan has, since the collapse of the free silver contention and the discredit of Bryan's leadership, been largely transferred to Roosevelt.

What is lumped together in the descriptive phrase "Wall street influence," is much bigger than appears on the surface. It is by no means a local influence; it is truly national in its extent. Wall street is the clock face; the works behind have wheels within wheels all over the country. Wall street opposition to a candidate sets to work thousands of corporation officials, railroad attorneys, newspapers, banks and allied business interests. It is a formidable influence to encounter, but it is generally a safe and conservative influence. It did a great deal to defeat Bryan; it is measurably hostile to Roosevelt, but not completely and definitely so. Taking the totality of influence designated by the phrase, the preponderance is in Roosevelt's favor, even on the particular question of public control of corporation behavior, concerning which Roosevelt's course has given umbrage. On that very point the prevailing opinion in business circles is that he is right and his opponents are wrong. The attempt now being made to organize party opposition to President Roosevelt is not a genuine movement but a raid, and long before the convention meets it will be completely routed and driven from the field.

The Birthday of Bobbie Burns.

More people visit the shrine of Burns at Ayr than that of Shakespeare at Stratford—in fact, twice as many. Though the loving pride of Scotsmen in their bard furnishes most of these pilgrims, the fact has a profound significance. Shakespeare was essentially an aristocrat; Burns was essentially one of the common people. Shakespeare was one of the wisest and most prudent of men; Burns was one of the most folly-driven and improvident. The great common people, with all their human failings, see in Burns one of themselves, like themselves, and therefore they love him; only the elect and lofty mind can love Shakespeare, though all may admire him. This essential nature of the poet has nothing to do with the man. Burns the poet is revered as a demigod in many thousands of homes where Burns the man would have been rigorously excluded. This fact, too, has its significance. It shows that mankind does not always, as in the case of Nero and the Borgias, take its greatest pleasure in remembering the evil that men do, forgetting the good that is interred with their bones. There was much evil in Burns' life, but men have generously forgotten and forgiven it, while they sing his songs.

Tomorrow the world again celebrates the birthday of the Scotch poet who followed the plow on Nithsdale's furrowed field. A hundred and forty-four years have passed since Robert Burns first saw the light, in a clay cottage beside the Doon. He learned to handle plow, scythe and reaphook like his father. But he learned the old songs of Scotland even more readily, and early made new ones of his own. He was a poor farmer at his best, choosing a farm for the view rather than the soil. But he was a great poet from the cradle—his emotional temperament (he wept over the picture of a soldier lying dead in the snow), his conviviality, which was one cause of his undoing; his susceptible heart, which was the other, being touched and tempered "wi' a random shot o' countra wit." So he became one of the greatest poets of love, of pathos, of jollity, and also one of the greatest of satirists—though his satire was not always reverential, and it is one of the miracles of grace that covenanting Scotland has forgiven him his mockery of the Lord's Supper in "The Holy Fair." Perhaps "The Holy Fair" is not very much read in our day.

It may be doubted whether Burns himself is read as much as he is admired. "I am not sure," said Louise Chandler Moulton once, "that the average American has an intimate knowledge of Burns, but certainly no library would be thought complete without him." A handful of songs are known and loved the world over, and by these the poet is judged. There might be even less of them, and his fame be just as great, for one poem, if it reaches the heart, makes a poet. And Burns' poems reached the heart because they came from the heart. No poet's song ever breathed so much of himself. And none ever revealed himself as more lovable, with all his weaknesses and wickednesses, which led Henley to call him an "inspired faun." His love affairs were discreditable, except the one with "Highland Mary," and she is probably a myth; he was the last man in Scotland who should have been made an exciseman and whisky-gauger; and yet "the man's the gowd for a' that."

The Underpaid School Teacher.

In the reports gathered from a number of foreign countries and published elsewhere in this section of The Gazette, it is vividly demonstrated that, with all her sins in this direction, and they are many, the United States does not stand alone in the almost criminal parsimony with which she doles out rewards to the men and women who are teaching the young. In every country from which come reports on this subject, gathered by the correspondents of The Gazette, the same lack of appreciation of the school teacher's labors is shown. The comfort that may be extracted from the reflection that, compared with a majority of these foreign countries, the United States is paying its school teachers princely salaries, is altogether overshadowed by the fact that the wages in most European countries are so shamefully low that even our seeming liberality by comparison is a reproach to our superior intelligence and a severe reflection upon our boasted "advanced civilization."

In England conditions obtain somewhat similar to those in process of evolution in the United States. Only about 30 per cent of the school teachers of England are men, and the proportion is yearly growing smaller. The salaries received for teaching are so small that men, with larger expenses and greater personal responsibilities, find that they cannot meet these demands, so early find their way into more lucrative occupations. In the United States the "schoolmarm" is coming to be supreme in that field of endeavor, mainly for the same reason. The enterprising man, with a greater number of callings to choose from, scorns the small salary, and the directors of our educational scheme, recognizing that in very many respects the woman makes equally as good a teacher and can be had for much less money, results in the preponderance of women over men in the profession.

But the evil lies in degrading to a salary level less than that of our menials the workers in a profession of transcendant importance, one that underlies the very structure of our national and social being, no matter whether the workers be men or women. In the days of "the little red school house" national resources were not equal to any very large public support for the education of the youth of the land, but due national recognition was given the idea of public education, and national pride in the development of a comprehensive and effective system of education has from time to time appeared as a leading motive in the creation and growth of national policies. With our growth in wealth and the enlargement of our boundaries the establishment of the public school has become the foremost care of national and state legislation. But the system of public education is weaker today in moral influence than when the boasted "red school house" was the center of educational influence.

This loss of force may be traced directly to lowering of the standard of efficiency in the teacher through the failure to raise the standard of wages for these workers. Great schemes of educational benevolence are common in this age of vast wealth. The university, the college, the technical school are all the subjects of rich endowments. Year by year the number of dependents upon the public school system increases, and with the increase in number comes a corresponding increase in the necessity that these new children of the nation be given the instruction that will fit them for some form of useful citizenship. The public school today is almost the sole remaining bulwark of true Americanism. Its dignity and importance should be recognized by a liberal increase in the salaries of those engaged in teaching in them, of every grade, sex or color. The United States should encourage a national movement to wipe out the disgrace of paying the men and women who are training its future citizens less wages than are being paid the menials who scrub the steps of its public buildings.

Santo Domingo Knocking at the Door.

By HENRY JONES FORD.

IT is curious how the threads of history interweave. Santo Domingo rose against Spain under the inspiration of the revolutionary movement led by Bolivar in Colombia. The short war of independence in Santo Domingo was fought under the Colombian flag, and had the country been close to Colombia it would probably have united with Colombia as did Panama. It does not relish commercial isolation and has long desired the protection of the United States or some other great power. Now that Panama has cut loose from Colombia and has taken refuge under the sovereignty of the United States, Santo Domingo is anxious to do so likewise, and a commission is now on its way to this country for that purpose. There is a close strategic connection between Santo Domingo and Panama, as is plainly obvious by looking at the map. Santo Domingo commands Mona Passage, which will be the main route of ocean commerce when the isthmian canal is completed. Samana bay on the Atlantic front of the island, near Mona Passage, is one of the finest natural harbors in the world, possessing unrivaled advantages as a naval station.

Santo Domingo should be carefully distinguished from Haiti, which occupies the western portion of the island. The two are frequently confused, and liability to error in this respect is increased by the fact that the island as a whole has now no name apart from the two states sharing its territory. The island, which was one of the early discoveries of Columbus, was called by him Espanola. Now it is sometimes called Haiti and sometimes Santo Domingo, and in either case the proper name of a part is applied to the whole. Santo Domingo has, however, had a very different history from Haiti and has a different population.

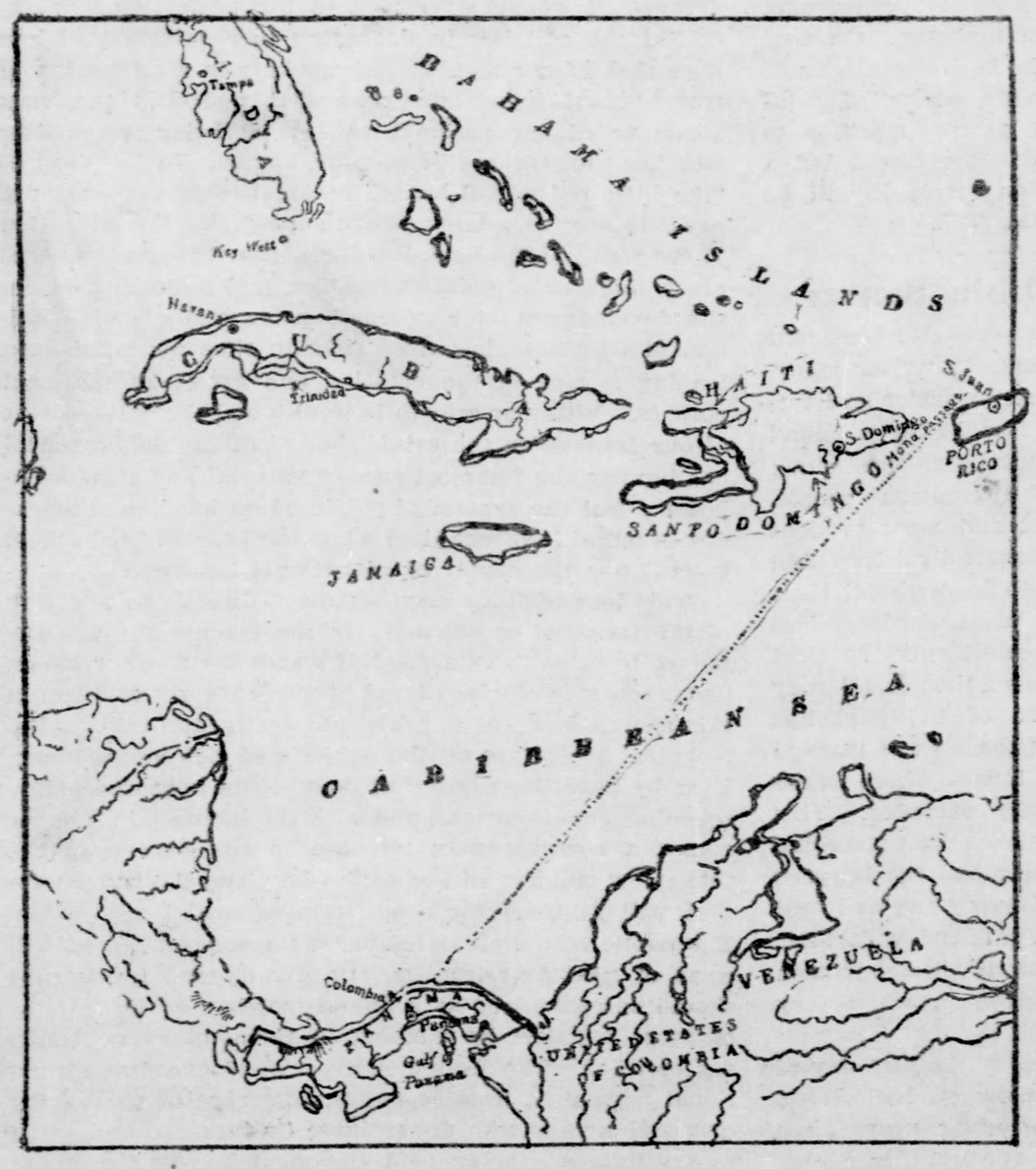
The western end of the island was originally settled by the French, who came there in 1659, and in 1697 that part of the island was ceded to France. The French engaged in planting on a large scale, and built up a flourishing colony, which at the outbreak of the French revolution was supplying Europe with half its annual consumption of cotton and sugar. It was the best slave market in the western hemisphere, the planter always having money to buy the finest negroes brought by the slave dealers, so that the physical superiority of the Haitian negroes became noted. In 1790 the value of the exports was $55,000,000. Since then about $12,000,000 is the highest amount reached in any year. The old prosperity of Haiti was, however, founded upon slave labor, and it produced an extraordinary concentration of negro inhabitants in the western part of the island. When the French revolution prompted an uprising of the negroes the population of Haiti was composed of 30,000 white, who owned 500,000 negroes, and in addition there were about 27,000 mulatto freedmen. It was from the latter class that the great French novelist, Alexander Dumas, sprang. The ancestral estate of his family was at Jeremie, on the peninsula which is the western extremity of Haiti. The population of the eastern end, or Spanish portion of the island, was much smaller, and was more evenly divided between white and black. The whites were either butchered or driven from Haiti, and the mulatto element has also suffered greatly in the continual wars that ravage Haiti. Although the people speak a French patois, they have been steadily reverting to the pure African type. The people of Santo Domingo are a mixed race, as in other Spanish-American countries; they retain the Spanish language and literary tradition, and their political history has been of the usual Spanish-American type. While Haiti established its independence through a servile insurrection, accompanied by horrible massacres and indescribable outrages, Santo Domingo remained a Spanish colony. It was ceded to France in 1795 and was occupied by England during the Napoleonic wars, but it always retained Spanish characteristics and Spanish sovereignty was formally restored in 1809. It remained Spanish until infected by the general revolutionary movement throughout Spanish America. In 1821 it proclaimed its independence, raised the flag of Colombia and declared its adherence to Gen. Bolivar. Bolivar was too far away and too busily engaged to trouble himself with its concerns, and the immediate effect of the declaration of independence was to expose it to invasion from Haiti, the despot Boyer, who then ruled that country, annexing Santo Domingo to his domain. The country remained subject to Boyer until his power was overthrown, in 1843, by a revolution which drove him from Haiti. Santo Domingo again declared its independence, and has remained a separate country ever since. The area of Santo Domingo is 18,045 square miles, or about as big as New Hampshire and Vermont put together. The population is about 600,000. Haiti, with about 13,000 square miles, has double the population. The aboriginal population of the entire island when discovered by Columbus was about 2,000,000. They were a weak, kindly people, who rapidly perished under forced servitude, and have left few traces, but we get the words potato and tobacco from their language.

While Haiti is jealous and exclusive in its attitude towards other countries, and does not permit any white man to own real estate, Santo Domingo is friendly and inviting to capital and enterprise. The limitations to its progress and the risks to its political integrity created by Haiti's occupation of the island are fully appreciated, and there has long been a desire for the protection of some strong power. In 1861 Spanish rule was restored, but lasted only a few years. In 1871 a mission was sent to the United States to promote annexation. Gen. Grant favored the project, but it was defeated in congress. But while our government has heretofore refused to accept the country, it will not allow any European power to have it, and when it leaked out that President Wos y Gil was endeavoring to induce Germany to occupy Samana bay our government forbade the negotiation. Now another appeal is about to be made to our government to establish a protectorate, and it is hard to see how we can honorably avoid the responsibility. For us to say to Santo Domingo, we refuse to take Samana bay ourselves, but you shall not dispose of it to anyone else, assumes a position not morally defensible.

Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez.

The commissioner now on the way to this country is Juan Francisco Sanchez, envoy of Gen. Morales, who claims to be the legitimate president. His claim is contested by former president Alejandro Wos y Gil, who is leading a revolt against Morales. The situation is further complicated by the fact that there is still another revolutionary movement headed by Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, who has been the master spirit of the struggle now going on. Jiminez is a professional revolutionist, who is not a soldier, but levies war as a business enterprise. He was a merchant in New York city before becoming prominent in Dominican politics, and rose by his ability to finance revolutionary movements. On the overthrow of President Heureaux in 1898 he succeeded to the presidential office, but was ousted in 1902 by Gen. Vasquez, then vice president. Jiminez has been trying to regain control ever since. He aided Gen. Wos y Gil to overthrow Vasquez and when, in March, 1903, Wos y Gil became president, he appointed Jiminez fiscal agent to the United States and Europe. This office Jiminez resigned a few months ago, when he was ready to start a new revolutionary movement. His opportunity was furnished by the revolt of Gen. Carlos Morales, governor of Porto Plata, a former priest. Jiminez aided Morales, and supplied naval force to aid in the siege of the capital city. On November 25 Wos y Gil capitulated and retired, Morales succeeding him as president. This dissolved the alliance and Jiminez is now playing for his own hand, so that the country has become the scene of three distinct revolutionary movements. Morales holds the capital city, while the factions of Jiminez and Wos y Gil hold different parts of the country. Their mutual strife is desolating the country and sinking the government into financial ruin. Payment of interest on the national debt has stopped and most of the resources of the government have been disposed of to foreign mercantile concerns as commercial monopolies. The Clyde steamship line has a franchise giving it sole transportation rights between Santo Domingo and the United States. Germany has large interests in Santo Domingo, second only to those of the United States. Many Germans are settled in the country, and it is becoming the practice of people who can afford it to send their children to Germany to be educated. This strengthens German influence, and preference for close relations with Germany rather than with the United States is now growing.

It is certain that whatever power obtains Samana bay will occupy a formidable position. Gen. Grant had an intense appreciation of this fact, and hence his earnest effort to secure possession, thwarted by the inability of congress then to entertain broad conceptions of statesmanship. As long ago as 1854 Capt. (afterwards Gen.) McClellan was sent by the war department to study the military advantages of the position, and made an enthusiastically favorable report. The bay is about ten miles wide and thirty miles long, well sheltered against all winds, accessible only through a rather narrow entrance that could readily be made impregnable, while inside the greatest fleets would have ample room. If Great Britain were situated with regard to it as is this country she would long since have made it a Gibraltar. We have delayed too long, and the time has come when we must decide. The Stars and Stripes should float on both sides of the "street" that leads to the isthmus. Porto Rico is ours, and Santo Domingo is at the door.



SANTO DOMINGO AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Justice for the Jew.

It Can Be Secured Only by the Realization of the Zionist's Dream and Return to the Ancient Land of Promise.

By MAX NORDAU.

NEVER has the Jewish question, the question of what the Jews all over the world ought to do, been more actively or more widely discussed than today, and Zionism is gaining new believers every day. The idea of creating a Jewish state, centered around the old Jerusalem as the capital, as in the days of old, is comparatively new. It dates back only as far as 1862, when Moses Hesse proposed to found an autonomous independent state at Zion. But though the idea was conceived then, the Zionistic movement was practically at a standstill until 1869, when Dr. Herzl's famous book on the movement appeared, and when the first Zionistic congress at Basel was opened. What Dr. Herzl wrote then is still more true today than ten years ago.

"The Jewish question," he said, "is of the greatest importance; it is not a religious, or even a social, but a national question. All nations and all people are anti-Semitic to a greater or smaller extent; even among the most liberal and least prejudiced people there is a certain antipathy or even contempt of the Jews, and for this reason the Jewish question exists wherever Jews live—that is, all over the world."

Since 1896 Jewish reunions have taken place at Basel every year, composed of delegates from Jewish communities in Russia, Austria, Hungary, Germany and Roumania. The possibility of a Jewish exodus to Palestine has been discussed in all details, and attempts have been made to lay the financial foundation of the project, and, in spite of innumerable difficulties, in spite of indifference from the "great Jews" and hostility from the rabbis, the idea has spread and grown, and Zionism is today a power which must be considered.

Thanks to the more liberal ideas which prevail today, anti-Semitic riots have practically ceased in almost all countries laying claim to be called civilized; but a silent prejudice against the Jew continues to exist and will continue to exist as long as the Jew adheres to his old faith and customs and refuses to assimilate with other nations. Violent hatred against the Jew still exists in France, in Germany, and first of all in Russia. The claim of the Russian government that the number of Jews in that country is growing is wrong. I am even sure that their number is considerably smaller today than ten years ago, but I admit that their number appears to increase, for two reasons.

The first and most important reason is this, that when you do not love a person you seem to run up against him everywhere.

The second arises from the concentration of Jews in certain cities. For years it has been the policy of the government of the czar to drive the Jews out of certain localities. One city after the other has been closed to persons of Semitic creed and descent, and in this way Russia has now its Jew territories, as the United States has its Indian territories, and reservations, with the great difference, however, that no tract of land in Russia has been turned over to the Jews for their own use. They have merely been allowed to live more or less unmolested in certain parts of the empire, have been allowed to carry their full share, and more, of all civic burdens, have been taxed and forced into the army, without enjoying any of the few privileges of the Russian subject. The natural result has been that in certain districts there is a conglomeration of Jews. In Warsaw and other large cities large quarters are inhabited only by Jews and this conglomeration has given rise to the fable of the rapid growth of the Jewish population, which, however, is an optical illusion, pure and simple.

The fact is that the number of Jews in the dominions of the czar has decreased considerably. The number of deaths and emigrations is larger than the number of births. The energetic Jews emigrate, and only those remain who have made up their minds to suffer all kinds of hardships with passive resignation; but both the energetic and the passive Jew have agreed that the ultimate solution of the problem, the only chance of happiness for the Jew, is in Zionism.

It is the position of the long-suffering passive Jew in countries where anti-Semitic feelings are strong which has given the impulse to the movement which has for its object the return of the Semitic race to Palestine. It is their resignation and their faith which have caused non-believers, as my friend Dr. Herzl and myself, to decide upon Jerusalem as the center for colonization, and there our task will take its beginning in earnest as soon as the exodus has been finally decided upon.

In Palestine there is a stony, mountainous and healthy country, which, however, cannot be brought under cultivation and which must be left out of consideration. It is in the swampy but fertile lands, which it will take years of labor to drain and make habitable, that our work is mapped out. Roads must be constructed, swamps must be filled, houses must be built before the invasion can take place. When that time comes the world will see the mobilization of an army—but it will be a peaceful, quiet, yet none the less courageous army—which does not have to be completed in twenty-three days.

Days may become weeks and weeks may become months before our general staff will have the camps ready where our poor people are to find bread and water—all that they ask for.

The governments of Germany and Russia have accused us of being revolutionists—and to tell the truth there are many Jews among the revolutionists in those countries—but the majority of Jews do not sympathize with them, realizing that the revolutionists are our most dangerous enemies. We hate these people, who believe that they can accomplish anything by violent means and who reason thus: "We do not care for nationalism, but in staying where we are and overturning the existing social laws." Many of these have come to us, but we have had only one answer for them: "We do not know you." For this reason they hate us even more than they hate

their oppressors, and their hatred is growing stronger because they see that we in a quiet orderly way have accomplished results which they in vain have attempted to gain by dynamite and fire. It is not to our interest to foment trouble in a country like Russia, from which we expect much. The social question there in no way concerns us.

The czar, the government of Russia, are not our enemies, though they do not love us at present—we must look for our worst enemies among ourselves A Rothschild, a Reinach, does not understand and takes no interest in the Zionistic movement. These people are Jews only in name, they are cold and antagonistic and have absolutely no sympathy for us nor any comprehension of the position in which they will find themselves when a proud, honored and respected Jewish nation, admired by all the world, shall have been created without their help. They pretend to believe in assimilation, but assimilation is only possible when two nations live together, one by the other, or, rather, when on one side there are men who desire and women who are desirable.

I think, as did Renan, that there is no Jewish type, but a number of Jewish types, which I never fail to recognize. Traveling in Spain I have often met with people in whose faces I could plainly read the names of Isaac or Kahn. But, no, they call themselves Enriquez or Lopez, these hidalgoes in whose veins there is much more Jewish or Moorish than Castilian blood!

Assimilation, yes; but not fusion.

The Quiet Observer.

By ERASMUS WILSON.

IT IS up to you!

And the sooner you begin to realize this fact and commence ordering your life along lines approved by your best judgment the better it will be for you and for all over whom you may exert any influence whatsoever.

He is a poor excuse for a man who exerts no influence whatever over others.

And we all know that only a very few, even among professed Christians, live as well as they know how, or can say they are not conscious of wrong doing.

You know that you do not live as good a life as you might, or should. Nor would you have those whom you love take your life for an example and not try to improve upon it.

You may not purposely do wrong, but negligently allow things to go undone which even common sense teaches should be done. You will not lie in wait, as it were, to rob or cheat your neighbors, yet if you get on his blind side you take all within easy reach.

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One of the reasons, and probably the chief one, why you are as you are, is that you were raised that way, or at least allowed to grow up without being properly impressed with the importance, if not the necessity, of right living.

Character, as you know, is formed in early youth, and not after maturity. In fact the foundations of character are laid in infancy. These are obedience, respect for parents and for elder persons, patience and amiability.

Children in the old-fashioned Quaker homes were taught all of these, and they learned them quite early. If you have ever visited in one of these homes you noted, no doubt, the quiet manner of the children; observed that they were cheerful without being noisy, playful but not boisterous, and obedient without being scolded and threatened.

Is it so in your home?

You will agree, as a matter of course, that it should be so, for as the child is so is the boy, and as the boy is so will be the man. Almost every man who goes wrong got a wrong start away back at the beginning of life, and never made a strong effort to get right.

This matter is up to you.

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Many there were, and many there are yet, who were taught that they could do nothing for themselves that would count in the matter of salvation, but each and every one must wait for conversion until the spirit is pleased to act.

Many there be, even now, who have waited long for the spirit to bid them come; and many who would rather be smitten, as was Saul of Tarsus, than not to be called at all.

The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago startled his congregation last Sunday with a confession—confessing that he had been inexcusably negligent in his duty. Negligent not only as a pastor, but as a resident of Chicago and as a citizen of this great Christian nation.

He explained that he had neglected to enlighten them as to their duties as citizens. Instead of pointing out crying evils, so all could see what need be done to better conditions, he had entertained them with discussions on abstruse theological subjects, submerged them with pretty platitudes, and sent them home neither wiser nor better than when they came.

He said that practically all the preachers in the city, in the whole country, in fact, are in the same boat.

For others he could not speak, but for himself he said that hereafter he would preach about things for the betterment of man, the means of salvation included. He told the people they were to blame, and they only, for a city government that would permit an Iroquois theater to open. It had never been properly inspected.

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It is up to the preacher and the teacher, as well as the citizen, to say when this boodling, gambling and various social abuses shall cease.

Abstruse theology may do as a pastime in a theological seminary, but it is no good as food for the average man. Those who profess to enjoy it have devoted at least five years to cultivating a taste for it, and even then there is not much in it to enjoy.

What the times need, and what the world demands, is men and women. These regulate the times—good or bad—according to the men and women on the stage. These are developed through various stages from infancy to maturity, each stage requiring peculiar care and attention. If these stages are given the proper attention you will find a good man or woman at the line which marks the beginning of full responsibility.

Do preachers impress parents with the great responsibility they have assumed? Do they make the way of parents clearer, more attractive and more practical? Do they call attention to the bad political conditions, to wrong conditions in school, to injurious manners and customs, and warn them against going to the bad because it happens to be popular to do so?

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And then, it is up to you whether you will be a good citizen, a good husband, a good father, a good Christian?

You can be a good man if you will, for you know well enough what is right and proper for you to do. Of course, there are many details which you may learn, that you should learn, that you must learn before you will rank as a first-class citizen or pass as a fairly good Christian.

It is up to you, everyone of you, whether you go to heaven when you leave this earth. If you have made it a heaven, then heaven is your portion. But if you have found nothing but misery, discontent and sorrow here, then will you go to a place specially devoted to sorrow, discontent and misery.

It is up to you!

Music.

By CATHERINE TALBOT.

AN INNOVATION in the history of the Pittsburgh orchestra occurs this week. Because of the acceptance by Victor Herbert of the invitation of the New York Philharmonic society to conduct the rehearsals and concerts of that society in New York city, Mr. Herbert, with the approval of the orchestra committee, has invited Mr. Walter Damrosch of New York to conduct the Pittsburgh orchestra concerts of the present week, Friday evening, January 29, and Saturday afternoon, January 30. Mr. Damrosch has accepted and having as soloist Pablo Casals, the eminent violincellist, offers the following program:

Symphony No. 4, in F minor, op. 36.....Tschaikowsky
Concerto for violoncello and orchestra, in D minor, op. 101 .....Haydn
Air (arranged by Leopold Damrosch).....Bach
Gavotte (arranged by S. Bachrich).....Bach
Violoncello Soli—
(a) "La Cygne" .....Saint-Saens
(b) "Gypsy Dance" .....Sarasate
Overture, "Tannhaeuser" .....Wagner

Walter Damrosch is a familiar figure in musical Pittsburgh and has done his share in earlier years, and recently through

PABLO CASALS, 'CELLOIST.
(Soloist at Pittsburgh Orchestra Concerts.)

his popular concerts at the Pittsburgh exposition, to interest the people in the best music. He was born in Breslau, Germany, in 1862, and came to America in 1872. His early musical studies were under the supervision of his father and later on he was the artistic companion of Draesecke in Dresden and of Hans von Buelow. At the aged of 19 in New York city he conducted performances of the "Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz and "Tower of Babel," by Rubinstein. On the death of his father, in 1885, Walter Damrosch succeeded to the conductorship of the New York Oratorio society and Symphony society, and in the same year took his father's opera company on a western tour to fulfill contracts made before the death of the lamented Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

Walter Damrosch founded the New York Symphony orchestra in 1891, and in 1896 the Damrosch opera company, giving principally the Wagner operas with a combination of very famous German singers, including Sucher, Ternina, Klafsky, Gadski, Alvary, Emil Fischer, etc. The Damrosch opera company during four years, gave the entire Nibelungen trilogy, "Tristan and Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," and a fine classic and modern list.

Mr. Damrosch has composed two operas in the English language, "The Scarlet Letter," which has been performed in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and "Cyrano," which is just from the hands of the publisher. He conducted the Grau opera company during the seasons 1900 to 1902.

Mr. Damrosch's Pittsburgh program reflects his particular interest in the Russian composer, Tschaikowsky. The fourth symphony, while less known here than either of the other five, has very striking features, particularly the slow movement, andantino in modo di canzona, and the scherzo, pizzicato ostinato; this last-named movement is in every respect a tour de force for the players, and one of the most brilliant things written by a modern composer.

The two Bach arrangements in Mr. Damrosch's program are the air and gavotte most familiar to Bach lovers. The "Tannhaeuser" overture furnishes a brilliant close to a most interesting program.

Music lovers in this country have heard of Casals for several years, but he is making his first serious concert tour in America. Last year he was the artistic companion of Harold Bauer in a tour which embraced the principal cities of Europe and also South America. Mr. Casals is a Spaniard and is 26 years old. Harold Bauer, in conversation in Pittsburgh last week, was free to say that Casals was superior to any living violoncellist. Mr. Casals' selections include a beautiful work by Haydn and two solo numbers well calculated to show his technique.

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Unusual interest was manifested at last week's concerts in the playing of the "Lohengrin" Prelude. Mr. Herbert quite outdid himself, giving the Prelude the artistic feeling which it demands. Percy Pitt's new Symphonic Impressions, "Paolo and Francesca," is a most commonplace work.

Emile Sauret is a finished artist and his ability as a composer, as shown by his "Elegie and Rondo," which he played, is far above the usual. At first one rather condemned him as a mere technician, but when he played the second movement of the Mendelssohn concerto, the interpretative sympathy of the man was at once brought into prominence.

The usual free organ recital will be given this afternoon in Carnegie Music hall at 4 o'clock. Mr. Lemare has made a most interesting program containing three numbers for the first time at these recitals, namely, "Marche de Procession," by Guilmant; "Melody in B flat," Wostenholme, and "Toccata di Concerto," by Bossi—French, English and Italian representative organ composers. Other numbers on this program are "Prelude in A Flat," by A. M. Foerster of Pittsburgh; "Prayer and Cradle Song," by Guilmant—both these numbers are requested. Mr. Foerster's piece is in manuscript and is one of that composer's first compositions for the organ. The remaining numbers on the program are Mr. Lemare's "Barcarolle" and Rossini's ever-popular overture to "William Tell."

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The Kneisel quartet of Boston is in Pittsburgh tomorrow evening for its annual concert before the Art society. The quartet consists of Franz Kneisel, first violin; J. Theodorowicz, second violin; Louis Svencenski, viola; and Alwin Schroeder, violoncello. The following fine program has been prepared:

Quartet in B flat major, op. 18, No. 6.....Beethoven
"Lento," for violoncello solo, and strings.....Chopin
"Romance," from quartet in G minor .....Grieg
Quartet in F major, op. 96.....Dvorak

The concert is to members only. The office of the Art society is 907-908 Farmers bank building.

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The following program has been arranged for the first night's concert of the rag-time selections, to be given in Old City hall by Brooke and his band: Some genteel rags, from "Sultan of Sulu," Wathall; a little rag for the trombone, "Stay In Your Own Back Yard," Udall, James Cooper; a Minnehaha raglet, "Laughing Water," Hager; a rag time song for cornet, "Bashful Betsy Brown," Eiler, Bert Brown; rags picked up by the "Wizard of Oz," Tietjens; meditation poetique, "The Last Hope," Gottschalk; rag time overture, from "Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," Chattaway; popular ballad for soprano, "Because You Are an Old Sweetheart of Mine," Robinson, Lillian Berry Reid; rags for the piccolo, "Splinters," Damare, John Kiburz; South African rags, "Jungle Echoes," Hildreth; choice rag melodies, from "The Storks," Chapin.

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The forthcoming encyclical of Pope Pius X. touching on the vital subject of church music, is destined to effect a reform not only in the music of the cathedrals, but also in the realm of secular composition. No one is in a better position than the papal head of the church to bring about the much-needed reforms both in the form and style of sacred music, for it has drifted away in late years from its early dignity and has been carried dangerously near the boundaries of flippancy and fol del rol.

The Catholic music is not the only church music which is in need of reformation, for the Protestants who have always used sections of Catholic music in their services find themselves in even worse form artistically. Take the church anthems of the present day. Like divers vegetables cooked in one pot, they have lost all flavor of their own, and are in general tasteless, insipid affairs, absolutely worthless from any and every standpoint whatever.

The immediate cause of the pope's decision was the abuses of church music in France and Italy, where operatic effects have been frequently introduced into the established musical services. The only cure for these evils, he thought, would be a return to the old Gregorian melodies and the revival of the works of Palestrina, Ambrose and the others who wrote in strict style so long ago.

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A London newspaper printed in the course of a dramatic criticism the statement that "Mr. Blank has recently developed a passion for the flute on which he accompanies himself in a touching little ditty." As there are no humorists on London papers this sentence was probably penned by an Irishman.

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New York is to have a Strauss festival, consisting of three concerts to take place on the evening of March 3, the afternoon of March 9, and the evening of March 16. These concerts will introduce Richard Strauss in conjunction with the Wetzler Symphony Orchestra and Mme. Strauss-de-Ahna, soprano.

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Perosi has composed a new mass which was performed recently at the Church of Gesu, Rome, and which is said to be new and original in form.

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The new one-act opera, "Mlle. Fifi," by Cesar Cui, founded on Maupassant's story, met with great success recently in Moscow.

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On Thursday evening, January 28, there will be a recital by Miss Magdalene Klarner, at the studio of Ad M. Foerster. The program includes the aria, "More Regal in His Low Estate," by Gounod, the Romanza, from "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Elizabeth's Prayer," from Tannhaeuser, and five of Mr. Foerster's own compositions.

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David Baxter, the Scotch basso, who made such a splendid impression when he appeared here last winter in song recital, has decided to settle in Pittsburgh permanently and has opened a studio in the Nixon Building. He will appear in Chicago in joint recital with Madame Nordica, on January 28.

Bits of Wayside Wisdom.

Folly comes unsought, wisdom only when entreated.

Night is only a tunnel to him who travels toward hope.

What some folks call luck is in reality disaster to them.

A noble character produces no impression on a vulgar mind.

It is love of virtue, and not fear of law, that makes civilization.

A man's business may be a success, and yet the man a failure.

Don't weep over a bad crop, get your land ready and sow again.

Whatever you may have in your purse, carry hope in your heart and spend it freely.

No true man believes that it is not possible to do great things without great riches.

Do not try to alter the development of a young mind; try to direct it.

Worry, whatever its source, weakens, takes away courage and shortens life.

You can conquer your cares more quickly if you do not continually carry a long face.

It is sometimes easier to weep with those that weep than to rejoice with those who rejoice.

There is no law against laughter, my friend. You are here on earth and entitled to its sunshine.

Man often shows the hard side of his disposition to mark more strongly the generous shades.

What fortunes are wasted by men and women who are struggling to know those who are hardly worth knowing!

There is not much use in asking God to bless the whole world as long as we are not willing to stand our share of the expense.

Keep on trimming your lamps, tilling your soil, tugging and pegging away. You can never tell when the messenger of success will come.

I hold not with the pessimist that all things are ill; nor with the optimist that all things are well. All things are not ill, and all things are not well, but all things shall be well, because this is God's world.—Robert Browning.

An exceedingly kind man will not be loved by women as devotedly and as thoroughly as a fellow who has a few disagreeable qualities. Women will not forgive the former for depriving them of the opportunity to exercise their self-sacrificial and their missionary spirit.

There is no denying that by choking back the expression of a feeling we eventually weaken the feeling itself. Laugh at seriousness long enough and you will become as flippant within as without. In our revolt from sentimentality we have gone far toward stifling sentiment.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

By GEORGE SEIBEL.

THE longevity of poets, when one considers the meager fare that is often their lot, would amaze any professor of macrobiology. Unless the poet chokes upon a crust of bread as Otway did, or takes arsenic as Chatterton did, or grows over-fond of boating as Shelley did, he has a good chance of reaching fourscore as Wordsworth did, or eighty-three as Goethe did, or eighty-six as Philip James Bailey did, or he may even reach 107 like Colum Wallace, the Irish poet whose admirers have just saved him from the workhouse by a voluntary subscription.

COLUM WALLACE.

Colum Wallace, unlike most poets, had another vocation. When he wasn't rhyming he worked as a mason. It may never have occurred to anyone, there being no Wallace clubs like the Browning clubs, that there is a symbolical affinity between poet and mason. Like the courses of stone the poem rises verse on verse, the mortar matching the meter, though some poets of monotonous regularity and evenness, Pope for instance, might be classed as bricklayers. To get back to Colum Wallace, he was a mason and worked at his trade until three years ago, when he was forced to enter the workhouse until the Gaelic League opened a subscription for him. Colum knows no English and can neither read nor write, but he is a poet of considerable distinction in his native Gaelic, and his poems are well known amongst the Irish-speaking peasantry. His memory is quite clear, and he tells how in his youth men used to look across the sea for the coming of Napoleon. He well remembers hearing the news of Waterloo. One hopes that he will have better luck than that famous Countess of Cork, of whom it is said on her tombstone that

> She lived to the age of a hundred and ten
> And died from a fall from a cherry tree then.

✦ ✦ ✦

Ellen Glasgow's new novel has appeared—the fifth from her pen—and it will be read with interest by the people who have been expecting a great masterpiece from her, which four times she has just missed writing. In many ways Miss Glasgow is the most remarkable of our younger woman authors. With a keen relish for Browning at 13, then nurtured upon Darwin and Spencer, and at 18 deeply interested in the study of socialistic theories, she put forth at the age of 22 a novel that handled the problem of heredity with Zolaesque directness. "The Descendant" was published anonymously, and literary duennas got quite a shock when they learned that a mere girl had written this morbid and pessimistic story, which had for its hero the offspring of a degenerate woman and an intellectual man. Her second book was "Phases of an Inferior Planet;" then came "The Voice of the People;" and last, "The Battlefield." She has also published a slender volume of verse. Her fifth novel, just from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., is entitled "The Deliverance;" its scene laid in the tobacco country of Virginia today; love and caste prejudice its motives, portraying the development of a human soul through suffering.

The novel will be read with anxious interest by all

ELLEN GLASGOW.

who have followed Miss Glasgow's work, to see whether she has grown. We know that she has outgrown the morbid pessimism which is the peculiar attribute of joyous youth—this is a natural growth; but has she learned to look deeper into the heart, to look further out upon the world, to look higher unto heaven? These are the three dimensions of the novelist's sphere. Miss Glasgow did not, like George Eliot, begin writing in the maturity of her years and genius. The world has a right to expect from her better things than she has done. A novel every year—"The Descendant" appeared in 1899—is rather too much for good work even by a mature writer. We do not need more novels, but we do need a great novelist.

There is much discussion over the authorship of that clever satire, "The Literary Guillotine," published in book form by John Lane after having appeared in The Reader. It looks as if either John Kendrick Bangs or Charles Battell Loomis were the guilty one—the author is evidently well acquainted with current literature, and that would incriminate Bangs; on the other hand, Charles Battell Loomis is the attorney for the prosecution, and as such makes some of the best humorous hits in the book. Now I hold it self-evident, there being only 13 original jokes in existence, that no humorist would deliberately put one of them into the mouth of a rival humorist, and therefore Mr. Loomis must have put the aforesaid jokes there himself. Another fact which speaks against Bangs and for Loomis is the amazing industry of Bangs, which sometimes puts him under the suspicion of being a syndicate like Andrew Lang. It can be demonstrated, however, that by sleeping only three hours, like the late Prof. Mommsen, and taking only half an hour for meals, Mr. Bangs is able to produce the work he does, though he could not do a line more, even to help out Wilberforce Jenkins. So, unless Mr. Bangs has abridged his three hours of slumber or economized on his bill of fare, or purchased an "Enchanted Typewriter," he could not have found time to run the "Literary Guillotine," and suspicion again points to Mr. Loomis. Finally, Mr. Loomis' own head never wobbles during the Reign of Terror, which seems conclusive proof that he is the executioner that caused so many crowned craniums to fall into the basket—among them those of Hall Caine, Marie Corelli, Henry James, Alfred Austin, Richard Harding Davis and John Kendrick Bangs' own—but perhaps it is a mistake to speak of his as a crowned cranium, since Mr. Loomis refers to him as "the defendant without any hair apparent."

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"This is a book about Edward Eggleston"—thus George Cary Eggleston begins "The First of the Hoosiers," which Drexel Biddle has published. It is a warm tribute to the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" by his brother, the author of "Dorothy South," and is full of intimate reminiscences. As educator, author and editor, Edward Eggleston did noble work, but his surest claim to fame is the novel that introduced the Hoosier dialect into literature, and which, when it was translated into French, caused Washington Gladden to wonder what was the classic French form of "Gee Whillicky Crickets!" But Eggleston has another claim to our gratitude. It was just after he had resigned the editorship of the New York Independent and taken that of Hearth and Home. "The best thing an editor can do for his publication," he said, "is to develop a new writer and let him make his name in connection with the paper." His brother tells the results of this policy in one instance:

> One of our finds at this time was very notable. As the Christmas season approached, we found ourselves short-handed, and sought for someone to help us out. We found him in Philadelphia. He had been engaged in newspaper work for several years and was familiar with methods, principles and details. But he had attained to no editorial position sufficiently attractive to forbid his acceptance of the offer Edward made him for a temporary engagement on Hearth and Home. He was a modest, unassuming man, but not lacking in that sufficient self-confidence which prompts and enables strong men to do capable work.
>
> His name was Frank R. Stockton.

✦ ✦ ✦

Every now and then, though much less often than in former days, a book comes from the author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," and so the majority of readers suppose that the most fascinating writer of sea stories since Marryatt still enjoys health and vigor. As a matter of fact, the severe rheumatism which attacked Clark Russell about fourteen years ago, instead of being conquered, gradually has got the writer more and more firmly in its grip, and for a long time he has been unable to put his foot to the ground or had one day free from intense pain. He lives in Bath, England, with his wife and daughters, and may be seen on the street nearly every pleasant day, being propelled in an invalid's chair. It is only necessary to see him in this way, however, says one who saw him, to realize that in spite of his bodily ills the famous story-teller is still an optimist. As he goes about in his chair he puffs away at a cigar, gives a cheerful nod to every acquaintance, and keeps up a running fire of bright talk with whatever member of his family happens to be his companion. Like Milton, Mr. Russell now dictates all that he writes to his daughters.

Practically all of Clark Russell's landsman days have been spent in England, so it may not be generally remembered that he was born in New York. That was just under sixty years ago. He went to school at Winchester, in England, and Boulogne, in France, where three of Charles Dickens' sons were his classmates. Then he began his life as a midshipman in the British merchant service, which lasted eight years and enabled him to store up the supply of "material" upon which he has drawn ever since. His first book was "John Holdsworth, Chief Mate"—his greatest success, "The Wreck of the Grosvenor." Oddly enough, its author didn't expect that this story would go. He wrote it in a hurry, largely to please himself, and though he realized that there were a few technical errors in his descriptions, didn't bother to correct them, with the result that they have never been set right. Clark Russell and W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, are great friends, and the former is fond of telling a story of "unconscious cerebration" between them. It was while Russell was writing his story "The Convict Ship" that he received one day a hurried note from the author of "Pinafore" asking him why he didn't write a novel on the exact subject which he had in hand, and suggesting the outlines of a plot similar in almost every detail to that upon which the romancer of the sea already had hit.

✦ ✦ ✦

On Tuesday was Poe's birthday, on Friday was Byron's and tomorrow is Burns', so it is a week of poets' anniversaries. It is curious that of these three Poe and Burns have been steadily rising in popularity, while Byron, the one English poet who is known in every European land and has profoundly influenced every literature, has been strangely neglected in recent years. I believe that the tide will soon turn, and men will again incline to the opinion of Taine, who, after disposing of Burns, Cowper, Keats and Shelley, takes up Byron with the words, "I have reserved for the last the greatest and most English of these artists."

Henry Harland's New Book.

"My Friend Prospero." By Henry Harland. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 317 pages. Price, $1.50.

ONE is sometimes inclined to liken Henry Harland's novels to cream puffs—"there's nothing in them, but they're awfully nice." As for his heroes and heroines, if he had not assured us that John Blanchemain ate a dinner with "inevitable veal," had eaten a great deal and was still eating, we should suspect that gentleman of living upon marchpane and dewdrops; while we are sure that Maria Dolores von Zelt-Neuminster, though we catch no glimpse of a kitchen or a cook in the pavilion beyond the clock-tower, eats hugely of roast beef and washes it down with red wine. The robust ardor of her love-making tells us that; for without inquiring whether 'tis leap-year, she practically proposes to John Blanchemain. But one must not think hardly of her for that, nor deem her constituted of unblushing brass; it is a well-established law of nature that a hero and heroine of Mr. Harland's, set down within a mile or two of each other, in an Italian garden or an English countryside, cannot help falling in love at first sight. They cannot help this any more than they can help meeting at mass, or coming into a title and a fortune when all is done.

HENRY HARLAND.

From a New Collotype Portrait in the Limited Edition of "My Friend Prospero."

"My Friend Prospero" is a delightful modern fairy tale, just as was "The Lady Paramount." It is a sugar-coated pill of Catholicism, just as was "The Cardinal's Snuff Box." Not content with bringing mere Protestants into the fold of the Mother Church, or perhaps because he thinks this too easy, Mr. Harland converts a ferocious agnostic, a disciple of Darwin and Spencer, who straightway renounces the girl he loves and goes to Rome to study for the priesthood. But be not dismayed, gentle reader, we do not witness the conversion, we are spared the arguments, we do but get a glimpse of the Puritan millionaire descended from Alfred the Great, with John Alden and Priscilla for more immediate ancestors—we do but glimpse him on his way to Rome. Theological arguments have no place in Mr. Harland's enchanted garden of romance.

"The world is still, is always, young and romantic," says John Blanchemain. "I can't admit that an age of prose and prudence is possible. The poetry of earth is never dead, and no more is its folly. The world is always romantic, if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—Faith, and the sense of Beauty, and the sense of Humor."

All three gifts have been vouchsafed to Mr. Harland, and he makes use of them to people his fairy realm. Without these gifts Italy is bleak and cheerless—witness the pages of Matilde Serao. With these gifts it blooms like a garden, the nightingales sing and sob, the moon rains amethystine fire. Without these gifts Italy is an arid desert of discontent, of bread riots and window taxes; a mass of loathsome corruption—witness the pages of d'Annunzio. With these gifts it is transformed into a suburb of Paradise, where Lorenzo and Jessica could sit till dawn, apostrophizing the loveliness of such a night as this, when "the western gold burned to red, and more somber red; the cloud-promontories gloomed purpler; the pale moon kindled, and shone like ice afire, with its intense cold brilliancy; the olive woods against the sky lay black; a score of nightingales, near and far, were calling and sobbing and exulting; and two human spirits yearned with the mystery of love."

While few will question Mr. Harland's faith, which, mightier than the Propaganda, moves a mountain of agnosticism from Plymouth Rock to Rome; and none will question his sense of beauty, which entitles him to rank as the foremost landscape gardener in the realm of romance; some may be inclined to doubt his sense of humor, even

though heaven sent him a laughing hero. John Blanchemain, with his pink face and yellow hair and blue eyes, reminds one of a bisque figure for a lady's boudoir; one is inclined to think of him as a pincushion of a man, and he aggravates the impression by continuous la-la-laughter. Malvolio himself could not outsmile this past master of mirth. Sometimes he "merely giggled," other times he "merely chuckled," but once his face even lighted up with "subcutaneous laughter," and his courtship of Maria Dolores is one long cachinnation. Now, Mr. Harland's sense of humor might have subdued this laughing hero a bit, or at least laughed at him when he told little Annunziata, who is eleven years old, that "I am too profoundly imbued with the basic principles of metaphysics ever to be sure of the objective reality of phenomena." No wonder Annunziata had brain fever at the end of the book!

The heroine, too, "always seemed inclined to laugh," for which we cannot blame her. It would be hard, indeed, to blame her for anything; she is as lovely and lovable and as self-willed as the Lady Paramount. "It wouldn't matter if his father were a cobbler—if I loved him, I'd marry him," she declares. And the "cobbler's son" thinks of her as possibly a "miller's daughter," and fears her name may be Schmidt. Ah, but we know that they knew. Who could enter one of Mr. Harland's gardens and not realize that the fair vision in diaphanous drapery must be a mediatised princess at the very least, and that the merry stranger who proclaims himself too poor to marry cannot but turn into a peer of the realm, with a fairy godmother who provides him with six thousand a year? Under these circumstances their fantastic courtship, deliciously extravagant as a snatch from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" seems but a gay game of tennis, with words for balls and tongues for racquets and hearts for prizes. There's many a pretty play, as none will doubt who knows Harland's scintillant skill in dialogue.

It may be said that the fairy godmother is rather an obvious dea ex machina. One may also feel aggrieved that the good parroco is not more in evidence, but it should be remembered that he is a taciturn man, and what has a taciturn man to do in Mr. Harland's books? All are atoned for by little Annunziata, who first called John Blanchemain "my friend Prospero" and predicted for him fortune and a beautiful bride. Maria Annunziata likes chocolate cigars, but she can split theological hairs with a skill that would nonplus the doctors of the Temple. "If you do not do that which is your duty, it is bad, and you are punished. But if you do do it, that is not good—it is only what you ought to do, and you are not rewarded." But perhaps she is at her best when reciting her optimistic creed: "When the sun shines, then I love the sunny weather, and am glad it does not rain. Yet when it does rain, then I find that I love the rain, too, that I love it just as much as the sun—it is so fresh, it smells so good, the rain-drops are so pretty, and they make such a pretty sound when they fall, and the gray light is so pleasant."

Despite Prospero's rich raptures over Maria Dolores, one cannot help preferring Maria Annunziata. In truth, one cannot quite forgive the Princess for falling in love with a pink, yellow and blue hero whom one would take for a candy doll if he hadn't been seen eating a great deal of "inevitable veal."

Psychological, Yet Interesting.

"Sanctuary." By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 182 pages. Price, $1.50.

IT WAS discovered long ago that "a man may smile and smile and be a villain;" it remained for Mrs. Wharton to demonstrate that a writer may psychologise and psychologise and be interesting. Bourget lets us hear his people's souls tick until the ticking grows monotonous. Henry James takes his people's souls apart and forgets to put them together again; his sentences are like the pieces of a watch, hair-springs and bridges and loose screws. Mrs. Wharton, who has often been compared to Henry James, and certainly was under his spell when she began to write (not so very long since), has shaken off the spell and created a manner of her own. His vices she never had—his addiction to tenuous plots and a fricassee style; his virtues (for he has them) she has refined and amplified, making them peculiarly her own. They shine through "Sanctuary" resplendently. It is a longer story than any in "Crucial Instances," which barely gave one time to admire her gifts before they were at an end; it is a much shorter story than "The Valley of Decision," which gave some people time to grow weary. Altogether, "Sanctuary" represents Mrs. Wharton's best and best-proportioned work.

It is the story of a woman's struggle for the honor of the two men she loves—the first her affianced husband, who by silence has permitted a technical injustice to be committed; the second, twenty-five years afterward, her son, who has inherited his father's lax principle, and is tempted like his father to commit a technical injustice of much the same sort, but even less wrong in the eyes of the world. Where the first man had concealed the knowledge of his half-brother's marriage to an adventuress, an act that would never have given him a qualm had not the adventuress, balked in an attempt to secure her share of the estate, drowned herself and her child, his son's temptation is of a more subtle and specious nature. An architect, Dick Peyton is about to enter a competition along with a friend of his. This friend falls ill and dies; attendance upon him has frustrated Dick's own work, and when he sees his friend's plans he realizes that he could not have done as well. The dead man, who has no relatives, leaves a letter telling Dick to use those plans, which no one has seen, and which Dick might regard as a return for the service he had rendered his friend in the last days of that friend's life, service that had prevented his own work for the competition from being completed. To crown Dick's temptation the casuistic view is endorsed by the woman whom he loves, and who has based her acceptance or rejection of his suit upon the result of the competition.

Admirable in its unity and concentrated power, the soul drama still raises questions in the reader. If Dick Peyton inherited his lax principles from his lax-principled father, did Kate Orme derive her acute conscience from her father's fondness for venison? Would any but a reformed Ibsen heroine have a conscience so scrupulously strung as Kate's, who marries a man for the sake of the children he may have? Would any woman but an Elsie Dinsmore without conscience prove such a cynical prig as Clemence Verney, who won't marry a man on account of the failures he may make? Verily, if life is to be fenced round with problems like these, human souls must be wise as serpents to crawl under or harmless as doves to fly over them—an archangel would tear his robe in getting through.

A Resume of Recent History.

"The United States in Our Own Times." By E. Benjamin Andrews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Octavo, 961 pages, nearly 500 illustrations. Price, $5 net.

Dr. Andrews, who came into notice as a "Bryan martyr" during his presidency of Brown university, and is now chancellor of the University of Nebraska, has written a most comprehensive and therefore most valuable work, reaching from the reconstruction period to the St. Louis world's fair. The book was first published about six years ago, under the title "A History of the Last Quarter Century," and has been largely extended and brought up to date to cover the events of the Spanish war and the period of expansion. Such a work, of course, cannot be definitive; events must crystallize and individuals recede before the significance of the ones and the proportions of the others can be appreciated; yet, within these limitations, which apply equally to Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," Dr. Andrews has produced a notable book. It is as fair as could be desired, even upon bimetalism and Bryan. Dr. Andrews is always clear, his style fluid without brilliancy, his purpose honest. The many splendid illustrations and the comprehensive index add greatly to the book's value.

A Kodaker Developed.

"Love, the Fiddler." By Lloyd Osbourne. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 278 pages. Price, $1.50.

The stepson of Stevenson, who collaborated with him in "The Wrong Box," "The Wrecker" and "The Ebb Tide," proves himself an apt disciple in the five short stories that make up his latest volume. He has said about himself and his master that "I was a kodaker, he an artist and a man of genius." These stories, more than anything else he has done since Stevenson's death, prove that a kodaker may be also an artist and a man of genius. "The Chief Engineer" is a well-told serio-comedy of love. But it is surpassed as such by "The Golden Castaways," the third of the stories. Teresa's devotion comes nearer to rousing the reader's sympathy than anything in the book except Benny's death in "The Mascot of Battery B." This, the last tale of all, is one of the most surprising ghost stories ever written. You do not suspect it for a ghost story until you reach the closing words of it. All in all, this volume is treasure trove. The stories are told with such directness and dash that one is reminded of Tusitala himself, all but his style.

A New "Pipes of Pan" Volume.

"Songs of the Sea Children." By Bliss Carman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 182 pages. Price, $1.

The third volume of Bliss Carman's "Pipes of Pan" contains some of the most musical lyrics he has ever written. Take this, a perfect fancy in fittest frame of words:

As down the purple of the night
I watch the flaring meteors race,
The gorgeous Bedouins of the dusk
Making across the glooms of space,

To my fantastic heart's unrest
That would be gay, that would be gone,
They seem like trysting lovers' souls
Too long delayed and hurrying on.

The languor of poetic love warms through the whole book. There is de Musset's passion and Verlaine's melody. There is fierce pagan joy and mystical vague beauty. A stanza will suffice:

Then came a glimmering of white—
The drench of sheer diaphanous lawn,
More palpable than light of stars
And more delectable than dawn.

Verse of Varying Quality.

"The Conceits of a General Lover." By Edward W. Barnard. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 186 pages. Price, $1.50.

Austin Dobson assures us in a despairing rondeau that "There will rise, till time decay, more poets yet," so what's the use of cutlass and cudgel? Mr. Barnard's muse is facile and prolific, and some of his conceits might well be weeded out, but every now and then one finds a real gem among them, like the epigram of the misogynist who denies that the Sphinx was part woman, because she kept a secret for centuries, or like that ballad, not unworthy of Riley, which runs

I see a host of little men
Troop past from school at half-past three,
And presently troop back again,
Skates on their arms, in highest glee.
The gleaming blades throw back to me
A shaft of sunlight and are gone;
And then, as in a dream, I see
The old-time skates that buckled on!

A Pennsylvania Novel.

"The Beaten Path." By Richard L. Makin. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 544 pages. Price, $1.50.

The Labor Novel and the Trust Novel have been with us for some time. A marriage has been arranged between them, in which the Problem Novel gave away the bride. "The Beaten Path" is the child of that union. A mill owner, deservedly unpopular; his brother's son, the real owner of the works, whose existence no one suspects and who comes to apply for work in the mill; the mill-owner's wife, around whom and his nephew the love-story revolves; and a great-hearted self-sacrificing evangelist, whom the striking workmen immolate by way of thanks for all he did for them—these are the chief actors in the drama. Through nearly 600 pages it doesn't grow dull, while for Pennsylvanians it has the added interest of dealing with life in a large manufacturing town of this state and with conditions that all have been familiar with.

An Old Favorite Republished.

"The Colonel's Opera Cloak." By Christine C. Brush. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 262 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

A quarter of a century ago, when the output of novels was modest enough for the public to read and discuss nearly all, Roberts Brothers launched a "No Name" series, by new and old authors, who remained anonymous, to set people guessing as to who the writer might be. Among the most successful was "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," now re-published in a new, illustrated edition by Little, Brown & Co. The author's name was revealed some time ago as Christine C. Brush. The story is attractive in every way, without the imprint of unripeness and rush that marks much of our modern fiction. The novel idea of making the Opera Cloak the hero, the humorous phases of a southern family's improvidence, combine with a pretty love story and clever character drawing to give the tale its charm.

Songs of Good Courage.

"Through Love to Light." An anthology by John White Chadwick. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 211 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

The "songs of good courage" gathered in this favorite volume, now reissued in an illustrated edition, are taken from many poets, but all in the same mood. There is Holmes' "Chambered Nautilus" and Henley's trumpet-like "Out of the night that covers me," and Leigh Hunt's "Angel in the House," and Browning's "Prospice," and so on. One misses Gerald Massey's fine chant for Tomorrow and Lowell's inspiriting antiphon of Above and Below, but then, if all the poetry of optimism were to be included we'd have the better half of all the poetry ever penned.

Interests Pittsburgh Railroad Men.

"American Railways." By Edwin A. Pratt. New York: The Macmillan Company. 309 pages. Price, $1.25.

Thirteen articles, printed in the London Times a year ago, form the foundation of this volume, but several others have been added and the whole series amplified. Railroad men everywhere will find the work of immense value, while those in Western Pennsylvania will find special interest in the chapter entitled "The Pittsburgh Block," dealing with the problem of our freight congestion.

A Volume of Sermons.

"A Message from the Past." By Charles H. Eaton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 239 pages. Price, $1.

This is not a book on archaeology nor a theosophic romance, as the title might lead one to suspect, but a volume of sermons by the late pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity in New York. Without being oratorical masterpieces, these discourses are virile, scholarly and readable.

Authors and Publishers.

"Swinburne" is a new title announced by McClure-Phillips in their "Contemporary Men of Letters" series. It will be written by George Edward Woodberry.

Booth Tarkington, the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Gentleman from Indiana," is now engaged on a series of political stories partly suggested by his recent experiences as a candidate for the legislature of his state. Mr. Tarkington is just recovering from a serious illness and is spending the winter in Rome.

Henry Harland, the author of "My Friend Prospero," for the first time in fifteen years is spending the winter in America, detained here by the serious illness of a near relative, and will probably not return to his dearly beloved Italy for a month or more. Mr. Harland was driven from America in his youth by its severe winter climate and did not desert it willingly.

"Roughing It With the Regulars" is the lively record, by William H. Oliver, Jr., of a cavalry troop's service in Porto Rico. The book commends itself by a free and easy readability, rather than by any lofty literary style. The author's portrait serves as frontispiece. Veterans of the Spanish war will be interested by the book, which can presumably be secured through any bookseller.

Clarence L. Brownell, the author of "The Heart of Japan," was among the first of the London newspaper men to be sent as a correspondent for the expected war in China between Russia and Japan. Dispatches announce his arrival at Tien-Tsin on January 14. His engagement as correspondent was made very suddenly. He was sent for one night and asked to start the next day, which he did.

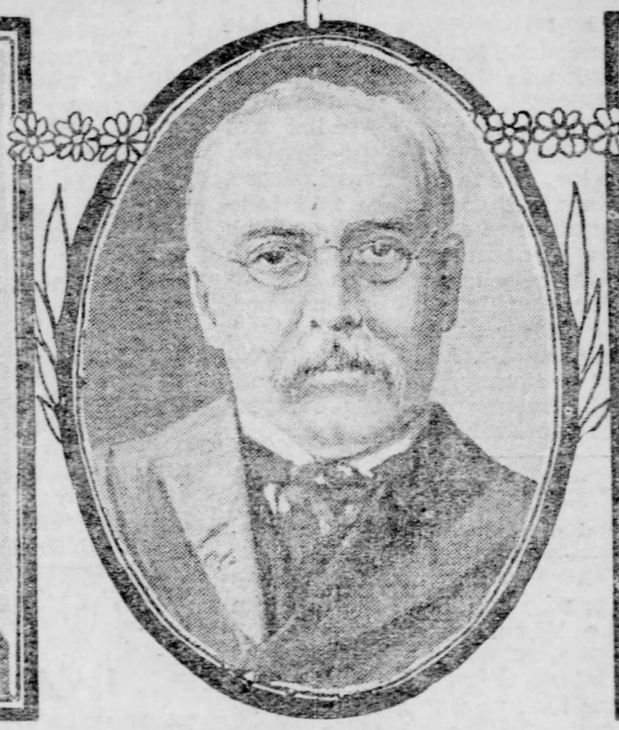
Appleton's reprints from the English classics, with the old illustrations, is an admirable series of books, well printed and carefully edited, while the colored reproductions of Rowlandson's and Alken's pictures are excellent. Among the reprints ready are "Doctor Syntax," "Johnny Quae Genus," "Jorrock's Jaunts," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Handley Cross," "The Tower of London," "Windsor Castle." Also there is a reproduction of William Blake's wonderful illustrations to the "Book of Job," this last even rarer than the others in the series.

Four notable volumes of poetry from the press of the Macmillan Company within a month seem to show that the dearth of verse is not so serious and the aversion of publishers not so deep-rooted as some people believe. "The Hour Glass" by William Butler Yeats and the collected "Poems" of Prof. Woodberry, as also the volume by "A. E." yet to come, represent the work of bards who have their following and whose place on Parnassus is secure; the other volume, "The Voice of April-Land," by Mrs. Ella Higginson, though not her first, has introduced to many people a new singer from the west whose lyric utterance is deep and true. Mrs. Higginson made her bow some years ago with a volume of short stories, "The Flower That Grew in the Sand," which treated Puget Sound life in the earlier (and better) manner of Mary Wilkins. Last year she published a novel, "Marielia," which attracted favorable attention.

MRS. ELLA HIGGINSON.

HOW WOULD YOU SPEND

PROF. LANGLEY



DR. WM. H. MAXWELL

PHOTO BY WEBSTER

JAMES WILSON
SEC. OF AGRICULTURE

PHOTO BY ROCKWOOD, N.Y.

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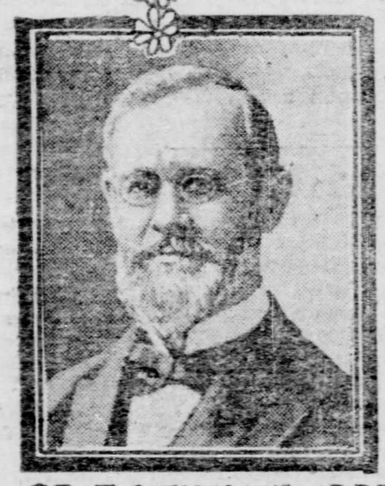


PROF. CLEVELAND ABBE

Answers by PROMINENT SCIENTISTS

THE over rich, those sated with the pursuit of wealth and seeking something new—some new way in which to employ their begging gold—will find here a mine of original suggestion, all fresh from the minds of the leading scientists of this country, men who have devoted their lives to special studies, and who tell now what they would do with $1,000,000, if that sum were placed at their disposal to be expended in the best interest of science.

Naturally, each specialist would expend it in his own particular field, and from flying machines to agriculture the ideas run; from those who would quit the earth in aerial motors to those who would delve into its depths; from the cultivation of art for the benefit of the aesthetic few to those who would wreak the destruction of parasites for the good of all. Some would make a research of the laws governing the life of plants; others of the rules which control atmospheric disturbances; some would ring out the shapes of foul disease and some ring in the finer fowl.

The reader will note a vein of cynicism running through most of the communications as to the probability of any scientist ever being given such sum of money as that indicated, to be employed for the advance of science.

But, as the Mexicans say, Quien sabe? Who knows but that some millionaire may become enough interested in some of the various ideas advanced to devote a sum sufficient for the furtherance of one or more?

The genesis of this congress of opinion is as follows: A letter was received at this office which read:

Several members of a club were discussing the recent advances made in science, when one propounded this question: "What would you do if you were left a legacy of $1,000,000, the stipulation being that you must expend it in accordance with what, in your opinion, would be of the most value to science?"

One, who is interested in geology, replied that he would employ it in sinking a shaft into the earth as deep as human energy and skill could carry it, and would employ some eminent geologist to examine each stratum of earth brought to the surface. His argument was that, whereas we know about all there is to know of the earth's surface, we have but scratched that surface and know nothing of the mysteries under foot. * * *

A copy of the letter was sent to each of the leading scientists of the country, with the request that they tell The Gazette what they would do with the money if it were left to them under the like conditions.

Agriculture.

Here we will join against our foes—
The hailstroke and the storm,
And the red and rustling cloud that blows
The locust's mile-deep swarm;
Frost and murrain and floods let loose
Shall launch us side by side
In the holy wars that have no truce
'Twixt seed and harvest tide.

—The Settler.

By JAMES WILSON.

Secretary of Agriculture.

Your favor asking me what I would do with a million dollars if that sum were left me to be used in the interests of science is received.

I have, directly and indirectly, six million dollars to spend now in the interests of science. At the rate the United States borrows money it would take an investment of three hundred million dollars to produce that sum. I have as much income as the combined incomes of the five greatest universities in America, but if I had a million dollars a year more I would spend it along the line of teaching the people who live by working in the nelds with their coats off the science that relates to agriculture.

We have in the United States a magnificent system of education that takes care of everybody but the farmer. Congress in 1862 endowed agricultural colleges, and in 1885 experiment stations. More is being done by this country to help the farmer than by all other countries on earth.

The results are somewhat striking. I can speak by the card with regard to my time in office here. When I came to Washington with President McKinley, in 1897, we made in the United States 29,000 tons of beet sugar.

This year will show a yield around 260,000 tons; it may go over that, or, it may fall a little below. This is because the department of agriculture has been steadily furnishing the farmers the facts with regard to soil, climate, methods, etc. At that time (1897) we raised twenty-five per cent of the rice consumed by the people of the United States. We began the study of the problems of rice growing, sent to the orient for early and late maturing varieties that would not break when modern threshers, etc., were employed. One man in the United States now produces as much rice as four hundred orientals. The crop is now in excess of the demands of our people and exportation is beginning.

I might mention a good many other directions in which this department is helping the people to produce. There was scarcely an educated forester in the land at the time and scarcely a soil physicist. I would like to spend a million more dollars in teaching the people about the land they walk on and from which they draw their sustenance. There were but few people educated along the line of agricultural science in those days. We began the education of them, and since that time 496 young men have been admitted to post-graduate work here. More than half of them are with us still, completing their education, the other half having gone out to make research, to demonstrate what they learned here, to teach in colleges and to work in experiment stations.

I do not have time to write for newspapers; I am too busy. But you have asked a question that nobody ever asked before, and so I make you a brief reply.

Aeronautics.

* * * Would bestride a gossamer
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall.

—Paraphrase.

By PROF. S. P. LANGLEY.

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In reply to your inquiry as to what I think would be the worthiest scientific disposition of a million dollars, I reply, as an astronomer especially interested in solar physics, that all life on earth, beginning with human life, depends upon the sun and exists only through its continued radiations, though we know not that these have been uniform in the past nor why they should be uniform in the future. Since, then, it is of the highest consequence to humanity to learn the conditions which may affect our climate and the coming harvests and provide against unfavorable ones, and since in the present state of knowledge it is only by a very large expenditure for a special solar observatory, to be located at some great altitude, that these questions, not merely of such interest to science but to all humanity, can be solved, I should wish myself to see such a considerable sum devoted to this purpose.

You ask me to express an opinion about the use of this amount in aerodromics. It is my belief that this latter subject is one of extreme importance—I mean that of the opening of the air to regular traffic—first, perhaps, for the arts of war, and afterward for those of peace. It is evident that the commercial development of aerodromics must pass through the same period of experiment and advancement which has been common to all great commercial inventions of the present day, as the dynamo and electric motors, and I take this opportunity of stating that the use of a flying machine for these purposes has never yet been tried on a large scale.

Some recent experiments which have attracted public attention, and which have been supposed to result unfavorably to this form of locomotion, have in reality had no bearing on the question, except to show the danger of accident. Such an aerodrome requires to be launched like a ship, and in this case an accident solely in the launching carriage and not in the aerodrome itself precipitated the latter into the water before its powers of flight could be tested.

As I have stated elsewhere, "in previous trials success has only been reached after initial failures, which alone have taught the way to it, and I know of no reason why prospective trials should be an exception."

I have entire confidence in the principles and calculations upon which the aerodrome is built, and I entertain no doubt that this final success will eventually be achieved.

It is evident that the expenditure of a large sum, such as a million dollars, in the perfection of these machines will greatly hasten the day when these appliances will be at the service of the public and the great highway to everywhere over our heads be opened to all.

Exploration.

One everlasting Whisper day and night repeated—so:
Something hidden. Go and find it. Go look behind the ranges—
Something lost behind the ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go!

—The Explorers.

By ROBERT E. PEARY.

The Nansen of America.

With $1,000,000 available for exploration one would naturally turn to the largest unknown areas yet remaining upon the globe.

These areas are two in number and are to be found at the North and South poles. In the former region about three million square miles and in the latter some six million square miles are an absolute terra incognita.

For the sum of $1,000,000, with the utilization of modern methods, these two large unknown areas could be eliminated.

In the north a line of soundings through the central polar basin could be taken, the gaps in known portions of the Arctic regions filled, the position of the north magnetic pole more accurately determined and perhaps new lands and new life discovered.

In the south a profile of the probable Antarctic continent could be secured, its outlines delineated and the South magnetic pole determined.

In both regions pendulum, meteorological, magnetic and other observations, taken at the points of maximum flattening of the terrestrial spheroid, would supply data for a final rigid determination of the actual figure of the earth, and for a clearer definition and more explicit application of the laws of terrestrial meteorology and magnetism.

The secrets of the two most wonderful and fascinating regions of the earth would be laid bare, their economics made known and the geographical outlines of the surface of the globe on which we live completed.

Possibly there might be large financial returns. It is premature to say that there are no unknown rookeries of fur-bearing seals in the south or new whaling grounds in the north of great value.

But beyond and, in my personal opinion, above the definite, material results of such explorations would be the splendid moral prestige and gain (incalculable in dollars and cents) in thus spanning the earth to its utmost limits—from north pole to south pole.

Ornithology.

Do you know the steaming stillness of the orchid scented glade,
Where the blazoned, bird winged butterflies flap through?
It is here that I am going with my camphor, net and boxes,
To a gentle yellow pirate that I know.

—The Feet of the Young Men.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Curator of Birds, National Museum.

In reply to your hypothetical inquiry as to how I would expend $1,000,000 for the advancement of ornithology, if that sum were placed at my disposal, I submit the following outline of a plan suggested by my experience and best judgment:

First—The purchase of such ornithological publications as are not readily accessible in this country or not to be found in any American library.

Second—The careful selection, outfitting and sending to the field of experienced collectors for the purpose of thoroughly exploring special geographic areas, the American continent and islands, especially certain of the West Indies and the least known parts of Central America having precedence.

Third—The purchase from dealers, collectors and private owners of all collections or specimens that would increase the value, as a basis of ornithological research, of collections already existing in the United States.

Fourth—The provision of suitable fireproof storage for the books and specimens thus secured, preferably in combination with those of whichever establishment or institution in the United States may be already the most complete in these respects.

Fifth—The publication of results of ornithological investigations, including colored plates of new or hitherto unfigured species.

The above plan is based on the fact known to most ornithologists, at least, that all the existing collections of birds, public and private, if combined into one would not be nearly sufficient for the complete exposition of American ornithology alone; that, even if the ideally complete

$1,000,000 FOR SCIENCE?

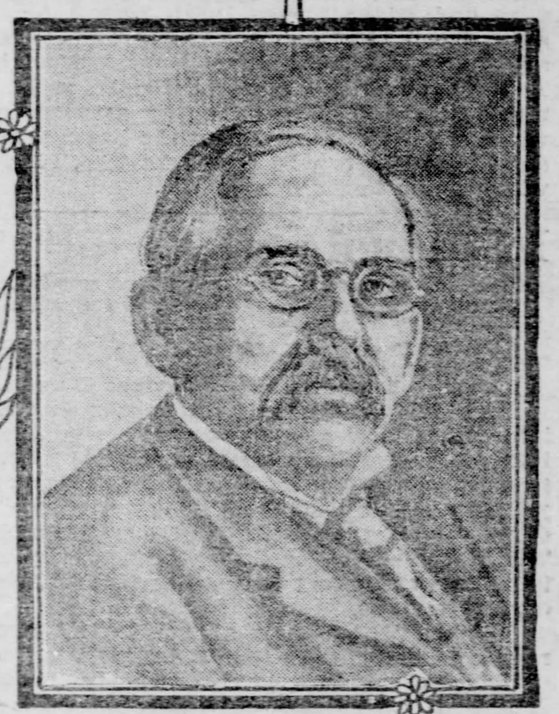
PROF. W. J. McGEE

GEN. L. P. DI CESNOLA

PHOTO BY PACH BROS N.Y

MR. GIFFORD PINCHOT

PHOTO BY CLINEDINST WASH. D.C.



MR. JACOB RIIS

collection did exist, there is nowhere extant a library containing all the literature required for its satisfactory elaboration, and that no establishment or institution is provided with funds sufficient to defray the expense of publishing the results.

Study of Languages.

The true university of these days is a collection of books.
—Heroes and Hero Worship.

By HERBERT WEIR SMYTH.

Professor of Greek at Harvard.

Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, Eliot professor of Greek literature at Harvard, believes that the most beneficial disposition of the sum in question would be to provide a fundamental endowment, and that this should preferably take the form of a university press. By this is meant not a vast printing establishment, like the Clarendon press at Oxford, but an association, on the one hand, of a limited number of men conversant with the technical and financial side of printing, and, on the other, of a committee of scholars, leaders in scientific research, to be appointed by the presidents of the chief American universities.

The duty of this body should primarily be the publication of books of marked scientific value, but unremunerative by reason of their character. Such a university press should be open to the republic of scholars—not restricted to the members of a few universities, as is now the case with those institutions of learning which divert a portion of their incomes to the support of publications by their own faculties.

A true university press is needed, notwithstanding the creation of the Carnegie institute, which, it is to be hoped will foster research in the humanities as well as in the material sciences. My university press will guarantee the publication of works of advanced character, and thereby will tend to elevate the national standard of workmanship.

Our democratic theory of education popularizes the knowledge: it creates books designed to serve the purposes of the ordinary student, but it too frequently forces the American scholar whose work is directed to less elementary aims either to go abroad with his wares or to hide his talent in the earth of annals or transactions, if it does not happen that his work is too extensive to find admission to those avenues of publication.

The form of self-sacrifice which prompts a publisher to adventure works caviare to the general in the interest of higher knowledge is more honored in America in the breach than the observance. Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy are superiors in this respect. We are producing scholars who are equal to those of the Old World, but they do not enjoy the like inducements to stimulate their highest efforts.

The establishment of a university press would do very much to remove the reproach that attaches to us as makers of school books only, and it would in time lead to the appearance of works that might rival some of the brightest ornaments on the list of the publications of the Oxford university press. My university press may make money—it might well be a profitable enterprise in part—but it should be instituted for the especial purpose of losing money in the interest of those things that gauge not the diffusion but the elevation of national culture.

Public Education.

'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
—Moral Essays.

By WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

City Superintendent of Schools, New York.

The question you suggest is a very interesting one, to which I have given a great deal of consideration. After revolving many different projects I have reached the conclusion that I should build and equip a trade school in which the chief application of art and science would be taught.

My reasons for this conclusion may be briefly stated as follows:

First—The endowments for the prosecution of scientific research are already very considerable in our universities and scientific schools, while endowments for teaching the applications of science to industry are wholly inadequate.

Second—The apprenticeship system of learning trades has practically disappeared. To take its place schools of the character I have indicated are urgently needed if the skill of the American workman is to be developed to a high state of efficiency.

Third—Scientific and practical training would appear to be the only remedy for the evils that have accompanied the benefits flowing from trades unionism.

Fourth—The establishment of such a school would, by creating the demand for the results of scientific research, do far more to stimulate the work of science than a direct gift or endowment.

Philanthropy.

Cudgel thy brain no more about it.
—Hamlet.

By JACOB RIIS.

Author of "The Battle With the Slum."

As it is wholly improbable that anybody will give me a million dollars, I have not been able to bring myself to think what I would do with it if it came. I think I would a good deal rather not have a million dollars. I am getting too old to bother with things I do not understand. One thing is certain, if it should come I would take mighty good care that it did not get into the newspapers. I am getting entirely too many letters from people now who think that I have money which they would be very glad to use, and they are proving a very serious burden to me.

I cannot tell you whom to apply to for that kind of information. Most people whose possession of a million dollars would be worth much to anybody besides themselves are too busy now trying to do some of the things the money would help them carry out. The opinion of the others you don't want.

Psychology.

'Tis with our judgments, as our watches—none
Go just alike, but each believes his own.
—Essay on Criticism.

By GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD,

Professor of Philosophy at Yale.

In reply to your inquiry as to what I would do had I $1,000,000 at my disposal in the interests of "science," I beg to say:

I would select a number of those scientific men in whose sincerity and scientific attainments and skill I had most confidence, and I would distribute the money among them to use as they thought best in the promotion of science.

I venture to affirm that this is the wisest answer you have received.

Against Insect Parasites.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter.
—Keats.

A truth you will know if you ever go
To the haunts of the Jersey mosquito.

By JOHN B. SMITH.

State Entomologist of New Jersey.

If I had at my disposal $1,000,000 I should expend at once about $100,000 for building and equipping a fireproof laboratory in which should be carried on the following lines of work:

First—The determination of the life history of every insect parasitic upon man and upon warm blooded animals generally.

Second—An inquiry into the effect which the parasite has upon its host when all chance of contamination from outside sources has been excluded.

Third—A study of the organisms found in the parasites when taken under natural, outdoor conditions and the effect which these organisms would have upon the host.

Fourth—A similar study covering insects not strictly parasitic, yet, like mosquitoes and other biting flies, feeding upon animal blood.

Fifth—A study of insects injurious to plant life to determine the character of their digestive secretions with the view of preparing insecticides more promptly effective than those now in use.

Sixth—A line of experiments strictly scientific in character to determine the range of insect adaptability to new conditions, to new foods and to materials commonly used as poisons.

Seventh—A thorough test of the possibility of using parasitic and predatory forms from one country to combat the injurious forms of another. In other words, a test of the feasibility of destroying in our favor the present balance of nature.

Eighth—The formation of a collection illustrating all the lines of work done and the publication of the results in such a manner as to be available to the world of science.

I would expect to employ a staff of five investigators at a salary of not less than $4,000 annually, a staff of at least ten assistants and collectors at an average pay of $1,000, and would expect to spend the entire sum in ten years, leaving at the end of that time the laboratory equipment and a collection fully worth the entire amount expended.

At the end of that period, assuming that all my plans had been carried to a successful issue, I would be ready for burial!

DR. NEWTON SHAFFER PROF. JOHN D. SMITH

Art.

The tale is as old as the Eden Tree—and new as the new cut tooth—
For each man knows ere his lip-thatch grows he is master of Art and Truth;
And each man hears as the twilight nears, to the beat of his dying heart,
The Devil drums on the darkened pane:—"You did it, but was it Art?"
—The Conundrum of the Workshops.

By L. B. DI CESNOLA.

Director of Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The artistic instinct is an inborn gift of nature, not a transferable quantity, and it is impossible to instill it into the mind of anyone by the process of philosophical reasoning or teaching in a school of art; and while I fully recognize the value and importance of instruction in drawing, designing and composition, I also believe that it is just here that the teacher's mission comes to an end and individual idealism in art begins. For this reason I would not expend any portion of the million dollars on the objective side of this question. But I would try to raise the standard of subjective art to the highest level, as we find it illustrated in the works of those men to whom the whole world bows in recognition of their greatness and artistic worth.

I would spend some of the money in sending youths of marked ability to Europe to study in the great museums the splendid works of art of ancient and modern times. Italy and France are still our masters, and there are treasures for the student's mind that will continue to be of the greatest advantage to the culture necessary to make a good artist.

Hygienic Living.

Knew the truth of what thou art.
—Delphic Oracle.

By AMON R. JENKINS.

One Who Loves His Fellow Man.

Speaking as a lover of my race, I believe that a million dollars could be better spent in instructing the north temperate zone white man how to live economically and wholesomely than in any other way whatsoever.

Our ancestors always lived in wooden houses, with no end of fresh air, with the electric sunlight by day and the equally powerful etheric radiations of the earth into the sky by night—purifying the body and keeping the soul in the narrow, straight path. They lived in a harsh, cold, grudging land, and had to get a living by thinking and hustling all the time, while less favored peoples squatted under banana trees and only had to reach out between naps when hungry. Thousands upon thousands of years of such different ways of living have made a great difference in the races of men—the proud, prudent Scot; the strenuous Irishman; the grand Englishman; the sturdy, honest, deathlessly brave German; the very white Scandinavian—these and their descendants possess the whole world.

But the new-fangled world is confusing. The modern white is forgetting his fine old prudent ways of living. Behold the consequences! Cursing, Kitchener returns levy after levy as unfit for the field; asylums overflowing with lunatics; consumption fell and cancer dire overtake,

to say nothing of appendicitis, pneumonia and cursed divorce, which is nothing more than a perversion of the instincts. And why? Simply because we have quit our old, fine, gentlemanly, cheap ways of living—the old, true way.

Spend a million and show how we can get it back. Show how in winter, in padded cotton suits, we can make our clothes like houses and stay out of doors nearly all the time in clothes that cost only $3 a suit; show how wire and paper houses, with bath tub, sink and gas stove, can be had for $300 (rapid transit makes this possible); show how hamburger steak from beef neck, at 10 cents a pound, is more nourishing and a better ration than loin, at 25 cents; show how oatmeal and milk, upon which we lived for ages, are the best; show how a man and his family can be proud, healthy, strong, brave and wise on five hundred a year!

Meteorology.

Unwept, unhonored and unsung.
—Lay of the Last Minstrel.

By CLEVELAND ABBE.

United States Weather Bureau.

Although our government is spending a million dollars annually to protect our nation by giving the best information we have about coming storms, cold waves, frost and the other important variations in the weather, yet very little can be done by it toward the investigation of the laws that govern the atmosphere and its changes. This latter work has always been left by all nations to individual effort and the gradual evolution of science in our universities.

Nothing that I know of would yield more beneficent results to the country than the establishment of a school of meteorological research. I should intrust a million dollars to some such university as Columbia, Cornell, Harvard or Yale, and require that the annual interest be spent in buildings, apparatus and salaries of those devoted to research in meteorology. Every other science is making rapid advances because it is properly encouraged by the establishment of endowments for buildings, professorships and fellowships for advanced students. This is precisely what meteorology needs but has not got. We have hundreds of astronomical observatories, but not a single meteorological laboratory. Students are everywhere asking for instruction, but there is no professor.

Anthropology.

The proper study of mankind is man.
—Essay on Man.

By W. J. M'GEE.

President American Anthropological Association.

In the first place, I beg to commend the intelligent appreciation of science, by which you are manifestly inspired, and, in the second place, should I receive a legacy of $1,000,000, either with or without the stipulation mentioned, I should divide it into two funds of about a quarter of a million and three-quarters of a million, respectively, and should invest both.

I should invite the numerous and highly efficient scientific societies, academies and associations of the country to join in the organization of an American senate of science, to be made up of delegates from each, chosen to serve for terms of three and five years, this senate to convene annually in the national capital and to take cognizance of and action concerning scientific movements and institutions; and I should have the income from the smaller fund devoted to the payment of traveling expenses of delegates to the annual session.

I should provide that the income from the larger sum should be devoted to the maintenance of a bureau of anthropology or ethnology, designed to conduct researches concerning the races and peoples of the earth, in accordance with a broad plan, corresponding in general with that of the bureau of American ethnology as organized by the late Maj. Powell, in which man is viewed as the creator rather than the creature of his environment.

Orthopedic Surgery.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deformed, unfinished, * * * scarce half made up.
—King Richard III.

By NEWTON M. SHAFFER.

Surgeon in Chief New York State Hospital.

Interested as I am in the development of orthopedic surgery, which aims at the relief and cure of the deformities of children, I would, as in New York state, in Ohio and Minnesota the state is now caring for its deformed and crippled poor (and as other states will surely follow these eminent examples), endow a chair of orthopedic surgery in say, four prominent universities—viz., one in Cornell university medical college, one in Harvard medical school, one in the University of Pennsylvania and one in the medical department of the Chicago university.

A certain portion of the endowment could be used in equipping a complete mechanical laboratory, where students could be taught, in a practical and scientific way, the use and the application of apparatus to the cure of deformity. In this laboratory a student could learn not only how an apparatus is constructed, he could be taught how to construct it himself. The various underlying principles of mechanics as applied to the human frame could be as thoroughly taught in their application to deforming diseases as are the principles of engineering in our various technical schools. The major part of the endowment would, naturally, be so placed as to afford an income to a corps of instructors.

Forestry.

Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade.
—The Task.

By GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In answer to your circular letter, if I were given the disposition of $1,000,000 for scientific uses, I would use it for the establishment of a museum of forest life as a center of forest research. The exhibition rooms of such a museum would be used chiefly to exhibit the results of the research work, and the exhibits would therefore be simply the products of the investigations conducted by the museum staff. The result of such an institution would be to develop a deeper and more useful knowledge of forests than has yet been attained, and its practical outcome would be of the highest importance. The more we know of our forests the better we shall be able to use and save them.

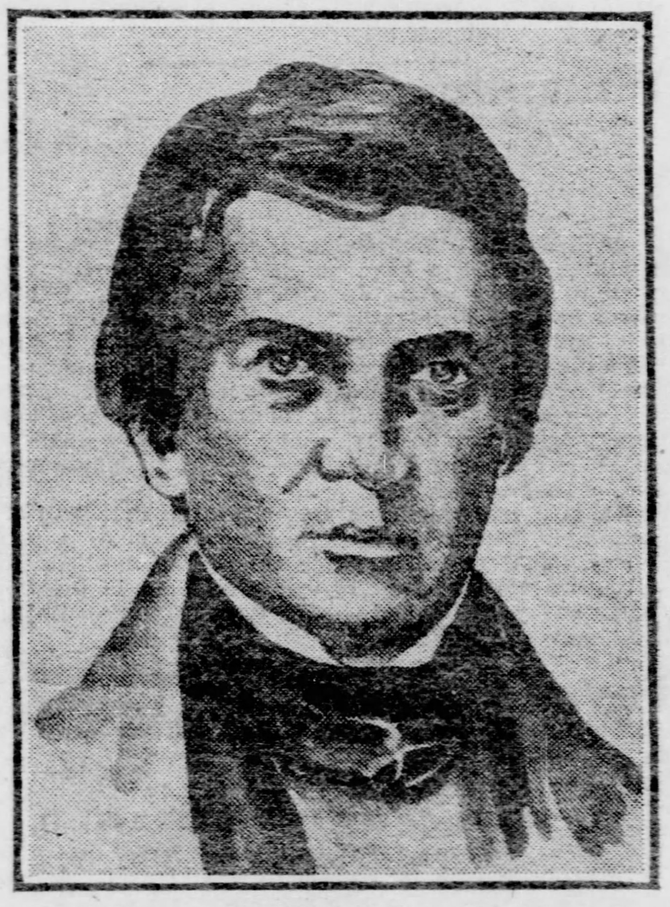
The Buckshot War.

An Interesting Chapter Which Illustrates the Amenities of Pennsylvania Politics, When Philadelphia Was a Democratic Stronghold.

By COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

THE "Buckshot War" is now at times referred to by those interested in the history of Pennsylvania in the misty memory that mingles tradition and history. I cannot recall a single history of that interesting event that has ever been given to the public. It was threshed over in political campaigns for many years after it had cast its shadows upon the annals of the state, but there are very few who today could give intelligent answer to the question, "What was the 'Buckshot War' of 1838-9?" It was called the "Buckshot War" because in one or more orders of the state government calling upon the military companies to report at Harrisburg were instructions to them to be supplied with the regulation ball and buckshot cartridge of that time. It consisted of one ball and three buckshot, and continued to be the regulation cartridge of the old smooth-bore musket until after our Civil war began, when the rifled musket, in which only a single ball could be used, soon became a necessity.

There would have been no "Buckshot War" and no serious trouble during the legislature of 1838-9 but for the fact that after the full returns for governor in 1838 were obtained Porter was given a majority of some 6,000 on the face of the returns, and they were disputed in a revolutionary spirit, although when the time came for the inauguration of the new governor no opposition of any kind was interposed and Porter was qualified with imposing ceremonies. Immediately after the official returns had been ascertained and given to the public, Thomas H. Burrowes of Lancaster, then secretary of the commonwealth and chairman of the state executive committee of the anti-Masonic party, published an address to the people of the state declaring that if the returns



GOVERNOR PORTER.

Governor of Pennsylvania from 1839-1845.

presented had been fairly produced all good citizens should quietly submit to them, but he declared that "there was such a strong probability of malpractice and fraud in the whole transaction that it is our duty peacefully to resist it and fully to expose it."

If he had adhered to the proclaimed policy of peacefully resisting and exposing alleged frauds there would have been no disturbance, but the concluding sentence of his address made it a revolutionary proclamation. It was in these words: "But, fellow-citizens, until this investigation be fully made and fairly determined, let us treat the election of the 9th instant as if we had not been defeated, and in that attitude abide the result." Even this revolutionary deliverance would not have caused serious apprehension under ordinary circumstances, but when it is remembered that Ritner, the defeated candidate for governor, was in office and exercising all the powers of the government, and that Burrowes, who had inspired revolution, was his secretary of the commonwealth and the official head of the party organization, the declaration was accepted as a defiantly avowed purpose to violently resist the inauguration of Gov. Porter and the admission of his friends to the control of the popular branch of the legislature.

Pennsylvania Influenced by Partisan Bitterness.

It must be remembered that this address of Mr. Burrowes was delivered to the people of Pennsylvania in the midst of the most intensely inflamed partisan bitterness. The contest had been entirely unexampled in vituperation and in the desperation of political methods on both sides, and what was accepted as a revolutionary declaration from Mr. Burrowes aroused the Democrats to the most intense and aggressive resistance. Not only was the governorship involved, but the control of the house of representatives became part of the dispute, as the opposing Democratic and anti-Masonic candidates for the house from the county of Philadelphia both claimed to be elected, and the admission of either decided the political control of the house.

Considering the opportunities for the perpetration of fraud in those primitive days there was fearful pollution of the ballot, and neither side could claim exemption. In Huntingdon county, where Gov. Porter resided, the vote for president in 1836 was 1,340 for VanBuren and 2,623 for Harrison. Two years later the vote for governor was 2,761 for Porter and 3,637 for Ritner. Porter nearly doubled his party vote, chiefly because he was highly respected by the people of the county, who became well acquainted with him during his long service in the county offices, and while he certainly received the votes of over a thousand of those politically opposed to him the vote against him was increased a thousand over the vote cast for Harrison in 1836. This vote was obtained almost wholly by the return of nearly or quite one thousand majority for Ritner in Morris township, where a convenient break in the canal was made the pretext for employing a large number of men on public works.

Adams, the home of Stevens, also gave Porter 400 more votes than were given the Democratic candidate for president two years before, but the vote for Ritner was more than double that given to Harrison. This vote was excused on the ground that a large number of men were employed on the Gettysburg railroad. In Lycoming county the vote of Youngwomanstown, where there was another convenient break on the canal, returned 500 majority for Ritner, the majority being much more than the entire legal vote. This return was regarded as entirely too flagrant to be received and was rejected. In Philadelphia both sides gave a pretty free range to election frauds, but the Democrats fully held their own. So intense was the political bitterness of the time that party advantage was sought by leaders and excused by followers generally, regardless of the methods adopted to attain it.

Philadelphia County Was Then Democratic.

Philadelphia county was naturally Democratic. The vote for president in 1836 in the city proper, then limited by the two rivers east and west, and South and Vine streets, gave Harrison 5,747 and Van Buren 3,028, while Philadelphia county gave Van Buren 7,957 to 6,536 for Harrison. Philadelphia city elected the anti-Masonic ticket, and in Philadelphia county the Democrats claimed that their legislative ticket was chosen by about one thousand majority, while the anti-Masons claimed that such frauds had been perpetrated that their ticket should be returned as successful. In those days the return judges of each election precinct met on Friday after the election to compute the returns and certify the result. The Democratic return judges of Philadelphia county unitedly computed and certified the election of all their candidates, and the anti-Masonic judges manipulated the returns and certified that all their candidates were successful.

These returns under the law were sent to the secretary of the commonwealth, who was Mr. Burrowes, and who was also chairman of the anti-Masonic state committee. It was his duty to present the returns to the legislature at its meeting, but it soon became understood that he would only present the anti-Masonic returns from Philadelphia county, which, it was assumed, would admit the anti-Masonic representatives on a prima facie right to hold their seats. The Democrats well knew that if the anti-Masonic delegation from Philadelphia county was admitted, thereby giving that party the absolute control of the house, there would be no possibility of successful contest for the Democrats. It thus became a rather clearly defined issue, revolutionary action on the part of the anti-Masons to hold the control of the government and of the popular branch of the legislature, and of the Democrats to prevent their party from being defrauded out of their victory that would give them possession of state authority.

The worst element of Philadelphia politics was appealed to, and open declarations were made that violence even to murder would be committed if necessary to prevent the anti-Masons from grasping the power that had been denied them by the people. Many private conferences and even public meetings were held at which most appalling revolutionary deliverances were given, and there is little doubt that there would have been riot and murder at Harrrisburg when the legislature convened had the anti-Masons not finally determined to accept the election of Porter, and to permit his inauguration without interference. But that only scotched the revolutionary snake without killing it. The control of the house depended upon the admission of one of the two disputing delegations from Philadelphia county, and both sides avowed their determination to make it a fight to a finish. Bands of armed toughs in Philadelphia openly proclaimed their purpose to attend the meeting of the legislature and to resist by riotous measures if necessary the refusal of the house to seat the Democratic delegation from the county. That there was danger of riot and murder at Harrisburg there can be no doubt, and the riotous purpose of the leaders who meant to fight and kill, was justified or excused by their party leaders because Secretary Burrowes had given notice by public address that he would treat the election as if it had not been held.

Anarchy Threatened the State Capital.

Gov. Ritner was brought face to face with a condition that threatened to plunge the capital into anarchy, and instead of giving the assurance to the public that both the returns from Philadelphia county would be transmitted to the house, leaving that body to exercise its supreme right as judge of the election and qualification of its members, which would have greatly, if not wholly, allayed the riotous sentiment, he summoned a number of companies of militia to Harrisburg to protect the capital and officers of the government. He must have been very seriously alarmed at the threatened invasion of the capital by thousands of Philadelphians bent on revolutionary and probably murderous action, as he appealed to the president of the United States for military aid, but it was very properly refused.

The militia companies ordered to Harrisburg were on hand, but they simply marched up the hill and then marched down again, as they really had no duties to perform, nor did they in any way restrain the Democratic revolutionists. They ascertained that the battle for the Philadelphia county delegation could be fought out in the house without war, but the rioters remained to see that their side had fair play, and they did not consider anything fair play but a victory for their side. The presence and movements of the militia were fearfully ridiculed throughout the entire state, and the whole movement would have been regarded as farcical but for the serious attitude in which it placed a great commonwealth as summoning its own militia to preserve order at the capital for the inauguration of a governor and the organization of a legislature. The troops remained for only a brief period, as the peaceful inauguration of Porter was conceded, and the legislature assumed to solve the problem presented to it in its own way.

Secretary Burrowes in presenting the returns to the house, as is the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth at the beginning of each session, sent only the return of the anti-Masonic candidates from the city of Philadelphia, but the Democrats were fortified with a certified copy of the return under the seal of the court, and that return was also presented by a member of the house. Both the delegations from Philadelphia county were present in the hall of the house when the clerk called that body to order, and the Democrats, with the

aid of the Democratic representatives from Philadelphia county, proceeded to elect William Hopkins speaker, while the anti-Masons, with the aid of their Philadelphia county delegation, elected Thomas S. Cunningham. The singular spectacle was thus presented in the house of representatives of two speakers, and each having received what purported to be a majority vote of the house.

Question of Might and Not of Right.

The possession of the chair became at once a question of might and not of right, and the Democrats having an immense outside support with which it was very dangerous to trifle, managed to get Hopkins to the chair, while Cunningham, when he attempted to take his seat on the speaker's platform was assisted down to the floor of the house by anything but gentle methods. All the legislative business was at an end, and the executive and state departments were closed. The appearance of the military had little effect, as the mob was discreetly careful to avoid conflict with the troops. With the mob practically controlling the legislative halls inside and the militia keeping peace outside, the house kept up the farcical contest between the two speakers until after a considerable period of disorder Senator John Strohm of Lancaster, an anti-Mason of high character and intelligence, deserted his party and gave the casting vote in favor of recognizing the Hopkins house.

That practically ended the controversy, as when an anti-Masonic senate had recognized a Democratic house there was no longer any basis for continuing the contest. Strohm was bitterly denounced for what was regarded as an act of apostacy, but he lived long enough to be generally and earnestly commended by all good citizens of every political faith for having had the courage to be honest, at the expense of party favor, in the severest crisis that ever confronted the state. Stevens moved to Lancaster some years thereafter, and I remember seeing him there in 1851, when I was a delegate to the Whig state convention, and aided in nominating John Strohm as the Whig candidate for canal commissioner. I met Stevens soon after the convention adjourned, and asked him how he regarded the nomination of Strohm. He answered in his curt, grim way: "He's our candidate now and I forgive him." He was in congress during the Mexican war, and one of the 13 Whigs of the body who had the courage to vote against an appropriation to the army in Mexico because the act began by declaring that "we are at war by the act of Mexico." The Whigs moved to strike the offensive, and as they believed untrue, statement from the bill, but were defeated by a party vote, and when they had to meet the question of voting for the bill containing the false statement of historical facts, or vote against appropriating money for the army, all but 13 supported the measure, but John Strohm believed it to be untrue, and he resolutely voted against the bill. He lived to a ripe old age, and died universally beloved by his people.

Interesting Episode at Harrisburg.

It was during this struggle at Harrisburg that an interesting episode occurred in which Thomas H. Burrowes, Thaddeus Stevens and Charles B. Penrose were the actors. Penrose was a member of the senate from Cumberland county, Burrowes was secretary of the commonwealth and Stevens was canal commissioner. They were all in the senate chamber along with a great crowd one evening during the most angry period of the "Buckshot War" trouble. A number of men were there known to be of a riotous character, and one of them jumped on a senatorial desk and declared: "We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet," and almost immediately afterward the lights in the senate were put out by the mob. Stevens, Penrose and Burrowes at once retreated into a little committee room that was connected with the senate chamber, hoisted a window and jumped out to the street, some six or eight feet below. It is quite likely that they did a very wise thing, as they were regarded as the active leaders in the political efforts to prevent the Democrats from reaping the fruits of their victory. Penrose was speaker of the senate and was one of the ablest of the political leaders of any party in the state. He was ambitious to win a cabinet position under Harrison and was very strongly supported for it, as was Josiah Randall, father of Samuel J. Randall, then a leading Whig or anti-Mason, but Pennsylvania was denied a position in the cabinet and Penrose was appointed to the position of solicitor of the treasury. He resigned his seat in the senate to accept the Washington office, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, the place of his birth, where he was again elected to the senate in 1856, and died while a member of that body. He was the grandfather of our present United States senator, Boies Penrose, whose political ambition and ability come honestly from his distinguished ancestor.

Europe's Schoolmarms.

Salaries Paid to Teachers by Old-World States Are Ridiculously Small and Conditions Afford a Striking Contrast to Those in America.

REPORTS BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the recent agitation for an increase in school teachers' salaries, The Gazette instructed its foreign correspondents to inquire into school conditions abroad. Letters from correspondents in London, Brussels, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Copenhagen, Athens, Madrid, Lisbon, etc., containing the latest and best information obtainable relative to the status and salaries of school teachers in foreign countries are given below:

ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 16.—The government of Great Britain took hold of public education, after a fashion only, in 1870, when the "school act" was passed. However, Ireland's schools have been under government control much longer, which may account for the great number of smart Irishmen in the United States. The underlying principle of the school act decrees that the community has to furnish education wherever private and religious schools do not suffice for the demands, while the royal government succors all schools of whatever character that come up to the state's requirements. This is the "fee grant," so-called. At present the demands of the fee grant amount to about $50,000,000 per annum.

Compulsory education was introduced in Scotland in 1872, in England four years later, in Ireland in 1891. Since the fall of 1891 the government's fee grant for elementary education is 10 shillings ($2 50) a child per year, sufficient to make education comparatively free in most country schools and in 75 per cent of the people's schools so called, in towns. But even today some 800,000 children in Great Britain are compelled to pay from one penny to sixpence a week for their education, besides buying books and writing material.

Only about 30 per cent of English school teachers are males; the schoolmarm reigns supreme in city and country. A single look upon the scale of salaries will explain. While male principals earn on an average in the neighborhood of $650, the female principal has less than $410. Male class teachers have an average salary of $350 per annum; the female class teacher must get along on less than $290. But this average is deceiving. Hundreds upon thousands of English schoolmarms receive no more than £40 per annum ($200) when engaged in the country and £50 per annum ($250) when working in towns.

CANADA.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Despite the neighborhood of the United States, this government, strange to say, does not look upon public education as a function to which it is committed by self-interest. Elementary education is left to the initiative of the communities and private citizens. There is one advantage over the mother country, though. Unlike his British brother and sister, the Canadian boy and girl does not need to save pennies to help pay for his or her schooling. At the same time a considerable percentage of Canadian children grow up without education, simply because their parents are too shiftless to compel the youngsters to make use of the opportunities offered.

Public education, not being a public affair, teachers' salaries vary very much. In city as well as country they are much below the American standard. It must be taken into consideration, though, that the cost of living is much less than in the United States. Here in Toronto, for instance, a school teacher can get very respectable board and lodging for $2 a week.

In the Canadian country districts few women teachers receive more than $200 a year on an average, especially if the school is under Catholic protectorate. In some districts teachers with first-class certificates receive from $250 to $290 a year. In Toronto and other big cities, teachers start with a salary of $250 a year. After 10 years' service they are advanced to $400 per annum. A female principal in Toronto may earn up to $800 a year. Male principals receive from $1,200 to $1,500 a year, against $1,600 and $2,400 in the United States.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Jan. 14.—In Belgium, public schools have been successively under the rule of the Catholic church and the state, and again under that of the church, but aside from religious and non-religious influences, public education is controlled by the communities. Any city, town or village may abolish public schools altogether and substitute private schools—if they like to pay for the privilege. They may also turn the schools over entirely to religious congregations, except when 20 fathers of school-going children protest.

The community fixes teachers' salaries subject to the approval of the "educational council" elected by parliament. An appeal to the king as arbiter is permissible. The lowest teacher's salary permissible under the law is $160 for "under-teachers." A full-fledged teacher receives at least $192, besides free rent. Unless a teacher has been disciplined, he is entitled to a raise of $20 after five years, $40 after 10 years, $60 after 15 years and $120 after 20 years. But to get the raise a person must serve the same community continuously. After 30 years' service a teacher is entitled to a pension amounting to one fifth part of his average income, all told, during the last five years of service.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Jan. 12.—Compulsory education was introduced into this kingdom in 1814, and there are no better schools of instruction for teachers in the world. Copenhagen pays its school teachers $230 to start with; after four years the salary is increased to $295; after eight years to $359. This is the salary of male teachers only; schoolmarms receive one-third less than their male colleagues. The lowest income permissible to offer a village teacher is $182.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—After all the fuss made over the Prussian school teacher, who was credited with having won her three victorious wars (1861, 1864, 1871), school teachers continue to be miserably underpaid in the kaiser's hereditary kingdom, and at the same time, like in most other German states and statelets, school education is a matter of much expense even to the poorest of poor parents. One per cent of the entire cost of education is borne directly by the parents—a considerable item, particularly as German families are proverbially large—and state taxes for education are nearly $2 a head of population. In Prussia pater familias really pays three school taxes—one general tax for the state, a city tax and finally "school money" for each child he raises. "There could be no surer way of disgusting poor people with education," as a reichstag deputy recently said. This over-taxation for school purposes is, of course, chiefly due to the empire's enormous naval anl military budgets. The children must provide their books and writing material, which constitutes a fourth very large tax on the struggling man of family.

The average income of a school teacher in small towns or in the country is no more than $218 a year, with meat, flour, sugar and other foodstuffs 20 per cent higher than in New York city. Teachers in the large cities receive on the average $341 per annum. To these stipends the imperial government adds so-called "subvention," $20 a year to the country and $8 75 a year to the city teachers. In Berlin teachers are a little better paid. A school superintendent receives from $780 to $925, aside from free lodgings, valued at $125 per annum. The lowest salary paid to teachers in Berlin, which is the most expensive city in Germany, is $315; the highest $650. Female teachers are paid from $140 to $400. The highest pension that a teacher may aspire to is 75 per cent of his or her last salary.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Only since June 16, 1881, is public school education free for all; therefore the number of Frenchmen unable to read or write is still very considerable, as may be judged from the fact that some 20,000 men and 50,000 women annually confess their inability to sign their marriage certificates. The law excluding members of religious orders, male and female, from acting as school teachers was framed in 1886 and was supposed to have gone into effect five years later. As a matter of fact, Prime Minister Combes still has his hands full enforcing its conditions. But he is sure to succeed, notwithstanding the opposition of Countess Anna de Castellane and Countess Sallie Mackin, the American women who side with the school sisters.

The chamber of deputies has lately consented to raise teachers' salaries somewhat, but the increase is to be very gradual, and it will probably take five or six years to complete the reform, however necessary. As a starter the chambers have decreed that no teacher shall be employed at less than $200 annual wage. This applies to assistant teachers. The regular teachers are to receive no less than $220.

GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 9.—Compulsory education became a law in 1834, but a large percentage of noble Greeks still refuse to recognize the obligation, as demonstrated by the fact that nearly 55 per cent of males and more than 85 per cent of females in this country can neither read nor write. At the present time Greece has over 3,000 public schools, employing more than 4,000 teachers. The salary question is regulated by classes. Teachers of the first class receive "up to" $26 a month; those of the second class $16; those of the third class $13 a month.

ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 10.—Compulsory education of a kind was introduced 25 or 26 years ago for children between the ages of six and nine. There is to be no fee for tuition; the community must pay all expenses, yet the number of analphabetes—persons who can neither read nor write—continues appallingly large. At least 60 per cent of the Italians of the day are without the rudiments of education.

The salaries of teachers are graduated, the maximum in the city schools being $232, the average $160, the lowest paid $144. In the country schools the salaries are $125, $115 and $96, respectively. It is lucky for the teachers that the state guarantees payment of their salaries by the communities, but parliament has so far refused to do anything for the widows and children of teachers.

NETHERLANDS.

The Hague, Jan. 15.—In the Netherlands the state of public education is of a high standing and salaries are in harmony with general conditions. There is no compulsory religious education in the public schools, and the state maintains a number of richly endowed institutions for the education of teachers.

The minimum salary for the superintendent of a public school is $280 and the smallest salary for a head teacher $250, and no teacher employed receives less than $160. The superintendent is furthermore entitled to an apartment and a garden rent free.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Jan. 12.—About 20 per cent of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen can read and write; 2 per cent more can read but sign their names with a cross; the rest of nearly 6,000,000 people are totally and decidedly illiterate, yet Portugal boasts of a law providing for compulsory education. The minimum salary of a teacher in the country districts is $96; in the cities $108; in the two capitals, Lisbon and Oporto, $135 is paid.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—About 65 per cent of the Spaniards of the day can neither read nor write, though compulsory education was introduced long ago. Only about 30 per cent of this proud nation are as accomplished as the average girl and boy of 14 with respect to elementary knowledge.

Of late years parliament has decreed an increase of teachers' salaries on the following lines: In villages, $100 per annum; in small towns, $130; in towns of 3,000 inhabitants, $225; large towns, $265. Barcelona pays school teachers $320; Madrid grants them $480.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Jan. 10.—Parliament has again refused to consider the crying need of reform of teachers' salaries, and the condition of these public functionaries in a great portion of the monarchy is appalling. The law burdens the communities with the cost of education, and some of them, particularly in the Polish provinces and the territories that formerly belonged to Turkey, are too poor to maintain schoolhouses or pay teachers. Education is compulsory; children must go to school from their sixth to their fourteenth year, but it is quite evident that to a large extent they do not, for Austria harbors some 10,000,000 of analphabetes, a million more females of that sort than males.

On the average teachers' salaries are below the French and even Portuguese standards, particularly in Galicia, Bukovina and Dalmatia. It is a remarkable fact that the highest teachers' salaries are paid in Bohemia. When appealed to by the teachers, Bohemia nobly came to the front, and by raising the beer tax a few pfennigs secured the necessary funds for paying half-way living wages to her school teachers.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Christiania, Jan. 14.—Norway was the first European country to pay decent wages to her male school teachers; she is the last to stop under-paying schoolmarms. The minimum salary of female school teachers in Sweden and Norway is less than $60, and if she were the greatest teacher in the world and served 50 consecutive years she would receive no more than four times that amount. According to the law of 1848, male teachers are paid $136 at the start, besides free lodgings and coal and wood. The maximum salary for male teachers is $800. In the country districts of Norway the teacher is furnished with a house and land enough to maintain two cows. In Sweden, fodder for one cow only is furnished.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Jan. 14.—Switzerland has undoubtedly the most highly advanced public school system in Europe. While purse-proud Great Britain continues to collect pennies from little children, Switzerland provides education for all absolutely free. The schools are under government control; education is compulsory and non-sectarian. Teachers' salaries vary in the different cantons, but these are the average figures: Male teachers, $340 a year; female teachers, $275. The lowest salaries are paid in Appenzell and Turgau, namely, $180. In Vaud the lowest salary amounts to $265. Switzerland employs 5,900 male and 2,900 female teachers.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

By CHARLES M. BREGG.

—EZRA KENDAL—
"THE VINEGAR BUYER"

GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD
"RED FEATHER."

HAVE the modern directors and managers of theatrical affairs lost the art of properly grouping their players? The question is aroused by some recent casts that have been seen on the Pittsburgh stage in both legitimate and musical plays. When one thinks of the old Daly regime, to go no further back, and remembers the several stock companies that formerly presented plays on tour, the difference is painfully striking. Then, it is true, the field was considerably more limited and reliance was not placed upon sumptuousness of ensemble to the extent it is today, but the men and women chosen for the several roles were in some degree adapted for the particular work in hand. Under the present methods there is an absolute recklessness shown in the selection of people to do certain parts in plays. The abominable and foolish starring system is responsible for much of the grotesque casting of pieces. Starring no longer means what it once meant. Like kissing, that honor now goes by favor. Men with money conceive that a certain woman can best be flattered and complimented by making her astar. Artistic considerations rarely cut any figure in the transaction. Some manager who has made a little money yields to the personal vanity of his wife or lady love and forthwith sends her forth panoplied as a star. The result is that the theatrical profession is overrun with people who are attempting to do what they cannot do and what they will never be able to do efficiently.

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If I should attempt to set down here a list of those people on the stage who have their names in black type on the programs but whose possession of that honor lies solely in the admiration and mistaken zeal of some admirer, friend, husband or lover, the list would string itself out into a column's length. One can hardly quarrel with the confidence a manager-husband has in the supposed talents of his wife, or deprecate the natural ardor of a manager whose personal admiration for an actress can only find fitting expression in the expenditure of cords of money in a desire to see her shine as a star. These motives may sometimes be thoroughly worthy and legitimate (sometimes they are not), but the supreme test lies in the advantage or disadvantage suffered by the public, which in the end pays the bill for all this personal experimentation. A well-known and successful theatrical manager is quoted as saying, several years ago, with reference to his wife, whom he very naturally admired greatly, "The time will come when, as that girl walks down Broadway, every man will take off his hat and declare, 'There goes the greatest living American star.'" That actress is playing today to only moderate approval, making elaborate productions which I am sure are costing considerably more money than they make. She will never be a great star, simply because she is not a great actress. This case is cited as one of the less harmful instances in which artistic effectiveness is sacrificed for mere personal vanity or considerations of personal preference or admiration. Of course, the public is the sufferer in the long run, for it is the public that pays its money and receives the results in the way of poor acting and misfit casting.

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The past week in Pittsburgh has afforded two striking instances of the evil I have endeavored to point out. In the appearance of Miss Paula Edwardes as a musical comedy star there is given us an even more vivid illustration of the weakening processes of the present starring system. In book and music "Winsome Winnie" is infinitely superior to "A Girl from Dixie." There is some colorful though wholly reminiscent music and a mild and not altogether unsuccessful attempt to construct a story. With all her charms of person and humor, Miss Edwardes narrowly misses being the most insignificant feature of the performance. This is not because Miss Edwardes is a bad actress. On the other hand, she is quite a good soubrette, but she is only a soubrette, not a star. By giving that young lady the center of the stage, and by means of publicity insisting that the public mind shall accept her as a star, a serious wrong is done the public in the first place, and hardly less to the young woman herself. Attention is directed to her work in a way that the work itself is not able to bear, and the reflex result is to create the impression that "Winsome Winnie" is a very poor sort of show. It isn't a great production by any means, but if its critics could disassociate in their minds the merits of the performance as a whole from the weaknesses of Miss Edwardes as a star, opinion would be less unfavorable. In a different field of endeavor we found at the Nixon another apt illustration of "wrong casting." "Mice and Men" depends almost entirely for its strength upon the emphasis given the quaint theory of the old philosopher and scientist who sought to train a wife out of a "foundling." To do this the character of the philosopher himself must be emphasized, his eccentricities made apparent and his individuality given clear portrayal. With all his excellent talents as an actor, John Mason does none of these things for Mark Embury. He simply walks through the part, nowhere indicating that Embury is a peculiar individual. In the two incidents used by Mrs. Ryley to indicate Embury's eccentricities Mr. Mason is hopelessly dull and ineffective. The incident with the pistol and the fact that he taught his ward to go barefoot through the wet grass are both lost almost entirely through the failure of Mr. Mason to make clear the idiosyncrasies of the character he is playing. Mark Embury is a character part with well-defined outlines. Mr. Mason plays him as a "walking gentleman," and thereby nearly spoils the role.

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I am not greatly inspired by the current theatrical bill of fare. In "The Red Feather," which we will see at the Nixon tomorrow night, Mr. Reginald De Koven has given us the results of his more mature musical talents. However, as Mr. De Koven has never done anything so good as his youthful "Robin Hood," until a hearing shall give us that hope, we shall not believe that he has largely improved upon the earlier effort. "The Red Feather," from what has drifted to us from Broadway, seems to be especially notable for the sumptuousness of its mounting. Mr. Florence Ziegfeld is its managerial sponsor and he is said to have eclipsed in scenic and costume richness any previous effort of this kind. There is a ballroom scene of especial magnificence in the piece that I am told produces something of a sensation on first view of it. Miss Grace Von Studdiford, who is the prima donna of the production, is a young St. Louis woman with a dignified and worthy record in the music world. Miss Von Studdiford first came prominently forward as the prima donna of the Bostonians several years ago. She has a soprano voice of remarkable beauty and sweetness. "The Red Feather" is called a romantic comic opera with a tendency to emphasize the romance, both in music and book, rather than the comedy. It would be gratifying to find the book and music of a comic or romantic opera of modern build conform harmoniously to some high standard of excellence in this now almost obsolete style of entertainment. In the several recent instances where the claim has been made that we were to be given a real comic opera, the comedy has been doleful or the music unendurable. I take it that in "The Red Feather" Mr. De Koven has made a genuine effort to lift the light musical show somewhat above the low plane to which it has been brought by the overnumerous and silly musical comedy. Whether the public will accept the well-meant education in better things is not so certain. From the popularity of concoctions like "Peggy from Paris" it would seem that "Ephraim is joined to his idols."

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At the Alvin we are to have an old friend in a new guise. The season has been somewhat distinguished for the number of vaudeville and popular-priced attractions that have been graduated into higher realms. In Ezra Kendall's promotion there is conformity to the law of progression that under the circumstances is irresistable. Before Kendall left vaudeville he had achieved the distinction of being in a class by himself. And this place was accorded him after a career of considerable artistic if not financial success in the field of legitimate characterization, for be it understood, "The Vinegar Buyer" is not Mr. Kendall's first dramatic venture. Kendall is a New York state man, having been born on a farm near Centreville, Allegheny county, in that state. He comes of soldierly forbears, his father having been a member of the Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Fair Oaks, Va., in 1862. Young Kendall began his career in a printing office, which he left when he was 20 years of age to go upon the stage. His debut was made in "Only a Farmer's Daughter," one of the traveling plays that lived only a short time. Later he was with "One of the Old Stock" and "Just Landed." He afterward acquired the rights to "We, Us & Co.," which after one year he sold. Kendall's first great success, and the part that first prominently developed that peculiar vein of quaint native humor that has made him famous, was in "A Pair of Kids." This vehicle served the actor's purpose for eleven years, and in the west was one of the most popular farces of the period. In 1894 Mr. Kendall appeared in "The Substitute," which did not last long. It may not be generally remembered, but Kendall played a comedy role in Henderson's big extravaganza, "Ali Baba," which had a run of 100 nights in Chicago. For five or six years past the comedian has been in vaudeville, presenting monologues that were famous for their native wit and homely humor.

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Pittsburgh has always given Kendall a hearty welcome, and he in turn holds the city in high regard for the reason that it was here he first met his present wife, to whom he has been happily married for fifteen years or more. She was Tenny Dunn, and the pair have a family of six interesting children. Mr. Kendall has made his re-entry into legitimate drama through the medium of a comedy written for him by Herbert Hall Winslow, the central figure being a genuine native American type, conceived in the fertile brain of James Whitcomb Riley. I shall not prejudge the play, but I am doubtful whether Mr. Kendall has yet found a part entirely suited to his compelling but somewhat limited style of humor. Kendall has undoubted genius. Not since the best days of Sol Smith Russell have we had an American humorist actor who could so accurately reflect the homely types of quaint American character, though Kendall's work by no means possesses the subtle skill of Russell's impersonations. The ex-vaudevillian must always secure his results by broader means than those which characterized the acting of the lamented Russell, but in very many respects the actors possess points in common, both are peculiarly native to the soil and both have a shrewd, kindly way of winning a personal affection for the man through the frank, genial methods of the actor. It may be interesting to know that next season Mr. Kendall is to have as his vehicle for amusement a new play by William Allen White, the famous Kansas editor and writer of fiction, who has achieved such a national reputation. In that comedy Kendall will impersonate a congressman of the breezy western style, and it is expected that the portrayal will be the most ambitious in the dramatic sense that has yet been attempted of our national legislators hailing from states west of the Mississippi.

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In returning to the spectacular costume drama this week the management of the Grand Opera house is doubtless more concerned to meet popular fancy among its patrons than to give correct or intelligent dramatic interpretation to roles that even at the best are somewhat beyond our modern comprehension. "Cleopatra," the big Sardou melodrama of Egypt, was one of the Davenport series in which that actress won many triumphs, while Sarah Bernhardt has eclipsed that success in the role on the French stage. When the stock company presented the play last year it drew immense audiences almost solely, I believe, on the ground of its somewhat sensational and spectacular setting. There is a decided penchant among theatergoers of a certain class for this sort of heroic endeavor, and nothing so entrances them as to see their favorite players stalking about in the guise of these old characters of ancient and somewhat apocryphal lineage. It can hardly be expected that a busy stock company shall make consistent dramatic transition from light and trivial parts into these heavy roles, or that artistic impressiveness of portrayal will be secured as one of the results of such productions. The environment is made seemingly impressive, and scene painters and costumers will have credit for a success to which the players, by the very nature of things, will make small contribution. In this particular "Cleopatra" at the Grand promises to eclipse the big production of last year, which was one of the phenomenal hits of the theatrical season at that house.

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Ward and Vokes bring their newest bunch of nonsense and fun to the Bijou theater. In addition to these deservedly popular farceurs we have the clever Daly girls, with Vinie Daly added this year, making three sisters who form no small part of the Ward and Vokes combination. At the Empire "The Governor's Son," an old and favorite medium for the Four Cohans, will be presented by an excellent company. Charles T. Aldrich and a fine vaudeville bill is promised at the Avenue, while the Duquesne is going to give us Hal Godfrey, Lillian Walton and a host of other good vaudevillians. Miner's Bohemian Burlesquers will foregather at the Academy.

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What may justly be considered the most important event of the theatrical season in America occurred in Philadelphia Friday when Mr. Forbes Robertson presented for the first time in this country his Hamlet. The fine culture of the actor, the possession by him of certain physical and temperamental qualifications, and the fact that he uses a new (to the recent stage) version of the play, all combine to give interest to the production.

Between the Acts.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM STAGELAND—PERSONAL GOSSIP FROM THE THEATER AND ITS PEOPLE.

TRILBY was played by a New York stock company recently and the incident revived many interesting memories among the reminiscent.

It was in 1895 that the famed dramatization of the Du Maurier book was presented in the theatrical metropolis, where it continued through a very respectable summer run.

In the original cast the Trilby was Virginia Harned, who was recently obliged to give up her tour in "Iris," because of a nervous affliction which was getting the better of her. Wilton Lackaye, now starring in "The Pit," won a big reputation for his Svengali; Burr McIntosh, now managing a big photographic studio and the Buff McIntosh Magazine, was the Taffy; John Glendenning, at present with Annie Russell, was the Laird; Alfred Hickman, now with Marie Cahill in "Nancy Brown," was the Little Billee, and, all unknown to the world, later married to Blanche Walsh; and Leo Ditrichstein, author of "Vivian's Papas," "Are You a Mason?" "What's the Matter With Susan," and Mary Mannering's new play, "Harriet's Honeymoon,' won his spurs with Zou Zou.

The story goes that "Trilby" came to be dramatized by accident. Paul Potter was play reader and adapter for A. M. Palmer, who at that time managed Wallack's and the Garden Theaters. Mr. Palmer had accepted Belasco's "Heart of Maryland," and the company for it was all engaged, when Mr. Belasco suddenly awoke to the fact that his piece was going to be brought out in Lent. He protested so strongly that Mr. Palmer finally gave up his plan, and his option on the play along with it.

Then came the question what to do with the actors and the theater in the meantime. Mr. Potter chanced to have just read "Trilby." He suggested to his chief that a stage version of the novel ought to take, and after the necessary permission had been obtained from Harper Brothers, the publishers, and by cable from Du Maurier, the author, Mr. Potter set to work at high pressure, and had the thing completed in two weeks, doing the most of the writing in the reading room of either the Astor or the Mercantile library.

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John B. Reynolds, a former Pittsburgh man, who this season has been the business manager of Blanche Walsh in "Resurrection," which star, by the way, has been doing phenomenal business, has succeeded in capturing one of the biggest stars in the theatrical business for next eason. His contract is to manage this well-known actor for a term of years, and it is the intention of Mr. Reynolds to add two other well-known stars and form a combination for the production of Shakespearean and classic plays.

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William Dean Howells, who is now writing every week for Harper's Weekly, contributes to the current issue of that journal an interesting article on some recent English and American dramas. He suggests a striking distinction between certain characteristic foreign and native plays. Those which he has lately seen, he says—such as "The Admirable Crichton," "Whitewashing Julia," "Candida," "The County Chairman," "Her Own Way," "Glad of It," "Our New Minister," and "The Other Girl"—divide themselves broadly into two sorts according to their nationality: The domestic sort and the society sort. "The English plays have to do with man as a society man, both in the narrower and the wider sense, and the American plays have to do with man as a family man * * * with us the main human interest is the home, and with the English the main human interest is society. But lest we should be unduly proud of our difference from the English in this point, I hasten to suggest that this is because in the narrower English sense we have no society, and if we have a great

EMPIRE—Ruth Halbert.

deal of home, it is because we are still almost entirely rustic in origin, and preponderantly simple in our conceptions of happiness. In the wider sense were certainly have society: and it is a defect of our playwrighting that it does not carry over from the home to humanity."

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The engagement is announced of Edgar J. Macgregor, stage manager for Miss Bertha Galland, in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and Miss Florence Worden, late of E. H. Sothern's company. Miss Worden is a niece of the late Rear Admiral Worden, U. S. N., who commanded the Monitor in its battle with the Merrimac. Miss Worden made her stage debut a couple of seasons ago in musical comedy, but on marrying she will retire from the stage and let her husband do the acting. He comes from a family of players, being a son of John Edgar Macgregor, the veteran actor, and a brother of Miss Helen Macgregor, leading ingenue with Charles Richman in "Copt. Barrington."

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Nat C. Goodwin was recently leaving the theater after witnessing his wife's performance, when the carriage attendant touched him on the arm to indicate where Mr. Goodwin's carriage was.

"This way, if you please, Mr. Elliott," said the attendant.

Nat turned upon the attache of the house and said:

"My dear young man, it may interest you to know that my

GRAND—"Cleopatra."

name is Goodwin, not Elliott. The lady in the case is Mrs. Goodwin, and I am not Mr. Elliott."

As the man stammered and murmured an apology, Goodwin continued:

"But bless you, I don't care. I don't blame you. My wife has made such a hit that I knew some one would call me Mr. Elliott sooner or later."

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A series of concerts by Brooke's famous band is scheduled for Old City Hall next week.

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Conditions in Chicago have reached a critical stage. The new theater law passed by councils is said by nearly all the resident managers to be practically prohibitive in a majority of cases and its rigid enforcement will mean the permanent closing of nearly all the theaters. In the meantime the distress and loss occasioned not only among theatrical people of all classes, but among the allied trades and occupations, are causing bitter resentment and there are already a number of suits against the city in contemplation. It will take the theatrical interests of Chicago many months, perhaps years, to recover from the effects of the fire, even should the theaters be put in shape for early opening. The losses entailed by theatrical interests throughout the country have also been very large and the number of needy and idle players calls for some immediate action looking to their relief. Henry E. Dixey is trying to get up a benefit for the chorus girl sufferers. He says that he has the promise of 20 well-known actors who will gladly play for them.

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Speaking of the over-crowded condition of the profession of acting, the editor of the Dramatic News has this sensible and timely comment to make in an editorial that is worthy of reproduction in every newspaper in the land:

"When acting was a profession, when men and women had to be thoroughly qualified before they accepted a line of business, there was some sense in people adopting it, but since it has become the hodge podge it is, the wonder is why any young man or woman with a grain of sense will take chances in it when there are so many other remunerative ways of making a living. A journeyman barber is vastly more independent than a journeyman actor; and when it is taken into account that even in the best of times the latter is under salary rerely more than 30 or 35 weeks, it can be seen how much better off the barber is who works through the entire year."

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In order to avoid as much as possible, the necessity of "lining up" in front of the Avenue box office, Manager Davis has arranged to have reserved seats on sale several days in advance. These may be secured without extra charge.

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The quarrel of Arthur Bourchier and Mr. Walkley, dramatic critic of the London Times, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Because the critic wrote in condemnation of a play produced by Mr. Bourchier, the manager refused to permit him to enter the Garrick theater. Ten months passed and Mr. Bourchier realized that he had acted foolishly. So he made a public apology the other day in the form of a letter to the press, in the course of which he expressed regret, and said:

"Will you accept my apologies and consider bygones as bygones? Come to this theater in the future as a welcome guest and independent critic."

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Lotta Gladstone, a Pittsburgh favorite, will fill an Avenue engagement during the present season.

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George Osbourne, Jr., the son of George Osbourne, the well-known San Francisco actor, died in Detroit from a complication of diseases last Tuesday. For several years he was a member of the Empire Theater Stock Company. His last appearance was with Charles Richman in "Captain Barrington," and he was playing with this company in Detroit when taken ill. He was engaged to be married to Miss Eugenie Hayden, a member of the same company.

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Helen Redmond, well known on the light opera stage, and recently a member of the "Winsome Winnie" company, was married in St. Charles Borromeo's church in New York city on January 14, to Dr. Frederick J. Kalteyer of Philadelphia.

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Eddie Foy and John Slavin are to have important parts in the musical comedy, "Piff, Puff, Pouf," which Fred C. Whitney expects to produce when the apples blossom.

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Judging from the stories which are current concerning the Four Cohans, it looks now as if this family party will cease to exist as a traveling attraction at the close of the present season.

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Speaking of "Red Feather" when it was originally produced by the Grace Van Studdiford Opera Company, Mr. DeKoven, the composer said:

"Neither Mr. Klein, Mr. Cook nor myself did a thing to the opera for the first three nights. We simply sat in front and watched. For one audience teaches us more than five years of dress rehearsals.

We noted the applause—saw what points told. We noted what did not seem to go. Jotted these things down and profited accordingly. The ideas our audiences gave us were legion.

"For an audience is a study in itself. It differs, not only in different cities, but in the same cities on different nights. It depends largely on what it's had to eat and the weather.

"For instance, an umbrella audience is the worst that ever traveled by cab or trolley to worry a company of actos into fits of nervousness. It's raining, you see, and everyone who comes has braved the elements to see a show. It's a wet and uncomfortable audience, and is in bad humor. It seems to think that having come outdoors on a beastly night the amount of pleasure it gets from the theaters should be in proportion to the discomforts experienced in getting to the playhouse. Consequently its a captious audience and hard to pull. And being damp and wet it's not only captious but bad-humored. And that's what makes an umbrella audience the hardest under the sun for the actor to entertain."

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Ezra Kendall seized the opportunity between performances of "The Vinegar Buyer" to visit one of what he calls the "Ostrich Orchards" in Southern California while he was in that land of sunshine recently.

It was one of those 'feather farms,'" says he, "where they raise the plumes for those picture hats that you see on Fifth avenue and Broadway. And you know those walking plume plants can digest anything you give them—from an iron bolt to a door knob. My friend who owned the ranch I visited, used to feed each one of his ostriches on sliced rivets and broken dishes. It's wonderful, isn't it, how they can feed on hardware and furnish supplies for a millinery store!"

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Miss Minnie Monk, a member of James K. Hackett's company, and who has been appearing as the duchess of Wolverton in "The Crown Prince," was taken seriously ill in this city. The illness necessitated her remaining in Pittsburgh for several days. She was not able to appear when Mr. Hackett opened in Detroit, but she will resume her role toward the end of the week.

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Miss Lillian Sefton is one of the leading members of the "Red Feather" company. She is a Washington girl and was selected as undestudy of Grace Van Studdiford. She has already had the opportunity of singing the leading part when the company was in Providence, and won considerable praise from the critics. Miss Sefton will be in the cast of "Red Feather" Monday night.

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Miss Fernanda Eliscu, who sprang into prominence in the title role of "Marta of the Lowlands," given in Pittsburgh in December, replaces Miss Florence Gale as Desdemona in Manager Ernest Shipman's production of "Othello," Miss Gale returning to New York to be treated for throat trouble.

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In a speech between acts of "The Vinegar Buyer" a few nights ago, Ezra Kendall announced that he was writing a book of information for "Rounders who go the cocktail route."

"Did you ever awaken in the morning," he asked his auditors, "and see an animal mirage? It is a dissolving caravan, with everything in it from four paws to no paws. The doctor says that my mirages are caused from eating animal crackers when a child — and then preserving them in alcohol as I grew up."

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HAL GODFREY

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Skating Always After Games

In New York Theaters.

A DOZEN NEW PLAYS, INCLUDING ONE BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS AND AMELIA BINGHAM'S FRENCH IMPORTATION.

By GEORGE C. JENKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—This has been the most abundant week in new theatrical productions of the whole season. There have been upward of a dozen plays seen in Manhattan since the sun went down on Monday afternoon which had never been presented here up to that time. Taking them at random, perhaps the most pleasing is "Ranson's Folly," a dramatization by Richard Harding Davis of one of his own little stories. It has the army flavor which Richard likes so much, and the leading character, a young officer of the United States army, who is stationed at a western post, is right in the line of Robert Edeson, the star.

The pith of the plot is that Ranson, the young officer, gets tired of the humdrum life at the post, and, for a wager, holds up a stage coach. He does it only for fun, but it gets him into a peck of trouble, which is pleasantly worked out up to the final curtain. Of course, there is a love interest, and a good one. Altogether, the piece looks like a sure success, and Edeson has a part that fits him as well as that he had in "Soldiers of Fortune."

Amelia Bingham has brought her new play, from the French of Pierre Decourcelle, "Olympe," to the Knickerbocker theater. It is sumptuously staged, and Miss Bingham is gloriously beautiful in the name part. The play is not particularly good, and the critics here have all treated coldly, and, in some instances, cruelly. The scene is laid in Paris, in the year 1758. Mme. Pompadour is mixed in it, and so is the king, and there are other personages who lend themselves easily to romantic dramatic possibilities. But the general verdict is that "Olympe" isn't much of a play.

"An English Daisy," at the Casino, is a musical comedy in which Charles A. Bigelow, one of the best comedians on the American stage today, has opportunities to show what he really can do when allowed to turn himself loose. Hitherto he has been the leading comedian for some star or has been one of a number of comedians in the Weberfields stock company. In "An English Daisy" he is so near being the star himself that he is not obliged to put the soft pedal on for fear he will overshadow some one else in the cast whose name is in fat, black type on the three-sheets. As Mr. Bigelow is a Pittsburgher—by marriage—his triumph in "An English Daisy" is something to warm up the local pride of everyone in the Iron City.

Christie McDonald, a charming little girl who has made several hits in musical plays, and has always been a favorite in New York as well as in other cities, has the part of the English Daisy, and sings duets with Mr. Bigelow. It is necessary to mention this, because the strong features of the performance are the interpolated musical numbers. The comedy itself, which comes across the ocean, was only fair to middling before several American physicians for anemic European comedies got at it.

Ralph Stuart, who was for some years leading man of a stock company in this city, has come back to the American,

BIJOU—Ward & Vokes.

his old theater, as a traveling star. His play is "By Right of Sword." It is a regular Russian play, of the same kind of atmosphere as that of "Siberia," "In the Name of the Czar" and "In Darkest Russia." There are sword combats in it, and nihilists are always sneaking around corners in large cloaks for the undoing of the imperial government. Then there are some beautiful women, and, of course, a strong love interest. The drama has made a pronounced hit here. Ralph Stuart, in the leading role, a young American named Richard Hamilton, does capital work.

"The Secret of Polichinelle," which came to the Madison Square theater on Tuesday, with W. H. Thompson in the leading role, has pleased New Yorkers quite as much as it is reported to have caught the fancy of Pittsburgh.

Of all the new offerings in New York this week there is none that has given greater pleasure than the true lover of worthy stage work than the revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," at the Lyric, with Ada Rehan as Katherine and Otis Skinner as Petruchio. The version is that arranged by Augustin Daly originally for the use of Miss Rehan. How clever Daly was in making a nice acting version of those of Shakespeare's plays which are too long to suit modern audiences everyone knows. His "Taming of the Shrew" was one of his best efforts.

The performance is excellent. Ada Rehan is quite her old self. She throws herself into the part with the abandon characteristic of her, while her delicacy of touch and power of repression enable her to bring out the spirit of the part as few actresses can do it. The large attendance at the Lyric rather disproves the popular impression that "Shakespeare spells ruin in New York."

There will be a little shifting of attractions in upper Broadway next week. Virginia Harned, in "The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes," will be at the Criterion theater. At this house Augustus Thomas' comedy, "The Other Girl," is still drawing large audiences, and would continue to do so indefinitely. But Virginia Harned has been announced to open there, and Charles Frohman had to make room for her. So he will send "Little Mary" on the road and put "The Other Girl" on at the Empire.

Next week will be the last of the Weber and Fields company in their own music hall. They will depart on a long tour after next Saturday night. Who will occupy their Broadway home, if anyone, is not settled. George W. Ledcren has made a proposition to put in a musical show there, according to report, but no one seems to know whether it will actually be done.

"Three Little Maids."

Charles Frohman and George Edwardes' superb London company in the charming musical comedy, "Three Little Maids," is to make its appearance in this city at the Nixon

AVENUE—Charles T. Aldrich.

the week of February 1. The complete original cast and production are to be seen here, and Pittsburgh will have its first opportunity to pass upon such notable London favorites as George P. Huntley, Maurice Farkoa, Madge Crichton Maude Hobson, J. Edward Fraser, George Carroll, G. St. George, Delia Mason and Polly Emery.

E. S. Willard's Play at the Grand.

One of the most important contracts ever effected by Manager Davis was consummated last week, when he secured the rights for Pittsburgh to E. S. Willard's splendid play, "The Middleman." Mr. Davis has been untiring in his efforts during the past three years to secure "The Middleman" for his stock company, and the announcement that it will be produced at the Grand next week, with Mr. Ingersoll in Mr. Willard's original role, will undoubtedly be received with keen delight.

Important Oversight.

An irate Nova Scotia member of parliament announces his desire and ability to thrash any citizen of the United States. But did he ever see our Mr. Jeffries in action?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Not as a Rule.

Tammany has taken the periodical oath to be honest. But can the leopard change its spots, or the Ethiopian the color of his skin?—Toledo Blade.

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60 People. 40 Of 'Em Girls. 16 Specialties.

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WEEK ENGAGEMENT | STARTING MONDAY, TOMORROW NIGHT.

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The Governor's Son

By GEO. M. COHAN.

The Original Production Intact. Special Cast. The Dancing Darlings and Merry Chorus.

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Harry W. Williams' ACADEMY Matinee Daily.

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GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD

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Book by Chas. Klein; Lyrics by Chas Emerson Cook. The Original Gorgeous Production in Its Entirety. Company includes 100 principals and chorus, with

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THE NIXON PRICES.

Parquet.....$1.50 and $2.00
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NEXT WEEK:

Charles Frohman and George Edwardes' London Company in PAUL RUBENS' Dainty Musical Comedy,

THREE LITTLE MAIDS

One year in London. Four Months in New York.

This city is one of ten in America to be visited by this superb organization prior to its departure in April for a tour of Australia.

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AS JOE MILLER,

THE VINEGAR BUYER.

A Three-Act License for Laughter.

Ezra Kendall, undisguised and irresistibly funny, struck a pay streak of laughter which will make his comedy-mine stock leap to the top.—Amy Leslie, in Chicago "News."

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?

Prices—Orchestra seats, $1.50; balcony seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Gallery seats, 25c.

NEXT WEEK:

Appearance of the Eminent American Actress,

GRACE GEORGE

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PRETTY PEGGY.

SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

THE NIXON | PATTI | FEB. 15, at 8:15 | ORDER SEATS NOW | $2 to $6; Boxes $50.

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

THE week opened with a greater display of interest in bonds than has been witnessed for six months. The largest dealings were in U. S. Steel new 5s, trading in which was stimulated by the announcement that the security had been listed on the London stock exchange, and also by the reports of improvement in the iron and steel trade, so far as increase in orders was concerned. General sentiment regarding bonds and the higher grade of investment stocks was no doubt influenced by the ease in money, call loans dropping to 1¼ per cent for the first time in a year, and time loans being offered as low as 4 per cent. These rates alway's start inquiry for the better and medium class of investments, the return on which is higher than interest rates. There was only a moderate degree of activity in the standard railroad stocks, while evidence of pool manipulation was not wanting in a number of low-priced specialties which have a value on account of their supposed worth to larger systems. An easier condition of the money market on the continent was reflected in the weekly returns of the foreign government banks, which showed a large gain in cash and extensive liquidation in loans. News relating to the situation in the far east was also less warlike, and on the whole a more cheerful feeling prevailed.

O O O

With this good beginning the stock market steadily broadened until on Thursday transactions on the New York board exceeded 900,000 shares and on Friday exceeded 1,000,000 shares. There was a corresponding increase in the volume of public and private transactions in railroad bonds, the daily average on the board being about $5,000,000, while the dealings through first hands were even greater. Among the most important transactions was the sale of $10,000,000 City of New York 3½ per cent bonds, for which there were 67 bidders, the average price at which the award was made being 100.23, the lowest for eight years, the price representing an investment basis of about 3.49 per cent. Another large transaction was the sale of $8,000,000 Southern Pacific 4½ per cent bonds, and a third a block of $1,500,000 Wabash 4 per cent bonds. The price at which these two last-named transactions were made was not stated, but it was reported that the bankers who took the loans almost immediately resold the bonds to trust companies and individual investors. This evidence of reviving demand by the larger class of investors stimulated the market for railroad stocks and encouraged the various pools in speculative issues. The result was a buoyant market for all classes of securities and a more confident tone pervaded Wall street than at any time for a year.

O O O

The coming week will test the staying qualities of this "January boom." It has been critically analyzed by the doubting Thomases and found to be anything but what it appears to be. By some it is said to be merely a plunge on the bull side by a powerful western clique, the members of which are masters in the art of manipulation. By others it is said to be due largely to the entrance into the stock market of the leader of the recent past and present enormous speculation in the cotton market, this leader having been admitted to membership in the stock exchange the past week. If these theories are correct, then it is a little singular that the manipulators apparently have the encouragement of all the large financial interests in the street. The Morgan stocks, including the U. S. Steel issues and Southern railway; the Standard Oil favorites, including Amalgamated Copper at one end and St. Paul at the other; the Kuhn-Loeb stocks; the Harriman stocks, conspicuously Southern Pacific—all these were equally strong and all reached the highest prices for two months. Of course, the covering of shorts played a considerable part in causing the advance late in the week. Pennsylvania and U. S. Steel undoubtedly were oversold during the closing weeks in December and the first week in January, the confidence of the bears being strengthened by the acknowledged bad condition of the iron trade. If the advance continues the coming week, after the elimination of the short interest, then the public may be justified in believing that the market has turned for good.

O O O

There was some expectation that the decision in the Northern Securities case would be handed down during the week, and this revived discussion as to the probable scope and effect of the final determination of this case. It is a fact that the public is not at all so apprehensive regarding the outcome, even in the event of a decision in favor of the government. This may be due to the attention which attorneys have been giving to the case and the opinions that have been quietly expressed as to the discovery of a loophole which will permit the Northern Securities Company to continue in business, and perhaps open up the whole question again, even if an adverse decision is rendered. In the argument of the case the strong point of the prosecution was that the Northern Securities Company held a majority of the stock of the consolidated companies. It is suggested that this argument may be entirely overthrown by the substitution of enough stocks of other roads not affiliated with the Northern Securities in any way to leave the holdings of the Northern Securities in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific a bare minority. The amount of stock taken out of the Northern Securities treasury for the purpose of throwing it into the position of a minority holder could be taken by the capitalists already affiliated with the corporation, and by voting this privately held stock with that held by Northern Securities the control of the property would remain in the hands of those responsible for the organization.

O O O

The contention of the Northern Securities Company is that it is a 'holding company," not an operating company, and its charter permits it to hold the stocks of other than railroad corporations. The intrinsic value of Northern Securities stock is based upon the collateral deposited in trust. The holders of the $155,000,000 Northern Pacific common stock were given the privilege of exchanging the same on the basis of $100 worth of Northern Pacific for $115 Worth of Northern Securities, and the holders of the $125,000,000 Great Northern railway had the privilege of exchanging $100 worth of their stock for $180 Northern Securities. There has never been an official statement as to the exact amount of Northern Pacific and Great Northern converted into Northern Securities. The holders of the latter, however, would hardly object to a withdrawal of enough Northern Pacific and Great Northern from the treasury assets of the Northern Securities if there were a substitution of say a corresponding amount of Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and stocks of that class, so long as the collateral value back of Northern Securities was not impaired. In fact, from the standpoint of the great railroad financiers, such substitution might be a good thing, inasmuch as it would bring the Northern Securities into closer affiliation with a larger number of roads, while at the same time it would place the Northern Securities in the position of being a bare minority holder of the stocks regarding the control of which the pending litigation was based.

O O O

In Pittsburgh there has been some improvement in the stock market situation. It became generally known that the bulk of the recent selling of prominent stocks represented forced liquidation of bank loans and was not due to any unfavorable change in the affairs of corporations whose stocks were most affected. This was true of Pittsburgh Brewing, which was the most active stock during the week. In addition to the stock which changed hands on the exchange, it is variously estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 shares Brewing were taken over privately after assurance had been obtained that the company was in good shape and that the stock pressed for sale represented the obligations of speculators on margin. This evidence of the market's absorbing power produced a better feeling in other parts of the list, and the result was a general recovery in values, in which Westinghouse stocks, Philadelphia Company and the various steel issues were most prominent.

The local money market situation is also undergoing a decided change for the better. Country banks, which withdrew from this market last October and November and remained out until after the turn of the year, are now offering funds here. Pittsburgh is also believed to have been taking profits in the New York stock market, and it is reported that some large blocks of bonds held by institutions here have been turned over at a profit within the past few days. These transactions are increasing the home supply of loaning funds, and there has been a shading of the usual 6 per cent rate on call and time loans, while the offerings at 6 per cent on call have been in excess of the demand. Very contradictory reports are made as to industrial conditions, and the outlook, particularly in the coal trade, is not so bright as could be desired.

Cure for the Revolution Habit.

Santo Domingo should take something for that chronic state of revolution. It might swallow a can of nitroglycerin and then get somebody to hit it with a hammer. —Cleveland Leader.

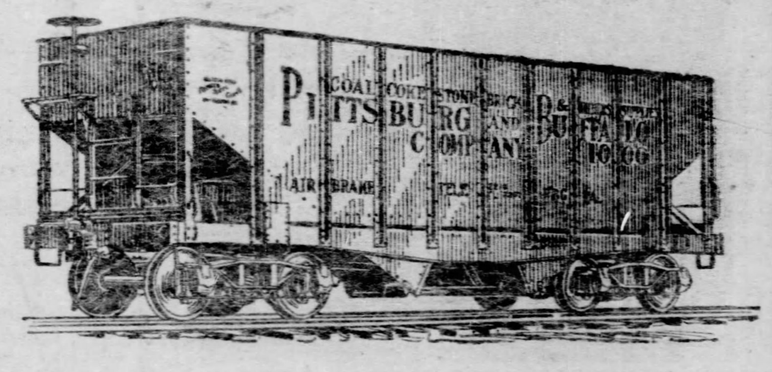
Safety for Others.

Out of Chicago's calamity there has already sprung a universal demand for absolute safety in theater construction and management, and nothing short of that will be tolerated hereafter. This is the only bright side to the picture.—Chicago Tribune.

James Jones, Chairman. John H. Jones, President. Thomas P. Jones, Vice President. William I. Jones, Treasurer. David G. Jones, Secretary. Harry P. Jones, General Manager.

Pittsburg-Buffalo Company

Largest Independent Producers of Pittsburg and Youghiogheny



COAL

Manufacturers Paving and Building Brick, Hollow Block and Sewer Pipe

For Steam, Gas and Domestic Purposes

Prompt Shipment
Owners of Individual Cars

Chicago, Ill., Old Colony Bldg.
Cleveland, O., Citizens Bldg.

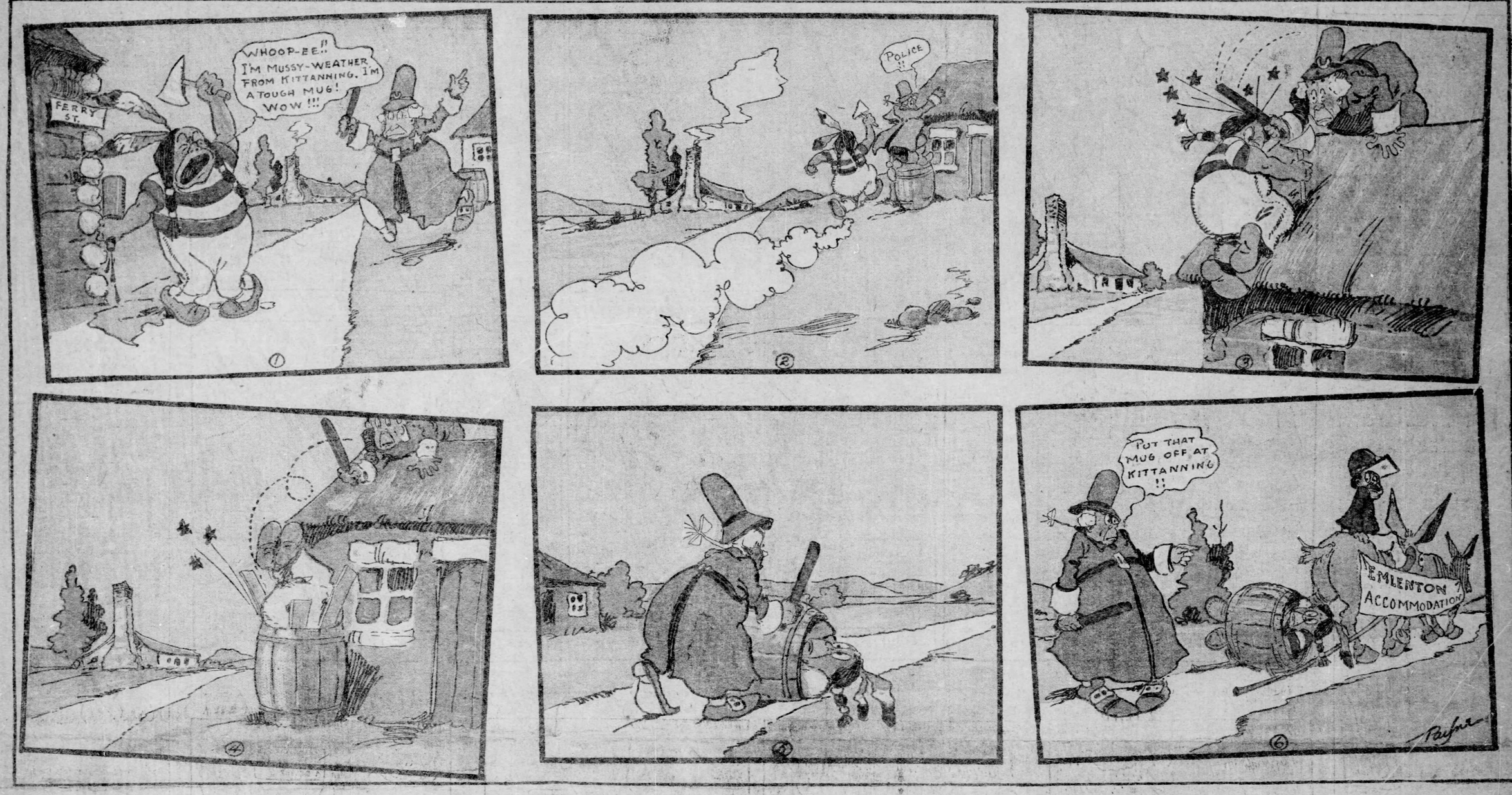
General Offices,
Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Buffalo, N. Y., Prudential Bldg.
Pittsburg Retail Yards, 29th & Liberty Sts.

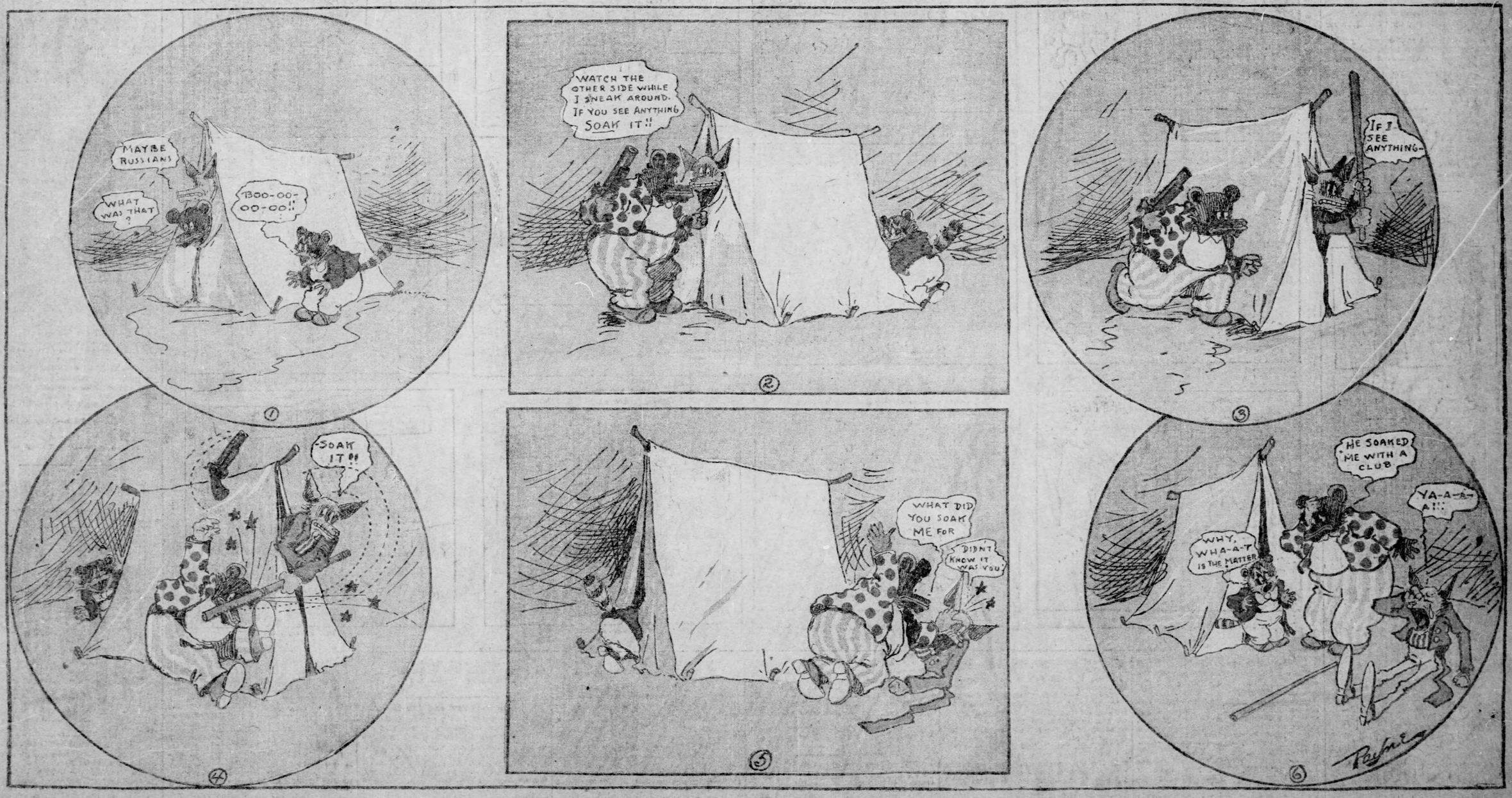
The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION, PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1904. FOUR PAGES.

OUR EARLY SETTLERS---CONSTABLE KETCHEM AND THE UP-RIVER BAD MAN



A NIGHT ALARM IN THE COON HOLLOW CAMP



CITIZEN FIXIT CALLS ON HIS BROTHER.

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I am for the public, it has suffered long
Fixit

Satisfying Her Conscience.

"Henry!"

"Yes, dear."

"You needn't take so much trouble to come in quietly. I've been awake these three mortal hours. What time is it?"

"About 3 o'clock."

"Nice time for you to be getting home, isn't it? Where have you been?"

"Over at Clark's."

"Clark! I suppose you mean that disreputable Bill Clark. Who else was there?"

"Well, my dear, since it interests you so deeply, the other members of the party were Dr. Gilroy, Lawyer Howe and Maj. Smith."

"A nice set of ruffians! What were you doing?"

"Having a sociable little chat. The time slipped——"

"What else did you do?"

"Part of the time we played cards."

"Part of the time! What were you playing?"

"Caroline, it was a game familiarly known as draw poker. Now, I'd like to go to sleep."

"Henry!"

"Huh."

"Wake up. Did you win or lose?"

"Won, I guess."

"How much"

"Don't know. Gim'me rest. Go to sleep."

"But about how much?"

Henry sighed. "As nearly as I can recollect, about $50."

"Now, aren't you ashamed! Outrageous! I never should have thought such a thing in the world. Now, Henry——"

"What did you want me to do—lose?"

"There's no need of trying to treat the matter flippantly. You can just go right back and return every cent of that money to the gentlemen you won it from."

"But they've gone to bed."

"Then the first thing tomorrow morning."

Henry explained the involved character of the pecuniary relationships in which it was possible, he said, for every man to be a loser to every one of his opponents. A return of the spoils was out of the question. The argument seemed satisfactory—for several minutes. Then the prosecution reopened.

"I'll forgive you on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you give me $20 of that money for charity and every cent of the rest of it for myself."

Ten minutes later:

"I guess $10 ought to do for charity. Don't you think so, Henry?"

Merely a Hint.

Tourist—Why are you called 'porter,' George?

Gawge—Ah don' know, suh, lessen it's 'cause dat wuhd rhymes wif 'quarter.'

With the Great Masters.

Byron was polishing up "The Prisoner of Chillon."

"I'm not sure," he soliloquized, "whether to release him from imprisonment on a writ of habeas corpus or a motion for a new trial."

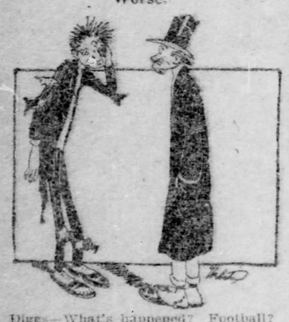
Uncertain of his ground, he finally decided to avoid discussing the legal phase of the matter, and contented himself with unlocking the door.

Scott had just completed the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

"I should like to portray him with a long, flowing beard," he mused, "but I fear the gentle reader will take him for a Populist."

Turning from his manuscript, he blew out the gas and retired.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Worse.



Diggs—What's happened? Football?

Jiggs—N-no. Highball!

What He Wanted.

The candidate for the vacant cashier's desk at the quick lunch restaurant hesitated.

"And you'll only pay $6.00 a week," he muttered.

"That's it," replied the proprietor.

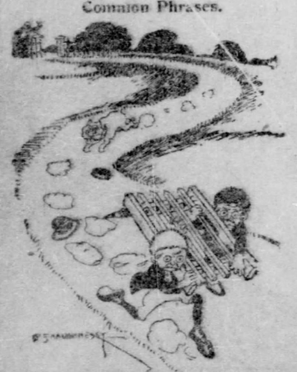
"Of course I'll have to get my clothes and lodging out of it."

"Of course."

The applicant hesitated again.

"I was in hopes," he mournfully said, "that I could get enough extra out of it to pay for my meals on the outside."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

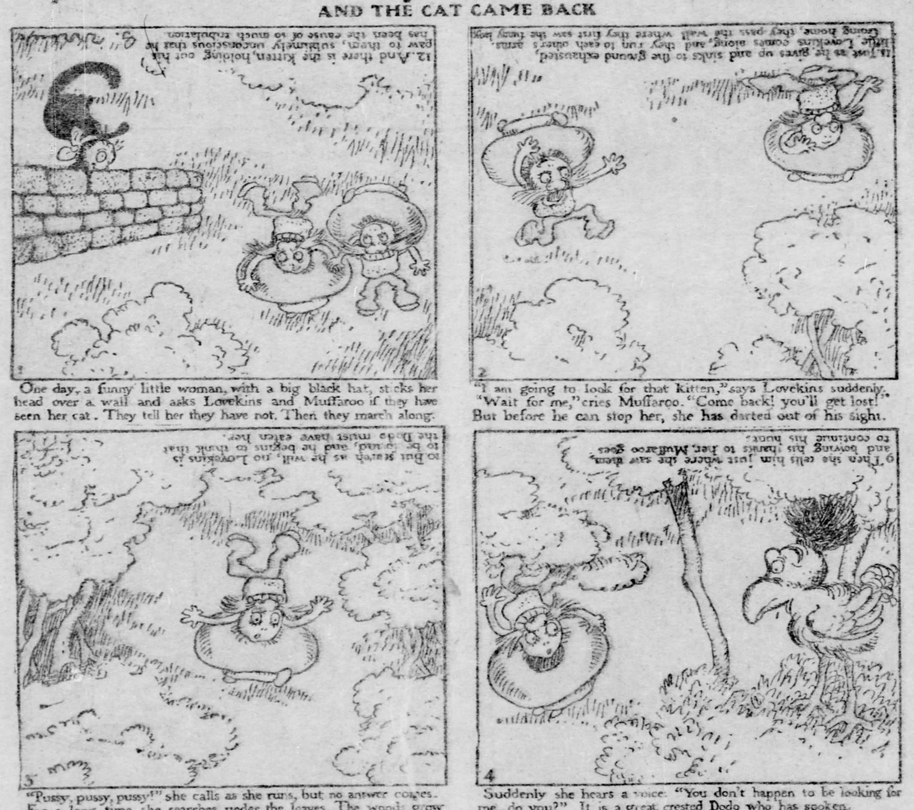
Common Phrases.



"A far-fetched joke."

Upside Downs of Little Lady Lovekins and Old Man Muffaroo

AND THE CAT CAME BACK



One day, a funny little woman, with a big black hat, sticks her head over a wall and asks Lovekins and Muffaroo if they have seen her cat. They tell her they have not. Then they march along.

"I am going to look for that kitten," says Lovekins suddenly. "Wait for me," cries Muffaroo. "Come back! you'll get lost!" But before he can stop her, she has darted out of his sight.

"Pussy, pussy, pussy!" she calls as she runs, but no answer comes. For a long time she searches under the leaves. The woods grow darker and denser, but still she goes on calling, "pussy, pussy!"

Suddenly she hears a voice. "You don't happen to be looking for me, do you?" It is a great, crested Dodo who has spoken.

"No, please," replies Lovekins, "I'm looking for a little pet kitty." "Mayn't I do instead?" asks the Dodo, in his most fetching manner.

"You're so big," answers Lovekins, then seeing a tear in the poor bird's eye, she adds, "I think you're very nice though. Good-bye."

SWIFTY AND HIS WONDERFUL DREAM

An Injustice to the Boy.

The old gentleman had the boy "on the carpet," and was telling him a few unpalatable truths.

"You have no ambition," he said. "You are content to do nothing. When I was your age I wanted to be somebody. I wanted to excel. I saw what others were doing and I tried to beat them."

"That's what I want to do, father," pleaded the boy.

"Oh, you do!" retorted the old gentleman, scornfully. "Well, you have a queer way of showing it. You should pick out some man who is or has been a star in his line and try to emulate him."

"That's just what I'm doing."

The old gentleman looked at him in astonishment.

"Have I really judged you unjustly?" he asked.

"Indeed you have," asserted the boy.

"Is it possible that your mind is filled with great thoughts? Have you really an aim in life? Do you wish to lead, to excel, or at the least to equal the triumphs of others"

"That's it, exactly," asserted the boy.

"Then I have done you an injustice," said the old gentleman. "If you really have an ambition, you may count on the help of your old father. What is it?"

"Well, I was reading a while ago of a young fellow who set out to spend an inheritance of $75,000 cash in two years," explained the boy. "The papers made quite a fuss about it, and he certainly did well and deserved all the attention he got. But, father, I believe I can beat him, if you'll give me the chance. I think I could make him look like a plugged nickel in that line. I'm sure I could reach the pinnacle of success and make more talk——"

"I'll bet you could!" thundered the old gentleman, "but you're not going to have the chance."

Man Not Afraid to Confess.

"An amusing incident happened at a Methodist revival meeting in our town a short time ago," said Col. H. C. Weidy of Galena. "The Rev. Mr. Otto, the pastor, was mildly upbraiding the Christians in the congregation for their slowness in testifying or making confessions of religion.

"Said the minister: 'If I were to ask all the Knights of Pythias, all the Masons, all the Elks, to stand up they would instantly rise to their feet. If I were to ask the Republicans to get up they would be immediate response. If I would call upon the Jeffersonian Democrats to show the faith that was in them I would not wait long before every Jeffersonian Democrat would proudly rise to his feet.'

"At this juncture an old gentleman near the rostrum, who had apparently not caught all the preacher had said, rose to his feet and said in a slow and audible voice: 'I praise the Lord I am a Jeffersonian Democrat.'

"Bless God,' said the Rev. Mr. Otto, 'for one man who is not afraid to make a confession.'"—Kansas City Journal.

To the Bow-Wows and the Bowery.

Representative Lacey met ex-Representative and ex-Senator Towne and ex-Representative Shafroth the other day at the capitol. Both were originally Republicans, but were gathered into the Democratic camp on the free silver issue. Mr. Shafroth has just followed Mr. Towne into private life by voluntarily resigning his seat in the house, being convinced that his election was tainted with fraud.

"By heavens, what are we coming to," Mr. Lacey inquired, in remarking upon the retirement of both his former colleagues in the house.

"Well," said Mr. Towne, who went from Minnesota some months ago to live in New York, "Shafroth has gone to the bow-wows, and I have gone to the Bowery."

Had Limitations.

Bobby is a little Germantown boy who is a stickler after the wherefore of things. Some days since he was questioning his father as to the nature of a weapon.

"A weapon, my son," explained the father, "is something to fight with."

"Is ma your weapon, pa?"

Pointed Paragraphs.

Pawning an engagement ring is a pledge of love.

Some lawyers consider it a crime to confess a crime.

Enthusiasm and lying are synonymous with some people.

A weak artist can draw a larger object than a strong horse.

One man's greatness is due to the aid of many smaller men.

Fortunate is the man who can borrow enough money to pay his debts.

Some candidates feel very large before an election—and very small afterward.

The market invariably turns soon after a man's margins have been wiped out.

The less hair a man has the longer it takes to comb it.

A woman dresses to please others and eats to satisfy herself.

One bad thing about liquor is that it encourages some men to sing.

Too many young men mix a lot of rye with the wild oats they sow.

A woman's face is her fortune—or, perhaps, the fortune of her druggist.

Nothing tickles a small man more than to be told that he looks like an actor.

When the self-made man begins to crow the old rooster has to occupy a back perch.

After marriage many a man's eyes are open to the fact that there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession.—Chicago News.

Captain's Wasted Effort.

Little Boy—Did you ever catch any whales?

Captain—No. I never shipped on a whaler."

"Were you ever shipwrecked?"

"No."

"Never cast on a desert island?"

"No."

"Never caught by cannibals?"

"No."

"Nor bitten by serpents"

"No."

"Uh! You might as well have stayed on land."—Tit-Bits.

Unbearable.

Mr. Mudd—That man's the limit. He not only blows about making money out of his mining stock but he's gone and bought another automobile, just so he can tell about it.

Frontroomer's Query.

"Well, Mr. Frontroomer," said the landlady, "if yo ware determined to leave us, I won't say anything to keep you; but I'll wish you well wherever you go; and if there's anything I can do for you I'll be only too glad to favor you."

"Thank you Mrs. Hasher," answered the boarder. "There is one thing I would like to ask of you. I would consider it a great favor. And yet I hardly like to ask it."

"Oh, don't hesitate at all. It will be a real pleasure to me to give you any information or perform any courtesy for you."

"Well, Mrs. Hasher, won't you please tell me where you eat."

Sliding Scale.

Cabby—I always has to charge weddin' couples extra on account of the rice an' the strain on one side of me cab.

Why She Thought So.

Young Wife (gloomily)—Do you suppose our husbands really went fishing last Saturday?

Second Young Wife (confidently)—I am sure of it.

First Young Wife—They didn't bring home any fish.

Second Young Wife—That's my principal reason for believing they went fishing.

Too Tempting.

A coin dealer is going to exhibit a $1,000 bill at the St. Louis fair.

They will have to put a special guard around it on legislature day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Glories in It.

Fussy Freddie—Yep, old man; it's true I'm workin', but it's a biz I ain't ashamed of.

No Need for Talk.

"Does the baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family.

"No," replied the baby's disgusted little brother. "He doesn't have to."

"Doesn't have to talk?"

"No; all he has to do is to yell and get anything there is in the house that's worth having."

FOXY GRANDPA

He Shows the Boys How to Paint a Sunset Without the Aid of Paints.

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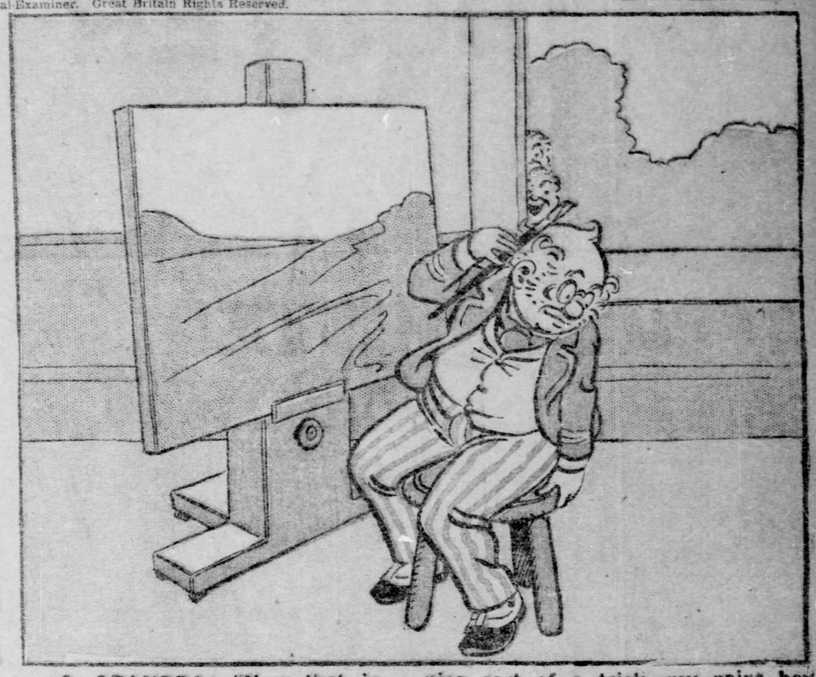
1. GRANDPA: "Now, boys, I am going to paint you a nice sunset. Run away now, and return in a little while."

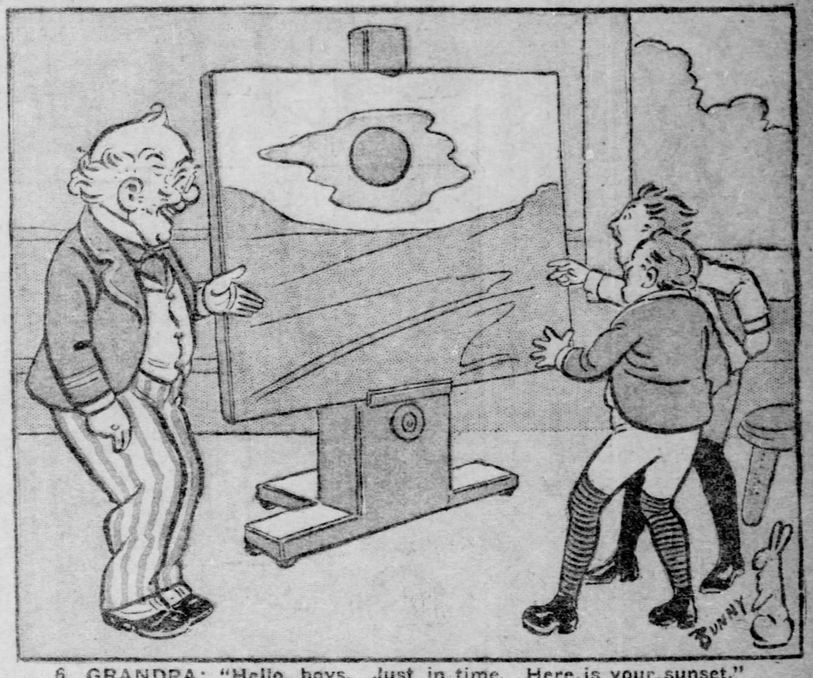
2. BOYS: "While we are going let us sneak the paint box."



3. GRANDPA: "Now that is a nice sort of a trick—my paint box gone."

4. GRANDPA: "I will try and improvise a sun with this goose egg in my chafing dish."

5. BOYS: "Now wonder what Gran'pa is trying to do. Let's go in and have our laugh."



6 GRANDPA: "Hello, boys. Just in time. Here is your sunset."

Accidental Touch Caused Trouble.

"A few weeks ago Nai Cheung, Chang Chuan and Sun Szo Yee, attaches of the Chinese legation, went to the White House as guests at Mrs. Roosevelt's musicale. They came into the corridor and stood irresolutely, as if waiting to be shown where to go to leave their wraps. One of the watchmen, seeing the quandary of the Orientals, leaned forward to direct a negro attendant to show the guests to the dressing room reserved for the diplomats.

"Take these gentlemen to the ——" He put out his hand, but instead of touching the negro attendant on the shoulder, he touched one of the Chinese. All the feathers of diplomatic dignity stood at once on end.

"You touched me," said the diplomat. "Why did you touch me. You have no right to touch me."

The watchman tried to explain. The diplomats would not listen. They protested, shrilly. Arriving guests were attracted by the fuss and gathered around the excited Chinese. They turned away and were apparently about to go to their legation, in which event formal explanations from the White House would have been in order.

The captain of the White House watch appeared. He saved the situation. After listening a moment he said: "Come with me."

His voice was authoritative, and though it rather suggested that they were being arrested than conducted to a dressing room, and three attaches went without another word.

The incident semed to spoil the evening for the Orientals. They listened gloomily to the music and went home early.

There is one White House watchman who probably will hide his hands behind him in future when diplomats rise on his horizon.

Cigar Not a Safe Bookmark.

While Mr. Foraker was in the thick of a verbal fray with Mr. Hoar, he used a cigar as a bookmark in a volume of the Congressional Record which he had occasion to consult.

Whether the cigar was the personal property of Mr. Foraker or of some senator occupying an adjoining desk does not appear. At any rate, it was impressed into the Ohioan's service and was proving a good bookmark. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, with hands thrust deep in his pockets, and having an air of little solicitude whether Mr. Foraker or Mr. Hoar struck the knockout blow, meandered past the rear seats and threaded his way toward the spot where the oratory proceeded.

Hesitating not a minute, as he spied outside the congressional volume half the form of the bulging weed, Mr. Burrows seized it. Nipping off the conical end very handily, he paraded into the Republican cloakroom, where he burned the captured property.

The Judge and the Guide.

When Lord Coleridge visited America, among other places he visited Georgetown. As he and his guide were walking on the banks of the Potomac, his lordship said to his guide: "Mr. Secretary, do you believe that Washington chucked a dollar across the Potomac?" "Yes, sir, I do." "Why do you believe it?" "Well, sir, a dollar went further in those days than it does now."

As they were parting, Lord Coleridge said: "To revert to the question of Washington, you put me off last time. Do you really believe that he chucked a dollar across the Potomac?" "Well, I can't say, sir. All I know is that he chucked a sovereign across the Atlantic."

PROF. KNIX AS A SCIENTIFIC GYMNAST.

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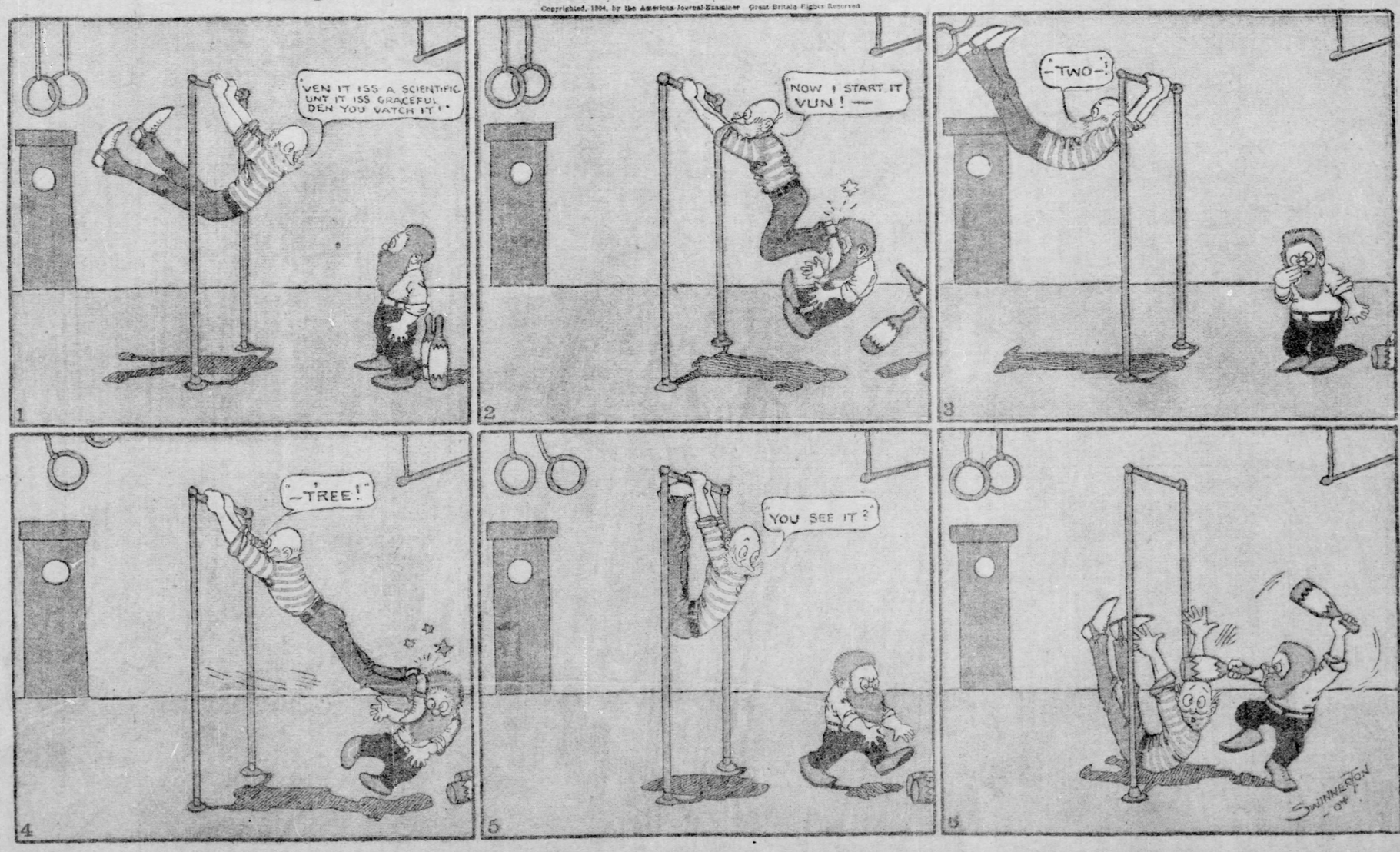

1 2 3 4 5 6

After the War.

The Jap had triumphed. The baffled Muscovite had asked for terms. After some negotiation the status of Manchuria and Korea had been agreed upon. "But," said the Japanese diplomats, "there must be an indemnity."

"How much?" said the Russians.

"Ten thousand million yen."

"Preposterous!" said the emissaries of the czar. "We are willing to pay for the cost of the war, but we will die in the last ditch before we will allow you to stick us with the cost of the antebellum stationery!"

Nevertheless, Japan being firm, the erstwhile haughty Slav was forced to accept her terms.—Puck.

Humor of the Scaffold.

The humor that finds vent in the mind of a person on the verge of a violent death at the hands of the law is usually either unconscious, or grimly sarcastic. Two specimens of the latter kind are vouched for as authentic, and are put on record by the New Zealand Medical Journal, as follows:

A criminal walking to the scaffold, once called to the prison governor: "Just oblige me, guv'nor, by telling me the day o' the week." "Monday," replied the surprised governor. "Monday," exclaimed the prisoner in disgusted tones; "well, this 'ere's a fine way of beginning a week, ain't it?"

On another occasion an officious hangman whispered as he placed the white cap on his victim's head: "I'm there's anything you'd like to ast me I'll be pleased to answer, ye know." The victim craned his neck forward, and said in equally low, but very much more anxious, voice: "You might tell me, is—is this planking safe?"

This reminds one of the story of the insouciant criminal Bradley, hanged for many murders in Virginia. His time had arrived, and he was indulging in a last smoke, drawing it out as slowly as possible. At last one of the sheriffs said: "Come along, Bradley, we're late now." "What's your hurry?" said the condemned man. "You won't miss the show. They can't begin till I get there."

A specimen of unconscious scaffold humor was afforded in 1823 at Halifax, when two men were brought out to be hanged on a market day. As they reached the fatal platform a bull, which had gone mad, rushed amongst the crowd, and gored and trampled people in all directions. Seeing this, one of the unfortunate criminals turned to his companion and said: "Teddy, we're lucky to be up here out of that, anyhow!"

On Hand.

"What's become of that handsome woman who could read hands so cleverly?"

"Oh, she's in her element."

"Where's her element?"

"At Palm Beach, of course."

Jenkins Glad He Missed the Shot.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Representative W. A. Jones of Virginia were in the house gallery the other day, when a messenger came to ask if Gen. Lee would be willing to go to the room of the judiciary committee to meet Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin.

The request was entirely agreeable to Gen. Lee, and a few minutes later he and Mr. Jenkins were shaking hands and looking cordially into each other's faces.

"I saw you once a good many years ago," said Mr. Jenkins. Gen. Lee remarked that he did not recall the event.

"It was near Brandy Station," continued Mr. Jenkins. "You were riding at the head of a column of men, mounted on a gray horse and wearing a black plume in your hat."

"Oh, yes," said Gen. Lee, recalling the army movements in that vicinity.

"You didn't see us," added Mr. Jenkins. "You didn't even know the Yankees were near. We were posted out in the woods, and, as I saw you riding by, I aimed my musket as carefully as I could and fired. I was much chagrined then to note that you rode on, your black plume still waving, but I am very glad now that the bullet missed its mark."

Gen. Lee, too, expressed his gratification that Jenkins, on that occasion, proved a poor marksman, and the two adjourned to the senate restaurant, where the battle of Brandy Station was fought over again and the entente cordiale firmly established.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A girl considers it much more vulgar to speak of corns than to have them.

The only ammunition the devil needs to supply his soldiers with is inquisitiveness.

A married woman may get indignant with another man for making love to her, but she can't blame him.

You could try it for a lifetime without making a woman see that business is bad because it isn't worse than it could be.

When a woman stops in at a soda water fountain to get a cup of hot chocolate she speaks of it as having been out to luncheon.—New York Press.

A Love Charm.

A young woman who thought she was losing her husband's affection went to a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter for a love powder. The mystery woman told her:

"Get a raw piece of beef, cut fat, about an inch thick. Slice an onion in two and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt and toast it on each side over a red coal fire. Drop it on three lumps of butter and two spriga of parsley and get him to eat it."

The young wife did so, and her husband loved her ever after.

Onion Socials.

"Onion socials?" said Miss De Mode. "What are they? I never heard of them before."

"One of the girls eats an onion," replied Young Spoonamore, "and the young men try to find out which girl it is."

"How do they try to find out?"

"Why, in this——"

"How dare you, sir!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Rare Catch.

Friend—You said you didn't love him, Smart Girl—I don't.

Friend—You respect him, perhaps?

Smart Girl—Not particularly.

Friend—And yet you intend to marry him.

Smart Girl—I do. He told me that his mother always got her biscuits at the baker's.—New York Weekly.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

CONTENTS

FICTION — VERSE — FASHIONS

—HOME INTERESTS—

The Faded Lilac Bloom - By Catherine M. Patterson

Daisy Fate—(Verse) - - By Jessie Burchard

Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh;
"Sentimental Sally."

I Go A-Gossiping - - - Mistress Pepys

The Social Biograph Lillian Blauvelt's Life

Editorial—Sophie Gates Kerr

The Birthplace and Early Home of Robert Burns
By Martha L. Root

Fashions for School Girls - - Catherine Howard

The Winter Styles in New York

The Quest of Beauty - - - By Eleanor Dodge

Beatrix Lee's Counsel Practical Household Topics

At Story-Telling Time

JANUARY 24 1904

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SUNDAY HOME JOURNAL SECTION

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE
HOME JOURNAL

The Faded Lilac Bloom

By CATHERINE M. PATTERSON.

ONCE upon a time I was fresh and full of life and fragrance. But that was long ago, when I grew on the shapely bush that was near the southern end of the veranda of the house where the girl lived. So near that the girl could reach out and smell the lilac blossoms and pat her cheek with them when she was very happy—and sometimes she did it when she was very sad. I didn't know it then, but I know now that there are certain kinds of my brothers and sisters who grow in things called hot houses, and the Mother Bush blooms at all sorts of unearthly times, and the flowers are used by folk of the human world when they entertain each other. And then, sometimes they are used for brides' bouquets. Perhaps that wouldn't be so very bad, but for my part I prefer the open-air branch of our tribe. If I had only known then what I do now, how much more should I have appreciated those halcyon days. Ah, me, not for worlds would I have missed those spring nights with the soft winds that promised all sorts of nice things in the summer days that were coming. Sometimes there was a moon and sometimes there were only the sparkling stars to look at. And again there were queer, dark nights with a soft, damp breeze that made me feel restless and dissatisfied—made me feel as though I wanted to be up and away out in the world. But what I wanted to do, or where I wanted to go, I could never have told. I simply wanted to get away from it all, away from everything and everybody that I knew. And yet there were some people and things from whom I didn't want to go away, after all. However, when it came my time to go, I went without being consulted and without having a word to say in the matter.

It was on one of those queer, soft, murky nights that the last tiny lavender-tinted flowers on my stalk came into full bloom. Oh, what a place of peace and joy I thought the world was as the caressing spring wind blew me gently against a sister branch and then rocked me slowly back again so that I came in contact with something soft and warm and white. That something was a hand, and a very pretty hand it was, too. I looked to see from where it had come and discovered that the hand belonged to the girl who lived in the house near where I grew. I liked her at once, and she seemed to like me from the moment she first took me in her hand and bent her face down to me to get some of my fragrance. That done, she held me lightly against her cheek. She was smiling and humming to herself as she did so. For a long time she stood there that evening, toying with me and tapping me against her face. Every once in a while she would look at the gate, and then she would give me her whole attention again. Only at the last the smile faded quite away and the singing became fainter and fainter until finally it ended in a funny little sigh that gave me such a queer feeling. Then she left me and walked up and down the veranda for a time, and after that she went into the house and I was left alone.

The next evening, a little later, she came to see me again, only this time she was not alone. There was a man with her. The moon was out that night and all the little stars seemed to be vieing with each other to see which one would twinkle the most and look the brightest and prettiest. I had noticed that as soon as it had become dark enough for me to see the stars, and when the man and the girl came they saw it, too, and for a while they talked about it. Then they stopped speaking about the stars, and—well, as far as I could make out, they didn't talk about anything at all. The man looked at the girl and the girl looked at me as she held me in her hand. Then the man suggested that they take a walk in the garden. It looked so pretty in the moonlight. I thought so, too, and only wished I could go along. But as neither of them offered to take me I had to stay where I was. I watched for them, and every now and then I caught a glimpse of them as they passed in and out among the trees, the girl's white dress showing up plainly against the shadows the growing things made in the white moonlight.

Two nights later the girl again came to me, and after her usual inspection of my bloom she reached part way down my stem, slowly and thoughtfully broke me off from Mother Bush and tucked me in her sash. That was all very well, and I liked it there. But by and by, after the man had come, the girl took me from her belt, and once as they talked she pulled off some of my small flowers. That hurt, and I didn't like it a bit. But the man came to my rescue, and as he thought the girl was paying too much attention to me and not enough to him and what he was saying, he took me from her and held me in his hand for a long time. It was strange that he should treat me in exactly the same way as the girl had done when she came to see me in the evening. But it was so, and once in a while he would brush me slowly against his face. And once he put me up to his lips. But he did that so quickly that as soon as I noticed myself being lifted so rapidly I looked up and saw a queer smile on his lips. He wanted me to hide it. But why he didn't want the girl to see it was more than I could tell. They were talking about woman's intuition, and as they talked I learned that that was something that all women possessed—or at least thought they possessed—and whereby they were enabled to know the ending of things before the things themselves had reached a climax, and also to know all about certain things before the rest of the world had received outward and visible signs that there were such things. The girl believed in this thing and the man did not, or at least he said he didn't. As they talked they both said things to each other that had a stinging sort of sound that I didn't like at all. And, beside all that, which in itself was bad enough without anything more, the girl's face lost the happy look it had worn up to that time and her eyes looked hard and very unlike the way they usually appeared. When they stopped talking it was worse than when they discussed the subject, even if they did say things that made the other feel hurt. For then things were all tightened up, as it seemed to me, and I did not know what was going to happen next. I could do nothing but look first at one and then at the other. The girl was leaning back in a low chair with her head resting against one of the porch pillars. The pillar was white, and the girl's head with her dark hair coiled low on her neck looked very pretty in the moonlight. Her head was turned away from the man as though she did not want him to see the look that was on her face. She needn't have sat that way, though, for, as far as I could see, the man had no desire whatever to look at her. To tell the truth, he seemed to have forgotten all about the girl. He was leaning back in an easy willow chair, looking straight up into the moon's face. There was a smile on his lips, but it was so very different from the one that I had helped him to hide from the girl earlier in the evening. I liked this smile, and I only wished that I knew what caused it. Undoubtedly it was something very pleasant, for his whole face was changed and he looked happier than anyone I had ever seen. Even the girl, when she had sung to me in the twilight, had never looked so happy as did the man at that time. I couldn't help contrasting his face with the girl's, and as I thought of her I looked at her once more. She had changed the position of her head a little, and now, instead of looking at nothing at all, she was looking at the man, and I hope I may never see one mortal look at another as she looked at him. If the man had only turned and looked at her then he would have known of what she was thinking and why her thoughts made her have that unhappy, miserable look on her face. He could have told all that and more, too, even though he was not a woman and the possessor of that wonderful thing they had called intuition. But he didn't look at her then, and she turned her head away before he did.

By and by the man grew tired of looking at the moon, and then he looked at the girl. But by that time only the side of her head was visible. Something in the droop of the head, however, made him realize things just a little as they really were. But what could he do? He was only a man, and men, poor things, are always at a loss when something must be done and done at once. Finding he could not meet her eyes by looking at her the way he was doing, he leaned over and took one of her cold, slim hands in his.

"Elise," he said, and his voice was soft and gentle as he could have possibly made it. "Elise, our quarrel has been a foolish one and about almost nothing. It isn't going to spoil our friendship, is it? Such trivial things should not come between two people who have been as good friends as we have. We haven't known each other so very long, but we have been good friends, and it would be a shame to have anything end it."

"You are right," said the girl, calmly, " it was a small thing to quarrel about, and the consequences are indeed trifling and unimportant, too much so for us to consider them." And as she spoke she laughed.

That laugh was what did the damage. It wasn't natural, and the man knew it.

"I don't like that laugh," he said, abruptly.

"No? Why not?" asked the girl, her manner quite calm.

"It didn't sound a bit like your laugh, and you know it. Are you angry with me?"

"Angry with you? Why no. Why should I be? As you yourself just said, the affair is a mere passing shadow, one that is gone now forever, so why should we try to bring it back by still talking about it? I thought you were of the opinion that it would be better to drop the thing at once and forget all about it. Am I not right?"

"You are—and yet I don't feel quite right about it."

"That's foolish. We were both in the wrong at first, and we have both owned up to it, so why not end it and let it alone from now on? I'm willing; are you?"

"I am," and the man held out his hand. The girl placed one of hers in it, and for a moment they stood that way, neither speaking. Then the man got up, said good-night and went down the steps.

I had dropped unnoticed by the side of his chair and he had forgotten all about me. But the girl had not. She picked me up so carefully that I forgot my chagrin and ill-nature at being tossed around and neglected in such a way, and when she took me into the house I was so surprised at what happened that everything else was driven out of my mind. For the girl sat down by the window with only the moonbeams for light. As she sat there she pressed me to her lips exactly as the man had done, and her lips touched me in exactly the same place as had his. Only the girl was not trying to hide a smile, for instead her eyes were filled with tears. Slowly her head dropped until it rested on the window sill, and for a long time everything was quiet. Only the shoulders of the girl moved in a funny way that I had never seen before, and then something warm and wet dropped on me, and then several more came right after each other, until at last they came so quickly I couldn't count them at all. Late into the night we sat there in the moonlight, the girl and I. Then the girl raised her head and looked at me with eyes that were heavy and filled with a strange sort of pain that I didn't understand in the least. I wanted to help drive it away, and I didn't have the ghost of an idea how to do it. I couldn't help thinking that the man could have done it if he had been there, that is, if he had wanted to do so.

"Yes, he was right," said the girl, bitterly. "Our quarrel was upon a foolish thing and the results were too trivial to end our friendship. Of course, a woman's heart is an important and small detail, not worth a man's consideration. Being a man he couldn't help seeing it in that light and speaking of it in that way. I should have known all along that he was not for me and that it was of her he always spoke in that vague, non-committal way. I had not the slightest reason whatever to think that he meant me. And yet at times I was almost sure—"

Of what she was almost sure she didn't say, and try as I did I couldn't imagine what it was. Down went her head on the window sill again and once more those funny moist things fell on me. But why had she spoken that way and in such a hard, bitter tone? As she herself had said she might have known, and that was exactly what I thought at the time. Where was that intuition of which she had boasted that very evening? She evidently counted it among her possessions, for that was what she had told the man. If she had it, why had she not made use of it and saved herself all the trouble that made her so unhappy now? No wonder the man had smiled that queer smile. I felt like doing the very same thing myself, only I was too sorry for the girl to do such a thing at such a time. Perhaps, after all, it was not her fault that she had learned to think so much of him any more than it was his fault that he had fallen in love with another girl. For all I knew they might both have been to blame for the present state of affairs. But as I was not sufficiently versed in the details of the affair I could not judge on whose shoulders the blame ought to be placed. Yet it did seem to me that the intuition of a wide-awake woman should have been of more use to her

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13.)

DAISY FATE.

Clustering daisies of the field,
Nodding 'mid the clover,
Tell my fortune now to me,
Tell it o'er and over:
Tell of him whose lightest word
With sweet ardor moves me,
Daisy quickly tell "He loves—
"Loves me not—he loves me!"

Flower with snowy petals set
Tell of love's beguiling,
Tell of him who won my heart
With his blue eyes smiling.
Sunlight falls o'er wood and hill,
O'er the mountains hazy,
Say he loves me "Very much"—
Tell me truly, daisy!

Skies are blue with Summer time,
Brooklets ripple sweetly,
Flower with the heart of gold
Say my fate completely.
Tell of sunny curling hair
That I love so dearly—
"Passionately" now I read,
Daisy, speak sincerely.

Tell of kisses long and sweet,
Soul to soul disclosing;
Flower of the grassy dell
Gone is all supposing.
Moonlight glances kindly down,
Softly flows the river,
And he loves me "Until death"
I am his forever.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Snowflakes coldly settle down,
Earth's a barren whiteness,
Withered daisy, life, like you,
Has lost its early brightness.
Oh, at last, the truth is known
By the fragile token,
"Not at all" the last leaf tells,
And my heart is broken.

By Jessie Burchard.

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number five.

SENTIMENTAL SALLY

When Sally came to Pittsburgh she was oh! so tender hearted.
She wept and wailed for hours when her country home she left.
She waved her tear-soaked handkerchief at those from whom she parted,
And she had a doleful journey—she was feeling so bereft.

Sally was right pretty—
She feared the wicked City.
This great big Smoky City with its mad bewildering throng.
Sally, sweet and simple,
Rosy cheeked and deep of dimple—
Sally got along.

Sally couldn't bear to see the trolleys race so madly.
Sally was in terror when she heard of daily wrecks.
She read the morning papers, and it made her feel so badly
To see the lists of killed and maimed—the broken backs and necks.

Sympathetic Sally
Misfortune found an ally—
Accidents would lose their terror, Sally's pity was so sweet.
Sally, droll and tender—
Girlish, trim and slender,
Landed on her feet.

Sally was invited to a Garden Hockey Party;
She sat in front, and thought the crowd and music very nice—
And at the opening practice her applause was very hearty,
She liked the way the players knocked the puck about the ice.

Suddenly they started
Play; up jumped tender hearted
Sally with a little cry of horror from her seat
For the sticks gave out a rattle
Like a Gatling gun in battle,
And a player who had winked at her got knocked right off his feet.

Sally got excited, and she hung across the railing,
Regardless of its foolish spikes—she watched the bloody play.
She hollered "Soak him! Beat him!"—and her pleading was availing,
For shortly two belligerants retired from the fray.

Sally—milk and water?
Nay, she longed for blood and slaughter
She begged them in her frenzy "Please to kill the referee."
And when some one was sent reeling
She would cry, devoid of feeling—
"Good! Hit him! Tear his ear off! Won't you knock him down for me!

Sally now is spending all her money in attending
The games in the arena—every hockey night she goes,
In the hope of seeing slaughter, and her course she's not defending—
She frankly gloats upon a broken head, or wrist, or nose.

Metamorphosed Sally
The gladiators rally
Before her box and fight as only gladiators can.
For Sally, slim and charming
Has made this vow alarming:
Her heart and hand shall go to him who FIRST SHALL KILL A MAN.

THE TATLER.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

The Story of a Prim and Pretty Maiden and a Bold, Bad Actor Man.

By EPES WINTHROP SARGENT.

AS SHE neared the Empire stage door, Ruth Carlisle hastened her steps. Without particular reason Miss Carlisle was violently opposed to the theatrical fraternity, and when time permitted she would make a detour of three blocks in order to reach her singing teacher's, half a block below.

This morning, however, she had been detained by shopping until she had just time to keep her engagement with the maestro, and there was nothing to do but to hurry past the stage entrance with the hope that she would not be forced to encounter any actors. They gave daily matinees at the Empire, and one never could tell when someone would be leaving.

It may have been the inheritance bequeathed by some far-away Puritan ancestress or it may have been the result of spicy tales one hears at every turn, but, be this as it may, prim little Miss Ruth Carlisle had a well developed antipathy to meeting those honest folk who spend their lives upon the stage. The men, she thought, are so bold and impudent, and the women—well, the women were just horrid. There were doubtless many nice girls who were actresses, and it was beyond doubt that some dear souls like Jefferson were actors, but these were old men and past the age of staring so hard at a pretty girl as to give offense. She had often seen the men and women of the stage congregate about this door when some specially large attraction was playing at the theater, and at these times she was very sure to take the long way around. She seemed to have lost sight of the fact that the principal avenues are far more places of congregation for the actor with flirtatious proclivities than the stage door, and have set her mind with great determination on the avoidance of this particular block of the thoroughfare.

There are some wise ones who profess to be able to demonstrate the psychological influence of a catastrophe which will cast its shadow before. Had such a philosopher been present he would surely have felt the aptness of the occasion and had a bona fide illustration to use ever after.

She was just even with the stage entrance and was congratulating herself that she had passed the ordeal successfully when the door was flung violently open and two immense boar hounds came rushing through. The larger made a dash at her, and as she felt its hot breath upon her cheek she very promptly fainted.

When she recovered consciousness she found herself in the doorkeeper's little den just inside the entrance. A tall, manly fellow was bending over her with a look of intense concern upon his handsome face. He gave a sigh of relief as she opened her eyes.

"Drink this," he said, gently, placing a glass of brandy and water to her lips. "You will be all right in a moment. One of the dogs sprang upon you and you fainted through fright."

She shuddered violently as his words recalled the scene to her. "They should have been chained," she said severely. "He might have killed me."

The man gave a little laugh. "Why, Stephan is the most playful fellow in the world," he assured her. "He merely wanted to play. A rather boorish way of playing, but the best he knows, poor old fellow."

"Next time that the dog wishes to play he should pick out someone better acquainted with his rather peculiar ideas of good fellowship. And now, if you will permit me, I will go home."

Ruth struggled to her feet.

"Won't you allow me to escort you?" he said. "You are still nervous and unstrung and you really should not be permitted to go home alone."

"I thank you," she said icily, "but I think that I am perfectly capable of taking care of myself."

Without a word he led her through the entrance to a cab waiting outside.

"Where shall I tell your driver to go?" he asked.

She looked at him suspiciously. "Tell him to drive up the avenue," she said. "I will give him the address later."

Tom Starr smiled wickedly as he raised his hat and turned away. It was only too plainly that she did not desire to communicate either her name or address to him. Ruth leaned back on the soft cushions of the rubber-tired vehicle. A vague regret began to assert itself. She was sorry now that she had been so rude. He certainly had been very kind to her, and she never realized that actors were so handsome and manly.

Starr was in her thoughts more than once in the days that followed. She was not a little displeased with herself at this. So constantly was he in her mind that when, at the Lanes' small dance the following week, she perceived him at the further end of the room she was convinced that his apparent presence was an hallucination until Mrs. Lane herself formally begged the privilege of presenting Mr. Thomas Starr.

Mrs. Lane was one of the leaders of the conservative social set. Ruth could scarcely refuse to recognize him upon the grounds that he was an actor, and, therefore, not a gentleman. In her heart she was glad that she had met him again, and in spite of his stage connections she gladly permitted him to pencil his name opposite no less than three numbers on her dance program. Nor did she strenuously object when he suggested later that they sit out the third dance.

The conservatory was delightfully cool and pleasant after the heated ball room, and Ruth sank back into the rug-draped rustic chair with a little sigh of contentment. He sat upon a stool near her and for a moment permitted her to rest quietly. Then, "I trust you did not suffer any lasting ill effects from Stephan's rudeness last week," he said earnestly

Ruth frowned. It was distinctly unpleasant to have him recall to her the fact that he was an actor just when she was trying hardest to forget. There was a perceptible chill in her tone as she answered.

"Do you know," he continued, "I have Stephan very much to thank since he made it possible to meet you?"

"I fail to see wherein Stephan was much to be thanked," she said, "since you certainly would not have known me had not you met me again this evening. Stephan had nothing to do with this."

He laughed boyishly. "That is where you are mistaken," he said. "Had not Stephan frightened you, I should never have known who you were. As it is, I am indebted to him for the knowledge that it is so well worth while being a society man."

She looked at him puzzled. "I still fail to see the connection," she said.

"That is easy," he retorted. "Stephan frightened you and you fainted. Then you went home in a cab."

"But I never gave the address until we were three blocks from the theater," she persisted, much puzzled.

His eyes twinkled. "Didn't you happen to notice," he suggested, "that the cab was a private rig?"

She sat bolt upright. "Do you mean to say," she demanded, "that actors have their private carriages?"

"Some of them," he declared. "There is no particularly good reason why an actor should not have a carriage if he is able to afford one. This happened to be my own rig."

"Then you are not an actor?" she questioned.

"Certainly not," he answered heartily. "I am in business with my father. You must know the firm—Starr & Son, bankers."

"But you came out of the stage door?" she persisted.

"Yes," he admitted; "you see, Jimmie Newell, the stage manager, is an old friend of mine, and I very often drop in to see him."

The rest of the conversation was not particularly to the point, but the senior Starr was rejoiced to observe that his son had at last conquered his aversion for social functions.

One night several months later Ruth admitted with rosy face that she would be willing to marry a Starr as long as he was not a theatrical star.

The American as a "Sitter,"

My experience in portraiture has almost wholly been limited to the English and American nations. I have only painted a few Germans and one Russian lady. But between the English and American nations there are marked differences of demeanor and habits of thought which materially affect the sitter's personality for the painter. The Englishman, for instance, has an ingrained shyness which often uncomfortably disguises the strong and courageous inner man, and puts the diagnosing painter off the scent and on a wrong track. Not so the American; he is cool, collected and self-possessed, and is himself, so to speak, wherever he is. He is proud of this, and, being a student of human nature, and a reader of character, puts the painter at once on his mettle, for he makes the painter feel he has to read a reader, and is undergoing precisely what he attempts to make his sitter undergo. This is a mutual advantage, and saves time. Being quick acting, the sympathies or antipathies are quickly settled. But the Englishman is shy in asking your terms; shy when he sees himself on the canvas; shy in offering you the money when the work is done, or, if a presentation portrait, shy when the portrait is presented to him; but, with strange inconsistency, seems to throw aside all shyness in his anxiety to be exhibited in the Royal academy. The American knows himself. When I painted a man who carries on an enormous drapery business in Boston, he said to me, "You must get my eyes, for I trade on 'em!" The American wants no precedent, and, indeed, rather despises it. The Englishman cannot exist without it. Canova said, "The English see with their ears." It is this difference in the respective constitutions of the two nations which causes the differences in the personality, the identity; and they must be understood before any attempt is made to put them prominently and indelibly before the eyes of the world. And, mind, portraiture is nothing when devoid of this element of personal truth.—H. von Herkomer, R. A., in the Magazine of Art.

I Go A-Gossiping

THE Philosophic Young Man who prides himself no less on his philsophy than his being far-traveled and keenly observant, undertook to read me a lesson on Pittsburgh and Pittsburghers. He says he is one of the family once-removed—a sort o' second cousin or nephew or something like that, having had the honor of numbering a Pittsburgher of the "old sort" among his forbears. Hence he maintains he has a perfect right to make criticisms and statements that he would feel called upon to challenge mightily should somebody not "of the blood" undertake to speak up.

"It was well for him he prefaced his chat with this announcement, for two or three times my "Old Pittsburgh" rose up within me and I was almost ready to scalp him—in fact, I had a collection of round red balls as big as cannon balls and as hot as a fiery furnace bobbing up and down before my eyes most of the time he was talking. He began by saying we were crude—too crude for any living thing. He said our years fell off us like troubles from a heart content. Go about Pittsburgh in the day time and you see men throwing every consideration aside in the mad race for money—just here I sniffed most contemptuously and piped up that that sentiment was too trite to put in words—At lunch time they flock to a downtown club, where they talk business and business and tell a few off-color jokes, and in the space of half an hour, unless they have an opportunity to talk "deal" at the club, they are back again at their desks and at the same old grind. If a man has been to college and gained anything by the process he soon loses it in the Pittsburgh atmosphere, but most generally he has nothing to lose. Then after taking breath and putting on a most apprehensive expression, he said that at college you could always tell a Pittsburgh fellow—the fellows, lots of 'em, got drunk, but other fellows' getting drunk was not a Patchin to the Pittsburgh mode of getting drunk. He said a Pittsburgh man had no more sense of proportion than to drink straight Scotch first thing upon getting up in the morning. But after all he held that it was not so much in pursuit of business as in pursuit of pleasure that Pittsburgh proclaimed her crassness and her provincialism. He said Pittsburgh on pleasure bent was really a Funny Sight—the intention of having a good time was good and earnest.

"But the intention, Mistress Pepys, isn't everything. You see you must know how. The Pittsburgher thinks he knows how—he watches the other fellow and 'egad! he exclaims, 'I can go one stronger than that,' so he claps his hand on his money bags and pulls out a handful of large bills and prepares to paint the town. Why I know of a case where a young fellow and son of one of the foremost iron and steel magnates of this great 'burg who with another of the same ilk took a bet on what do you think?—on who would spend the greatest amount of money in a given time in 'having the blank of a time' as they phrased it. Well the provisions of the wager entailed a journey from Pittsburgh to Chicago. I forget now, but I think the sum of $3,000 was the least either was to spend.

Off they started and some of the fellows undertook to keep tab. I don't know how must was spent, but one of the men seeing that the other was getting rid of his money quicker than he, concluded to take heroic measures, so in a cafe, where both were eating, the very Rich Young Man ordered the most extravagant dish on the bill of fare and then sportively threw the contents in the waiter's face after holding a more or less edifying colloquy anent the quality of the food. Then when that piece of hilarity was carried through the Very Rich Young Man threw things at the chandeliers and broke them. Naturally enough this ingenious and brilliant way of enjoying life did require a great deal of money, so this Young Luminary 'won out.' Small wonder either since he had to refurnish almost every bar and cafe he patronized. But in relating the incident he was afterward heard to declare he'd be condemned if he hadn't the time of his life and he scared the livers out of almost every waiter that served him. Now, Mistress Pepys, I know you will agree with me that this special mode of having fun is to say the least crude—you might expect to waylay such a broad sense of humor in a country yokel or a drunken sailor, but in a man who had any opportunity or insight you expect something a little more subtle. Mind you it is not the immorality of the proceedings that I'm looking at, for I hold such a question a matter for man's own Personal Judgment—it's merely the rawness of it. Such a fellow if he were painting a house and left to his own discretion in the business would have the main body bright red, the window frames purple and the shutters pink, and, oh! I should have told you that the young man spent over $3,000 in four days and was arrested twice.

"But don't flatter yourself that this is a rare case—it isn't. Suppose you go downtown to a certain cafe where everything costs a lot of money—go in after the theater and watch the proceedings. Here is a table surrounded by a bevy of Prominent Young Business Men, the sort the papers talk about as Napoleons of Finance. Well, the Napoleons have with them one or two friends, possibly members of their families, possibly not—I really cannot tell. Supper is ordered and wine, champagne, of course—it must be Expensive or the Napoleons would not have a Good Time—and more wine and still more wine and yet more wine. Lots and lots of bottles of wine till every man at the table and most of the women have too much to keep quiet and enjoy the music. Do you suppose they would have had that wine if it had been inexpensive?—not by a great deal, it is the clink of cold coin that makes for pleasure—that's what their ears are keyed to—they know no other music—fun or sport or pleasure without showing that you have 'money to burn' is not possible to them. Now take it on the other side——

"Oh, dear me. Are You Going to take me to the Other Side again—you know you did it the last time," I protested.

"Such conduct would be considered bourgeois—rowdy. Spending money just for the purpose of showing that you have it to spend is not altogether a convincing method of demonstrating that you are a good fellow and making a whole lot of noise calls attention to you, of course, but the attention is not of the complimentary sort. I remember one time of supping at Muth's in Lucerne when a noisy group made themselves conspicuous. They were spending a lot of money and showing a lot of diamonds and all were arrayed faultlessly. For a long time nobody noticed them, then somebody remarked, 'they were Americans,' and somebody else drawled out, 'Oh, they are Americans and they must be from Pittsburgh, Penn., for that is the Way all the Pittsburgh people acted who came over on the ship I returned home from the States on.' Of course, it was an English woman who spoke, but I was on the point of going over and making her take it back—it seemed a bit cruel to several thousand really very good-mannered folk," he continued with provoking condescension.

"And down in New York, too, Pittsburghers do a lot of silly things. Not a great while ago one of your very rich men was dining at one of the fine old houses—he knew enough to relegate the Waldorf-Astoria to the realm of the very flashy. I must say that in his favor; but he couldn't get over his being importantly rich, so during the course of a birthday dinner he was giving some of the dishes failed to suit his fancy and what did he do but call the waiter, then the head waiter and so on through the list till he reached the proprietor. All the time in decided tones he was holding forth upon who he was and what he knew about good eating. A more uncomfortable table of guests it would be difficult to duplicate anywhere. The man that told me declared he was through dining with very rich folk, unless he knew their peculiarities well enough to save himself another experience such as he went through that evening. Now just imagine the lack of sensibility, the utter vulgarity of the proceeding! No, my dear Mistress Pepys, you are, to say the least of it, crude—very crude. Indeed, a certain young woman who came to this town to direct a physiculture class sized you up good and proper. The worthy folk who constituted the faculty evidently expected the girls to "physicult" in stock collars and trained frocks, for there was a great to-do about bloomers and the wearing thereof in the classes and the stressful opposition of the up-to-date educators getting too much for the physiculturist she is reported to have summarized the state of affairs by remarking, "in the west they are less conservative—in the east they are more Civilized." And there you are—that fits the case exactly, Mistress Pepys," concluded the Philosophic Young Man as he proceeded in the most Elegant Manner imaginable to turn the Benedictine for his after-dinner coffee.

Mistress Pepys.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE FIRELIGHT

By LUELLEN C. THOMPSON.

AS Margaret Enham withdrew deeper into the shadow of the firelight, she heard a step on the threshold. She caught the sound of Ludlow's eager voice at sight of her, and her heart gave a great bound as he crossed the floor and paused behind her. But at his first word her fluttering hopes sank into heaviest depression, and she knew he had only mistaken her in the dull gray shadow for that other girl he loved. "Grace," he repeated tenderly. She raised a protesting hand, but misconstruing the gesture, he caught her fingers in his, gently kissing them.

"I love you," he said abruptly. "I have spent a miserable day trying to still the clamor of my heart. I felt that I must speak to you at once." She listened apathetically to his speech, dully following every word, each of which cut through her heart. Long ago she had discovered that she loved Ludlow; the four years that had intervened since, during which time she had had occasional glimpses of him in social life, and had heard extravagant praises of his success as a barrister, had conduced only to strengthen that sentiment. It was only out of protection to herself that she had been reluctant to join the little house party when she learned that he was included in the guests. And the inevitable had followed; she had been forced to notice his growing admiration for one of the young women. As she listened to his declaration now for one delicious second she tried to imagine that he had come on his love errand for her.

"Mr. Ludlow," she essayed to break in—her voice sounded harsh and unnatural in her own ears.

"Don't answer me now; I want you to consider it. I could not stand my death blow all at once, Grace."

"But—" she began in agitation.

"I want you to be honest with yourself—and with me," he cried quickly, fearful of the finality of her decision. "I will not force myself on you; when you are ready to give me a reply write to me—and I will come to you." He turned swiftly and passed out the door.

Margaret Enham sat bolt upright in her chair. Plainly it was her manifest duty to explain the mistake to Grace Emmons. She hastily summoned a maid, only to be informed that the young lady in question had suddenly been called away by a telegram from relatives, with whom she was to embark on a continental tour. Meeting the girl merely as a guest of the house, correspondence on the subject was only officious. How could she make another woman understand that Ludlow had proposed to her, mistaking her for some one else, and she unable to reveal her identity to him? It was ridiculous. When Ludlow learned of the girl's unceremonious departure he would know of his blunder.

She assumed a gaiety at dinner that she was far from feeling, not once glancing in the direction of the smooth-faced young fellow who sat almost across from her.

Ludlow at once noticed that Grace Emmons was absent. The unsolicited information that she had left early in the day overwhelmed him with the sense of having committed an irreparable blunder. To whom, carried away by his agitation, had he made that declaration of love? Over a mass of budding flowers and nodding ferns in the center of the table he scanned the pretty, impassive faces of the women. Not one of them seemed to have the slightest trace of consciousness, the embarrassment clinging to a more personal recital. His agitation manifested itself. He started apprehensively at the slightest remark directed to him by any of the feminine members of the party. Realizing that his abstraction would naturally be attributed to the departure of the girl, he assiduously devoted himself to his fair neighbors, throwing himself with zeal into endless small talk and chatter.

For several days he cloaked his mortification and hurt pride behind various selfish pastimes, taking this one to drive, and another one to ride. It ended, because of their four years' acquaintance, by his taking the third woman more frequently than the others. Finally he dispensed with the others altogether.

He awakened all at once to the innumerable little mannerisms she possessed, and to her pricelessness above other women. This latter truth burst on him one day when their hostess announced a surprise for them. She was in possession of a letter from a certain young lady who, after all, had decided not to go abroad with her relatives, but was returning to finish her visit to her. "I know you will be glad to hear of Grace's coming," she smiled significantly at Ludlow.

The information startled him, recalling to his mind that one woman in the assemblage was cognizant of his blunder.

There was some one else in the party to whom the news fell as a blow. She saw herself thrust into the background by the girl's advent.

She watched Ludlow's greetings to the girl the evening she arrived. It gave her a tiny feeling of hope that he had outgrown his passion for her empty prettiness, as she saw nothing in his demeanor but what was demanded by courtesy. It did not escape her that the young lady was not pleased to have it so; there was more than one pretext to detain him at her side. Ludlow finally detached himself and joined the black-robed figure.

"Let's get out in the garden," he cried quickly, "I want to talk to you, Margaret." She followed him silently, and they strolled away from the sound of the voices from the house and took refuge in a rustic seat under the trees.

Ludlow pitched into the subject without hesitation, telling her of what she already knew, that he had mistaken some one else in the firelight for Grace Emmons.

"My dilemma is this," he said, anxiously. "The woman to whom I poured out this madness from a mistaken sense of duty will go to Miss Emmons and explain the blunder committed. Then I will have to do the act heroic."

"You are positive you don't love her?" Margaret Enham asked quietly.

"I am positive," he replied distinctly, "because I am in love with someone else—someone whom I have unconsciously loved all this time."

"I do not think that woman would tell her," she interposed hastily.

"And how do you know it?" he demanded in return. "There is only one of them I would trust, Margaret, and that is you. And why? Because I love you. Tell me first—can you care for me? Let me try to win your love."

"Tonight," she cried, evading his outstretched arms, "come for your answer in the library."

The chill of the autumn day had rendered a fire necessary. Margaret Enham sank into a chair in the shadow of the firelight as Ludlow had found her when he came on his love errand for another.

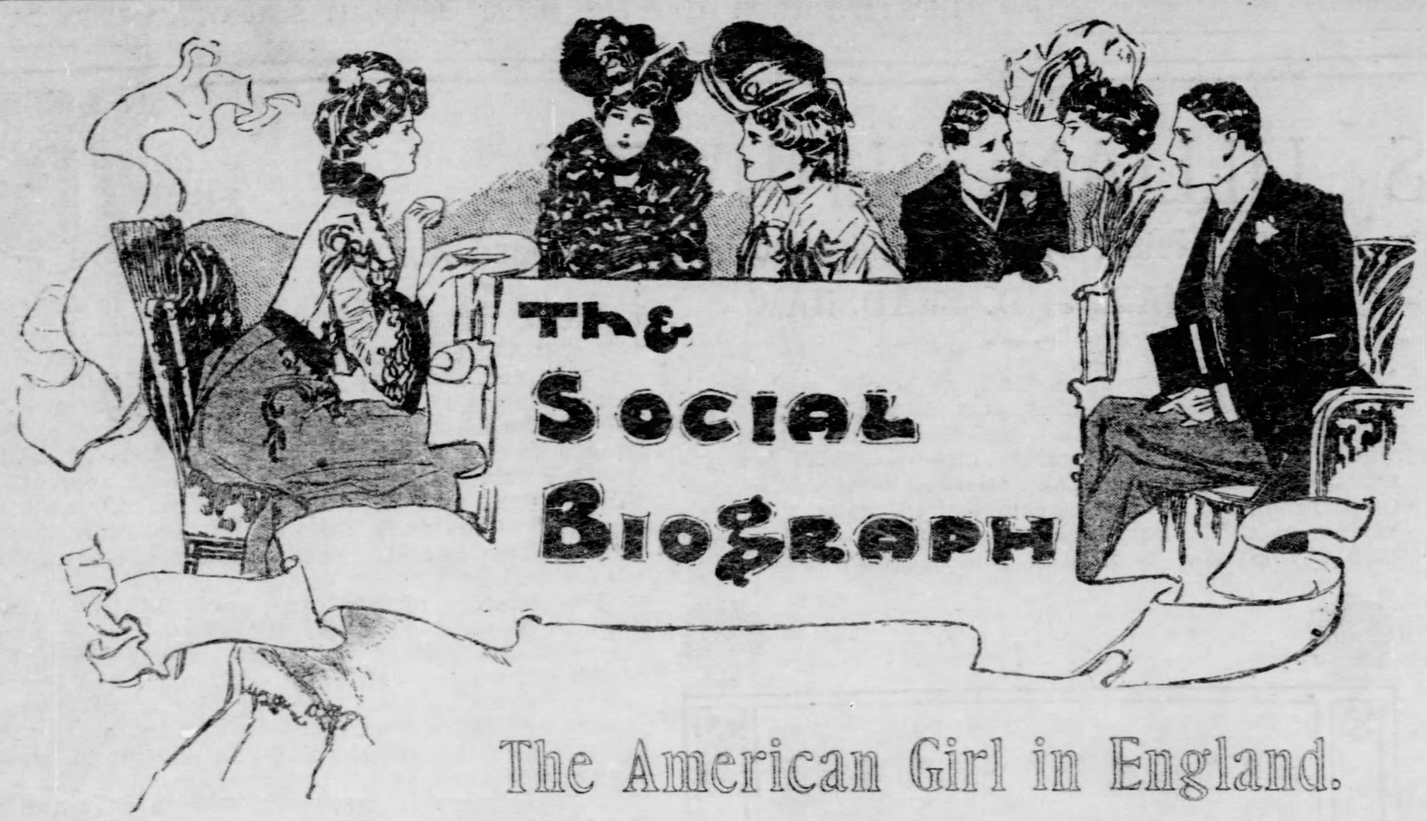
Ludlow's step and his pause of surprise on the threshold sent a thrill through her. He crossed the floor quickly and stood before her, but her white hand pushed him gently behind her, where he had stood on that other occasion.

"Do you remember?" she asked softly.

He gave an exclamation of surprise, and then abruptly bent over her, his whole being in chaos at this revelation.

"You, Margaret, you—" he said joyfully.

"It was I," she said softly.



The American Girl in England.

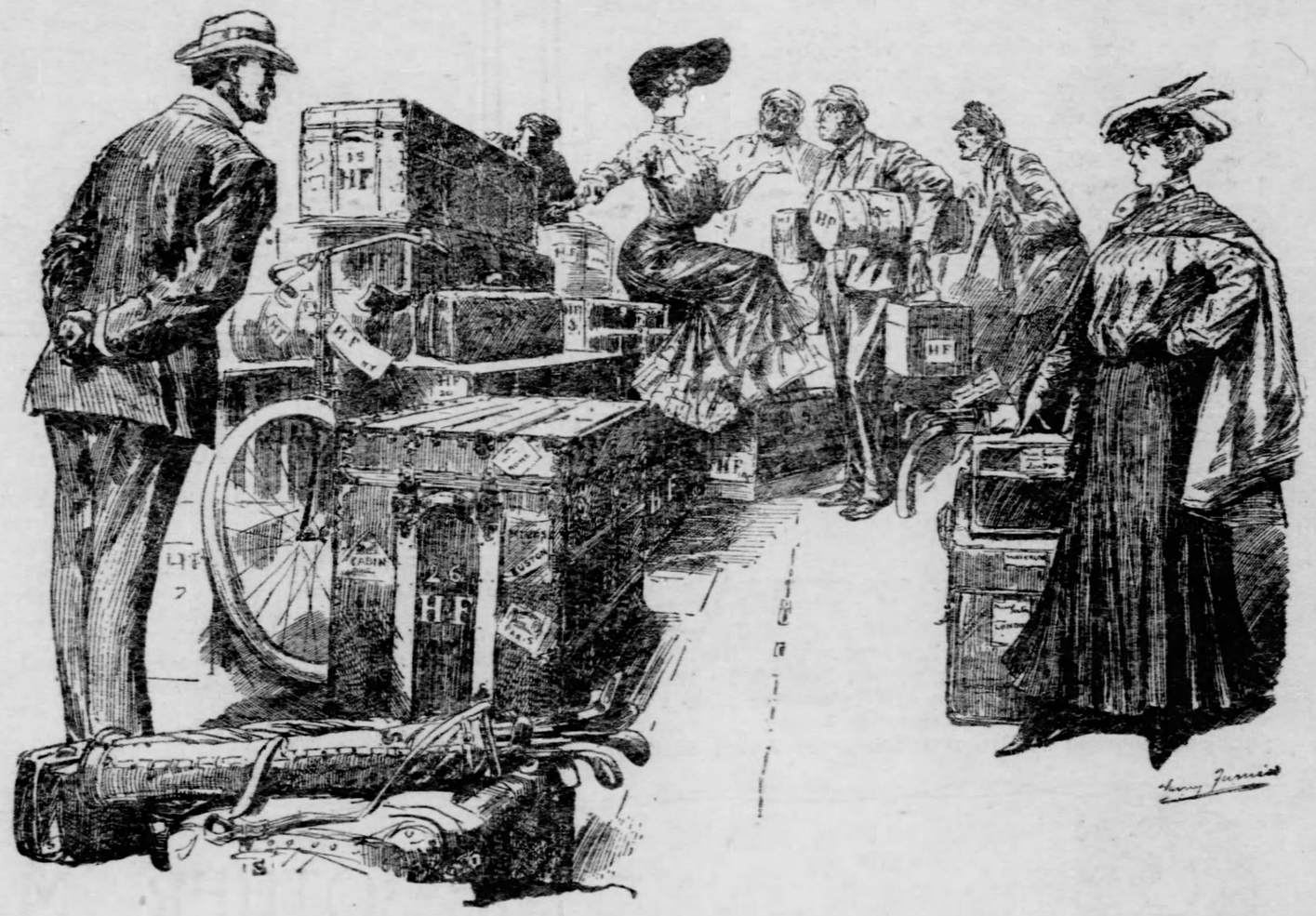
IT HAS BEEN most amusing, as well as edifying to note the change of attitude in the English public toward the American girl. At first the great ladies of society attempted to frown down these gay and fascinating daughters of Uncle Sam, and sneered at what they were pleased to call "The American boldness." "The shocking freedom of the American girl," and so on, and so so. Ethel and Maude and Violet were cautioned to avoid any imitation of the "loud manners," "nasal voice" and "giddy behavior" of their American cousins.

The American girl was unconscious of all this. She called the great ladies "Old Dowds" with a frankness which was as truthful as it was unconcerned. Then she went on and had a beautiful time in her own way, sightseeing, walking, driving, dancing and flirting with the same appreciation of the things she liked, and the same determination to have those things that she displayed at home. She called a spade a spade. She went out, often unchaperoned and guiltless of offending thereby. If she was invited here or there she declined to be relegated to the background as the English misses are accustomed, but took the center of the stage, as it were, and held it successfully, utterly unconscious that such a state of affairs was unprecedented.

Then it was that Englishmen, who cannot be accused of not knowing a good thing when they see it, woke up to a sense of what they were missing, and the international marriages that followed were legion. Ethel and Maude and Violet were passed by, and their mothers prepared to do battle royal with the upstart American. They would bar the Americans out of society, they said, but this was found rather difficult when the Prince of Wales, the present king, openly favored Americans in every way. Then when the choicest and oldest titles in the kingdom were shared by American girls, the English dowagers confessed defeat, a defeat which was hastened by the appointment of Lord Curzon as viceroy of England, giving his wife, who was one of the beautiful Leiter girls, a position of regal dignity, and making her for a time second in rank to the queen alone. Then was there despair in the bosoms of those would-be exclusives among the Mayfair.

Therefore it has been found wiser to not attack the American girl. It is true that every now and then some English woman rushes into print with "Why American men do not marry English wives",—a question which has the same answer as the question "Why do Englishmen do not marry English wives?" It is true the extravagance and extraordinary frivolity of the present English "Smart Set" is blamed on Americans, but one must allow for some natural pique and a wholly human desire "to get even." As mud slinging of this sort hurts no one who knows the true state of the case, and affords the slighted English beauties some consolation, by all means let them sling. Miss America will go placidly on her way, and certainly will not be deterred from marrying any happy Englishman who is lucky enough to strike her fancy.

One can hardly pick up an English paper without seeing a dissertation on this topic which veils animosity and envy. It is a "Bloody Shirt" which they seem never to grow tired of waving. It appeals to them in the same way as "Rebel" fires the resentful anger of the old Southerner, who gave his all for the lost cause. The drawings presented with this article give some idea of the way the English caricaturist has taken up the cudgels in defense of his native land. The first represents the English girl and the American girl traveling. The former has a small trunk and a modest bag or two. The American girl perched jauntily upon the top of one of her dozens of trunks, which are veritable "Arks" for size, bargains gaily with the customs officials, and seemingly dares them to make her pay any duty. At one side stands a representation of a marriageable earl, who is taking in the scene. The artist was, perhaps, unaware that he gave an added piquancy to his drawing—and an added truth, when he showed the earl gazing at the American girl, and the English girl at the earl. The American meanwhile is utterly unconscious and indifferent to his presence.



THE AMERICAN GIRL AND THE ENGLISH GIRL TRAVELING.

The other picture represents what the English are pleased to call a rara avis—"An English girl who has married an American." In view of the existing state of affairs she is indeed well named. Especially since the picture displays her frantically grasping her waist with both hands as if to subdue some tumultuous feeling of "Little Mary." Certainly the attitude is strikingly ungraceful and un-American. But since an English artist drew it, he perhaps knew whereof he depicted.

In the English books the American girl invariably appears in ill-chosen gowns, speaks with a high nasal twang,—always this,— and has a cheerful habit of saying "I guess" and "I reckon," also "Popper" and "Mommer" when speaking of her parents. These are some of the high crimes and treasons which are attributed to the American girl. She has also been accused of calling Westminster Abbey "Too cute for anything," and dining in public restaurants, yea, even riding about in a public hansom, with a man, and unchaperoned. To many of these indictments the American girl will plead guilty, if she should feel the need of replying at all, and she would doubtless add to the last, "When I feel that it is not safe for me to go about alone with a young man in daylight, I'll simply carry a hatchet, for that will be quite as effective and far less in the way than a chaperon." And then the English will have one more "'stror-dinary statement" to think over.

An amusing occurrence in which an American girl participated last supmmer when sojourning with friends in London, gave those friends a topic of conversation for days, and another example of the incomprehensibility of the American nature. The girl had been with English people exclusively for weeks, and she was so homesick and just aching for someone who would chatter about "dear old Broadway," and the Waldorf, that everywhere she went, in the park, at teas and receptions she looked about her anxiously for an American face, and hearkened earnestly for an American "accent." But the crop of her countrymen seemed to be light in London that time, or perhaps curious fate simply refused to let her path cross theirs, for at all events she could neither see nor bear anything that belonged to the Land of the Free, and she got more homesick every day. At last she went up the Thames on a houseboat, and should have been having a beautiful time, only by this time she was nearly desperate, and just longing for some one who had a bit of a sense of humor, and who didn't say "Fancy that" whenever she said anything or did anything which was peculiarly American. At last one day she caught sight of another boat moored quite near, hardly within conversational distance, yet one could see and hear a good bit that went on on her decks. The American girl rubbed her eyes, for there were women who sat up straight and wore trim shirt waists, and neat hats, not flops, who talked with animation, and men who looked interested and happy, and better still, humorous. The homesick girl gazed long at them desperately. She did not know them, but she knew they were of her country, and finally she leaned over the rail toward them and whistled "The Star Spangled Banner." Bless your hearts, those people on that other houseboat got up and waved at the strange girl and cheered her. They smiled and whistled all the patriotic tunes they knew. Just then the entire English contingent pounced upon the lonely girl and wanted to know—First, how did she find out those people were her compatriots. Second, if it was the custom of perfect strangers in America to make chance acquaintances by whistling popular airs at each other. And so on and so forth, and to this day the party that was with that girl on the houseboat will tell you that Americans whenever they see each other, whistle their national song, no matter whether they have been introduced to each other or not.

Indeed, a great deal of the misunderstanding of the American girl is her keen love of humorous situations. It appeals to her sense of the ridiculous mightily to "string" a serious group of English with wild tales of the States. She will reel off any number of stories which would do credit to Munchausen, and feel amply rewarded as she sees her listeners' expressions of extreme surprise, yet undoubted belief. She will blandly tell of the vogue of lynching parties as a popular form of amusement, of the Indians who roam in the forests and on the prairie, of the buffalo herds, and of many other things of which the English have read, but about which they have no definite idea. That this is in questionable taste is quite true, yet nevertheless, one might feel that there is some justfication in the absurd questions which are asked the American abroad.

AN ENGLISH GIRL WHO HAS MARRIED AN AMERICAN.

MISS LILLIAN BLAUVELT

A Short Sketch of an American Prima Donna's Achievements at Home and Abroad.

By RACHAEL J. D. BRADSHAW.

IT has been the usual custom of the American public to accept with gratitude and admiration what other lands have sent in the way of opera and its exponents, but there has dawned a day when the opera lover may hope to hear a rendition of standard operas by artists recruited from among his countrywomen. Calve, Schuman-Heink, Ternina, Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff and Baurmeister are favorites with us; Nordica and Melba we hail with glad acclaim, but most good Americans will rejoice to see the ranks of grand opera stars augmented by American singers who will prove as finished artists as their compatriots, Emma Eames Story and Madame Louise Homer. An addition of this character may be expected in the person of Lillian Blauvelt.

Lillian Evans Blauvelt, prima donna soprano, was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1873, the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Blauvelt. The parents were of Dutch and Welsh extraction respectively, and trace their lineage to the very first settlers in Manhattan Island, taking rank among the historic families who built our island metropolis.

Miss Blauvelt must plead guilty to the "infant prodigy" accusation, as at the age of seven she was studying the violin under the best masters, and at eight appeared in a public recital in Steinway hall, New York, when her performance was widely and favorably criticised. For seven years she played the violin in public, but at the age of fifteen it was discovered that the little musician possessed in her voice a gift of great promise, and the successes with the violin were put by for the cultivation of her voice. The National Conservatory of Music, New York, gave the foundation of her vocal training. Here Miss Blauvelt studied under M. Jacques Bouhy, and upon his subsequent removal to Paris she went abroad and continued her studies with him for several years. During this period were made the young artist's first appearances in concert throughout France and Belgium, when opportunity was given for acquaintance with many of the modern composers. Leo Delibes selected Miss Blauvelt to create the role of Kassia in his opera of that name, but this production was delayed on account of the composer's sudden death. M. Bruneau then selected the young American to create the role of Angelique in his opera "La Reve," libretto by Emile Zola, and about this time also there was an offer from the Theater de la Monnaie, Brussels, as premiere soprano. This offer was accepted.

Among the many delightful and helpful acquaintances formed at this time Madame Blauvelt recalls with singular pleasure the meeting with Anton Rubinstein, who evinced a great partiality for her and in addition to teaching her many of his songs, encouraged her in her work with the Moscow Philharmonic society and predicted for her a most brilliant career.

Following her Russian engagement Miss Blauvelt made her appearance in Brussels as Marelle, and met with such success that she was encouraged to learn other roles, such as Juliette, Margherita and Mignon, all of which were given. The hard work of the past seasons was beginning to tell, however, on her health, and Miss Blauvelt decided to return to her family in New York, where a period of rest and relaxation from study was followed by her first appearance before an American public as soprano soloist with the great Anton Seidl in New York city. It was in 1902, as soloist with Seidl, at the Pittsburgh Exposition, that Miss Blauvelt made her acquaintance with home audiences, with whom she won a favor that has steadily increased with her annually recurring visits. Then followed hundreds of concerts throughout the United States and Canada, with such leaders as Seidl, Damrosch and Thomas. At the home of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Blauvelt sang before the

LILLIAN BLAUVELT.

Princess Eulalie on the occasion of her visit to the World's Fair. In 1893 the little singer's ability for hard work was again tested in a tour of five weeks with the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra, when thirty-five concerts were given. In the same year a tour was made with the New York Liederkranz, when she sang in various cities and at the World's Fair.

In 1898 Miss Blauvelt went to Italy to study the language and soon after her arrival met with a success that was as unexpected as it was gratifying to her friends. Learning by chance that the soprano engaged to sing in the Manzoni Requiem had taken ill, Miss Blauvelt volunteered for the part, which was learned in Latin within four days. So brilliantly did the young singer acquit herself that she attracted the attention of Queen Margherita, who commanded her to sing at the Quirinal. After this performance Miss Blauvelt was presented to the queen, who favored her with an autographed photograph framed in Roman parchment and a jeweled medallion. Another valued trophy given in token of appreciation of this brilliant adaptability was a copy in bronze of the famous Fontana della Tattarrugha (Fountain of the Tortoise), which the St. Cecelia society presented to Miss Blauvelt.

The relation of her experiences in travel and her reminiscences of meetings with personages prominent in the modern school of music and various crowned heads of Europe, make a call on Miss Blauvelt doubly interesting to the ordinary stay-at-home mortal, while the decorations and trophies exhibited as the fruits of her peaceful and pleasing art are dazzling enough to excite the envy of the most grizzled of warrior chiefs. In June of 1896 Miss Blauvelt made her first appearance before English royalty at Buckingham palace in a state concert. This was followed by a command to appear before the queen at Windsor castle, after which performance she was presented to the aged queen, who bestowed upon her a gold locket, beautifully studded with pearls. This elegant jewel appears on the corsage of the happy recipient at most public appearances.

Another pleasing incident in connection with her appearances before the English public was a meeting with Sir Arthur Sullivan, who congratulated Miss Blauvelt on her ideal rendition of the role of Elsie in his work, the "Golden Legend." An autographed photograph of this talented Englishman, who has added so much to the gaiety of nations, is shown as a souvenir of this occasion.

Perhaps the greatest honor bestowed upon any singer was conferred upon Miss Blauvelt in Rome in the year 1901. This was the decoration of the Order of St. Cecelia, presented by the oldest musical society in the world, the Royal Academy of St. Cecelia, founded in 1585. The order is a limited one and in the history of the academy but seven others have been awarded the decoration. Miss Blauvelt received the eighth award and was the only English-speaking person, as well as the only woman, so honored in the 319 years of its history. Her name is carved on the marble tablet in the walls of the academy—a monument in the Eternal City to the talent of a citizen of this far-away land.

Pittsburghers are familiar with the charm of Miss Blauvelt's voice, but the public can know little of the home life of this hard-working artist, of her exile in her pretty London home, and her welcome return to old-time friends and family ties in the city of her birth, of the mother she speaks of so lovingly and the home interests and home pets, from Reginald Aubrey Marmaduke Clarence Fitz Clarence Archibald Charles, her handsome smoke Persian cat, to Beppo, a dog friend of Italian days, who took first honors in the Bar Harbor dog show, and the pet canary, whom the little lady laughingly calls a mezzo-soprano and commends on account of its excellence in the "middle register." We cannot all be stars in the field of public endeavor. Most women are unfitted to it and many would find scant happiness therein, but none in meeting Miss Blauvelt can fail to admire in her the warm-hearted womanliness which holds the simple home ties of no second importance to public applause and professional repute.

THE OTHER MAN

Showing How Foolish Maidens Sometimes Delight in Their True Lover's Torment.

By BARRY PRESTON.

THEY were in the hall where a fire crackled on the broad hearth. The winter day was dying, and already the gloom of a bleak twilight was filling the room. They drew their chairs close to the fire, and Vrail stretched out his hands to the grateful heat.

A gust of wind rattled the sleet sharply against the dripping window. Vrail rose and stood for a moment looking out at the leaden sky.

"The melancholy days are come," he quoted gloomily.

Babbette roused herself from the comfortable depths of the chair.

"Come back to the fire and have some tea," she said. "This weather gives me the blues."

"I wish I might lay my own private, particular blues to the weather," said Vrail bitterly.

"What else?" she said lightly. "You'll feel differently tomorrow, when the sun shines again."

"Will the sun shine tomorrow?" he asked. "If it does, it won't be the same sun."

"Tommy Vrail," she cried in exasperated tones, as she stamped the floor with one little foot, "this is not a funeral!"

"Not yours, anyway," he said as he resumed his seat near her.

"You and the weather are a delightful combination this afternoon!" she mocked.

"I can't send the weather home, so I'll go myself," he said half-rising.

"Sit still, foolish!" she said. "Will you have one lump or two?"

"My temper needs all there is in the bowl, I fear," he said humbly.

"It does," she said grimly. "Your mood is villainous."

"It's a recent development," he said suggestively.

"And possibly not incurable," she supplemented.

"Oh! there's a cure," he said eagerly.

"So I've heard before," she said, and laughed softly.

"It's real funny!" he sneered.

"Cross-patch!" she said, still laughing.

"Bab," he said, turning to her, "is it your mother?"

"I generally manage my own affairs," she said.

"Then he isn't a millionaire?" he asked.

"Poorer than a church mouse," she confided.

"Oh, Lord!" he said in dispair.

She looked at him steadily. A sardonic smile curved her mouth.

"Must have brains, then," he pursued.

"Intermittently," she said.

"What on earth did you ever fall in love with him for?" he groaned.

"Just because I shouldn't, I suppose," she explained. "He's the most improbable, impractical, charming dreamer I ever knew. He writes the most deliciously foolish sonnets———"

"I wrote you sonnets, too," he reminded her.

"His are really charming," she said looking away.

"I see," he said coldly.

There was silence for a time.

"I hope you'll be very happy," he said at length.

"Now that's like the old Tommy," she said warmly.

"You'll probably forget me," he complained.

"Never," she said stoutly.

"And I shall never forget you, Bab," he said. "In fact, there are a thousand and one things I shan't forget."

She was silently staring at the fire.

"We've had some high old times together, anyway," he observed.

She nodded.

"The day we went fishing—remember it?" he went on. "You wanted the water-lilies, and I got in beyond my depth. How you laughed, you heartless little wretch!"

"You looked so absurd, Tommy," she said, giggling at the recollection of him, "with your clothes all mud and your hat gone and your hair all dripping. And you swore, too, and it sounded funny because the water got into your mouth and made you gasp and sputter."

"I got the lilies, though."

"Of course you did," she laughed.

"And the day we went tramping," he said. "Great Scott! Didn't it rain! Do you remember that house on the Cloverly road, where I asked for shelter for you, and they told me if I'd take my wife—didn't you blush at that?—around to the back door, the servants would feed us? And we fed and dried out there like a couple of real road-pounders. It was ripping, wasn't it?"

She was silent.

"Suppose you'll have to forget all that now," he said.

"I shall always remember those times," she said quietly.

"You won't remember them as I do, though," he said.

"Perhaps not," she sighed.

"Look here," he said suddenly, "I need some more tea. This thing is getting onto my nerves."

She filled his cup and looked at him archly.

"Poor old Tommy!" she said softly.

"Hang him!" he burst out. "He's an interloper!"

"Hush!" she said. "You musn't say that."

"Of course not," he said. "I must conceal the murder in my heart and congratulate him."

He rose and stood with his back to the fire.

"I'd better be going," he said.

"So soon?" she asked.

"My temper is getting the best of me," he growled.

He pulled on his coat and picked up his hat. Then he turned to the girl by the fire.

"Awfully pleasant afternoon of it," he babbled formally.

"When shall I see you again?" she said.

"I don't know," he replied. "I'm going away."

"Away?" There was a bit of dismay in her own voice.

"Yes, away! To find him!"

"Foolish!" she chided. "You don't know what he looks like. You don't even know his name."

She burst into a peal of laughter.

"Tommy, you idiot, you musn't—er—choke yourself. it would be suicide, you know."

It was the turning point of his life. He embraced it stupidly.

"Huh!" he gasped, and stood staring at her flushed cheeks and downcast eyes.

It was dark when he finally left. The sleet still came down in long, slanting lines and the wind howled dolefully.

"Ripping old weather," said Vrail, as he stood at the door turning up his coat collar.

"Isn't it?" said the girl happily.

A Book.

There is no frigate like a book
To bear you lands away,
Nor any charger like a page of prancing poesy.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll.
How frugal is the chariot that bears a human soul?

The Difficulties of Business-like Housekeeping

FROM time to time it has been the custom for certain wielders of the pen to come forth with denunciations against woman's lack of business like methods when applied to the home; to assert with a boldness which is wholly incompatible with the truth of the statement, that were a man to devote his attention to the running of the domestic machine, friction would cease, and a well-ordered home would inevitably result. Furthermore, women have been arraigned both separately and collectively as lacking in judgment concerning the very things of which they should know most; that their ignorance, thoughtlessness, carelessness and neglect of all things which go to make up a comfortable home—and well-cooked meals, outweighed in large measure those good qualities which should counterbalance these defects. It is an old topic and a never-failing one. Truly, woman's inability to manage a house successfully and economically has become a convenient "Aunt Sally" at which invective might be shied when more original objects failed.

There have been plenty of our own sex who have lost no chance to join in this pleasant pastime. Behold a Chicago clubwoman, a Mrs. Evans, who lifted up her voice and declared with fervor and exceeding unction that "Women will never be the equal of men until they lift their peculiar occupation to the height of intellectual development and moral power which has won recognition in all other fields of life. The kitchen is the heart of the home and its industries, intelligently understood, are the most educational of all possible influences?" And much more in the same line—which all reads very nicely, but suggests to the unbiased mind that Mrs. Evans must have been particularly lacking in both perception and humor. You observe that she insinuates that man has not been behind in lifing his occupations to a height of intellectual development and moral power. Most barkeepers are men—and so are race-track touts, burglars, professional gamblers, bucket-shop brokers, and likewise many others engaged in professions which do not seem to have been lifted very far as regards either intellectual or moral values. Perhaps the lady was not thinking of these. No doubt she had on her best bonnet and her real lace tie, and gave her words only secondary consideration, but it is such persons, who, by cloaking foolish thought in highsounding phrase do an incalculable amount of mischief.

If the kitchen is to be considered the heart of the home, following that premise we are only living to eat. The kitchen, properly speaking is not the heart of the home. No one can under-value well-cooked wholesome food—for it means health, and health is a great factor of happiness—therefore, the arts of the kitchen must be considered the means to a valuable end, and valued accordingly, but more than that they are not, and to say that woman must know nothing but kitchen, is to exalt the means far above the end, which is a very common sin, but nevertheless a sin against the general scheme of things.

If housekeeping is woman's profession, and business life is man's—then consider that in this world there are successful, mediocre and unsuccessful housekeepers. Putting a fair average between the two, and you will find that there is just about as much to be said about unsuccessful men as unsuccessful women, but this view of the case seems to be evident to very few. The admission of this state of affairs at once does away with all that nonsense about woman's inability to manage her home. Grant that individual women are poor housekeepers and worse cooks, but it does not follow that all the world of womankind must needs be the same.

Taking up the complaint that there is a lack of businesslike method in the average woman's management of her home, the one consideration which instantly suggests itself is this, that in any business which is obliged so constantly to meet changes of detail and circumstances, there can be no ironclad rules laid down for its government. If the sun always shone on washing day, if maids were never ill, if unexpected company never came, if grocers and marketmen were infallible, in short, if running a house meant doing certain things on certain days and nothing more than that it would be the easiest thing in the world to inject strict business methods into housework. But housekeeping is the exact opposite of this. It is here that the unexpected always happens. It is not a mere question of preparing three meals a day and washing the dishes, of sweeping so many rooms, of making so many beds, of washing so many articles of clothing and ironing them. These things must be done, it is true, but often in the face of conflicting occurrences, of which were any man to experience parallels in his business life, he would hold up his hands and cry for help.

Take the most simple of causes, the weather, which may delay the week's wash, or necessary housecleaning, and successfully disarrange plans which may be for the whole week's work. Again one often hears it suggested that menus should be made out a week in advance, in order that there may be no delays or annoyance or indecision when it comes to marketing. Perhaps one plans for chops, and on market day one of the children is taken ill and makes one very late, so that the only chops to be had, when one does arrive, are exceedingly unappetizing in appearance. Then what can be done, with the accompanying menu all nicely planned for chops. And this is one of the very least of the difficulties which a housekeeper must overcome.

To purchase staple commodities in quantity is one thing which can be done by almost every one, but too often in these days of apartment-house life and restricted kitchen space, the barrels of this and the bushels of that have no place in which they may conveniently be put.

Another very serious inconvenience to a strict system of business-like routine in the house, is the presence of children. No child who is healthy, can be brought up by an unyielding system. I would not give a cent for a child who would stand any such barbarous treatment. To make a child live by system is as barbarous as the Indian fashion of compression of the body, and as senseless. This is the development of a young mind and a young body, and do you expect to do its best with an hour of this and an hour of that, and a sit-up-straight-and-be-tidy restriction forever on the spirit. Heaven forbid! Children in the home, provided they are healthy and, therefore, innocently mischievous and reasonably dirty, and no child is a real child who keeps himself and his pinafores clean, mean finger marks on cherished polished furniture, toys littered on the floor, and besides this a constant care and oversight which must be judicious though not painfully strict. The hour which has been by household routine laws allotted to the sweeping and dusting of the parlor will just as apt as not be devoted to scrubbing Tommie after his fall into a puddle, and changing his clothes. At the expiration of that hour, therefore, the parlor is still unswept, and household routine has received a severe jolt.

Then as children grow older the way in which they will break into household routine becomes still more amazing. Even if the methodical soul allotts an hour to getting them off to school, she cannot foresee and give time to the mending of unexpectedly torn aprons, those big three cornered aggravating tears, the arnica bathing of bruises or the treatment of black eyes acquired in a fight with the boy around the corner, the curing of green apple colic, and, that which takes still more time and is much more trying to the nerves, the attempt to appeal to the youthful conscience in matters of right and wrong. All these things must be done, and the mother who hesitates is, so to speak, lost. She may save her routine system, but she is losing that which is infinitely greater in comparison, the opportunity to give real motherly care and direction to her children. The care of the children, does not, I believe, enter into that downtown office from which the man of the house suggests, with an air of great wisdom, that too little system is used in the management of the house.

"Never order more than is necessary for each meal," say these advocates of housekeeping done with military precision. Grant that the unwise woman follows this advice, and then, when she has provided "Just enough" for her own family, that is the day when her husband brings two men friends home to dinner, having neglected to telephone her that they were coming. Oh, there are times and times, but these are times which go beyond the limit. It is needless to say that a great and noble soul will not be mortified. All one's philosophy of life rebels against putting a meager meal before one's guests. It outrages the sense of hospitality, and places the host and hostess in a most unpleasant light, either as penurious, or as lacking in judgment "But," says someone, "the housekeeper could hastily get up some little dish, an omelette, or a chafing-dish delicacy," which would supply the deficiencies. Grant that she might, and, no doubt, she will do so, but that, would delay dinner half an hour or so, and thereby give household routine another of those severe jolts.

So far in this discourse I have carefully avoided going into the question of service, one which is about the greatest obstacle to businesslike methods in housekeeping that is in existence. Just where the blame of this great mistress and maid controversy lies I would hesitate to say, when so much more competent authorities have aired their views with so much satisfaction to themselves and so little help to the real difficulty. The fact remains that in domestic service there is for the most part a very large number of incompetents. Skilled servants command a price quite impossible for the average purse. The woman of moderate means with one maid, has to be content with a class of labor which is ignorant, unskilled, slovenly, and too often unwilling to learn. No man would intrust his most delicate business transaction to one of the ditch-diggers whom we may see in any part of the city, yet the ditch digger's sister will demand four or five dollars a week for the privilege or rather the condescension of taking charge of the clean, well-kept kitchen of the business man's wife, and handling her best china and cut glass, likewise attempting to cook for her. It is no use to say that this state of affairs should not be. Unfortunately it exists, and we are concerned with facts not with possibilities. It is impossible for a woman to do all her work, unless she is blessed with more than ordinary strength and desires to give up all her time to this phase of life, and if she can afford to pay only a certain amount, then she must take the maid who will be willing to come to her for that amount, or go without a servant. If szhe takes an ignorant girl, teaches her plain cooking and the principles of cleanliness, intrduces her to good methods of housekeeping, and helps her correct her broken English—for fully seven-eighths of the domestic workers in the city are foreign—ten to one that by the time she can relax her discipline and take a little rest and recreation for herself the maid will announce that her value is now greater, and that unless she can have more wages she will not stay. In many cases maids resent the attempt of the mistress to teach them, and reward such efforts with torrents of ignorant impudence. It takes a sublime tact to deal with people of this sort, and sublime tact, unless one is born with it, is extremely wearing on the nerves.

Take an average maid who comes to her first situation in this country. She does not know what a finger bowl is, has no ideas of the way to serve a meal, cannot cook anything edible, her sole possibility being, let us say, a cheerful willingness to learn, and a fondness for scrubbing—which is more than most of them have. She has no conception why the mistress should remonstrate with her for taking up the toast in her apron before she puts it on the plate. She is homesick, perhaps, and homesick peopeople are apt to be rather cross and don't care, as indeed are most unhappy people, and she, too, is finding it all hard, very hard, and the consequence is that both mistress and maid, after a short season of misunderstanding and hopelessness on both sides, part company. But where, where is your cherished domestic routine with such a one? Simply nowhere—impossible. Tales like this are nothing uncommon: "I have had six maids in the last three months. One would drink the cream off the milk as soon as the milkman had brought the bottles. Lena was the filthiest person I ever saw. Jane was absolutely untrustworthy, and would steal anything she could get her hands on. Mary flew into a fit of passion one morning when I told her the sink needed scrubbing and informed me that I might go into the house and mind my own business. Anna was such an awful eater that we found our meat and grocery bills almost doubled. Maggie was almost as bad, only she was always giving things to eat to her friends who called, and they were legion. I tell you it is annoying to go out and find a bare bone left when one has sent fully half a good roast away from table.

Nor is there anything extraordinary in this recital. It sounds delightfully easy to say, "I give my maid the menu for dinner, and tell her to have it served promptly at half past six." It is quite another thing to have to explain the making of croquettes and sauces to a stupid girl, to expostulate with her about the cleanliness of herself and her kitchen, and to come to table about seven o'clock to find an absolutely uneatable meal. I refuse to be optimistic on the servant question. The satisfactory solution has not yet been found save in individual cases, and these are too rare to be of any material benefit to the vexed housekeeper. A state of friendship between mistress and maid, a friendship based on just and kind consideration on both sides, depends so entirely on individual personality, and also on the conditions and environment of the home, that such a case cannot teach any general truth. It simply goes to show what can be done under favorable circumstances with good material. Unfortunately, a combination of these two is rarely found.

Do not understand from the things just set forth that the house should be managed in any hit-or-miss, slap-dash fashion, which invariably leads to a most demoralizing state of affairs. There must be certain things understood to be done at certain times—but always provisionally. The regime must be elastic instead of rigid. There must be no hard and fast rules, but the entire governance of the home must be arranged with the view of coping successfully and unhurriedly with the unforeseen and unexpected. It its true that these things take forethought, constant care, tact and a proven judgment. This will come with years. To manage a house successfully a woman must have a practical knowledge of cooking, sanitation and plumbing, dietetics, mathematics—in order that she may not be cheated in her bills and the correct value of food supplies—she must teach and enforce home law for her children, as well as caring for their physical welfare. She must be scientist enough to keep her home healthy, physician for cuts and burns and bruises and such minor ills, financier in the control of her allowance, and teacher, lawyer and minister in one when it comes to the primary training of her childrens' bodies and souls. These things are possible, and indeed many women unconsciously practice all these professions and practice them well every day.

Yet, though all these things must be done, I should say unhesitatingly that this is not all of a well-balanced life. There are other things which are quite as vital to woman, such as the keeping alive of her intellectual faculties, the cultivation of her talents and her participation in social life. Housekeeping should not absorb all one's interests. The woman who permits it to do so will find herself becoming narrow, losing touch with the outside world and her friends, and though her house may be spotless, her dinners wholesome and delicious, and her husband and children carefully looked after, she is not doing her duty to herself. In everything there is a happy middle course. It is to be found in housekeeping as in all else.

The woman who tries to plan any phase of life in a system of rigid and unvarying routine is but making a futile attempt to rearrange all nature. Humanity may not be definitely arranged with each impulse and emotion placed as neatly and as exactly as immortelles in a wired wreath. The making of a home is not to be conducted on these primary ideas, and housekeeping bears to home making the same relation that the body bears to the soul. They are independent and co-existent, and each is of vital importance to the other. A well-kept house does not make a home—but the spirit of home life dwells more acceptably there.

Sophie Kerr

THE BIRTHPLACE AND THE

"UPON a stormy winter night,
Scotland's bright star first rose to sight,
Beaming upon as wild a sky
As ever to prophetic eye
Proclaimed that nature had on hand
Some work to glorify the land—
Within a lonely cot of clay
That night her great creation lay.

"Coila—the nymph that round his brow
Twined the red-berried holly bough—
Her swift-winged heralds sent abroad,
To summon to that bleak abode,
All who on genius still attend
For good or evil to the end.
The immortal infant knew them all.

Sorrow and Poverty—sad pair—
Came shivering through the wintry air;
Hope and Pity and Love were there.

* * * * * * *

"Wit with a harum-scarum grace,
Who smiled at Laughter's dimpled face.
Labor, who came with sturdy tread,
By high-souled Independence led.
Care, who sat noiseless on the floor,
While Wealth stood up outside the door.

* * * * * * *

"Then Coila raised her hollied brow
And said: 'Who will this child endow?
Said Love, 'I'll teach him all my lore,
As it was never taught before;'
Said Pity, 'It shall be my part
To gift him with a gentle heart.'
Said Independence, stout and strong,
'I'll make it to wage war with wrong,'
Said Wit, 'He shall have mirth and laughter,
Though all the ills of life come after.'

"Warbling her native wood notes wild,
Fancy but stooped and kissed the child,
While through her locks of golden hair
Hope looked down with a smile on Care.

Said Labor, 'I will give him bread;'
'And I a stone when he is dead,'
Said Wealth, while Shame hung down her head.
'He'll need no monument; said Fame;
'I'll give him an immortal name;
When obelisks in ruin fall,
Proud shall it stand above them all;
The daisy on the mountain side
Shall ever spread it far and wide;
Even the roadside thistle down
Shall blow abroad his high renown.'

'Said Time, 'That name while I remain
Shall increasing honor gain,
'Till the sun sinks to rise no more,
And my last sand falls on the shore
Of that still, dark and unsailed sea,
Which opens on eternity."

—Thomas Miller.

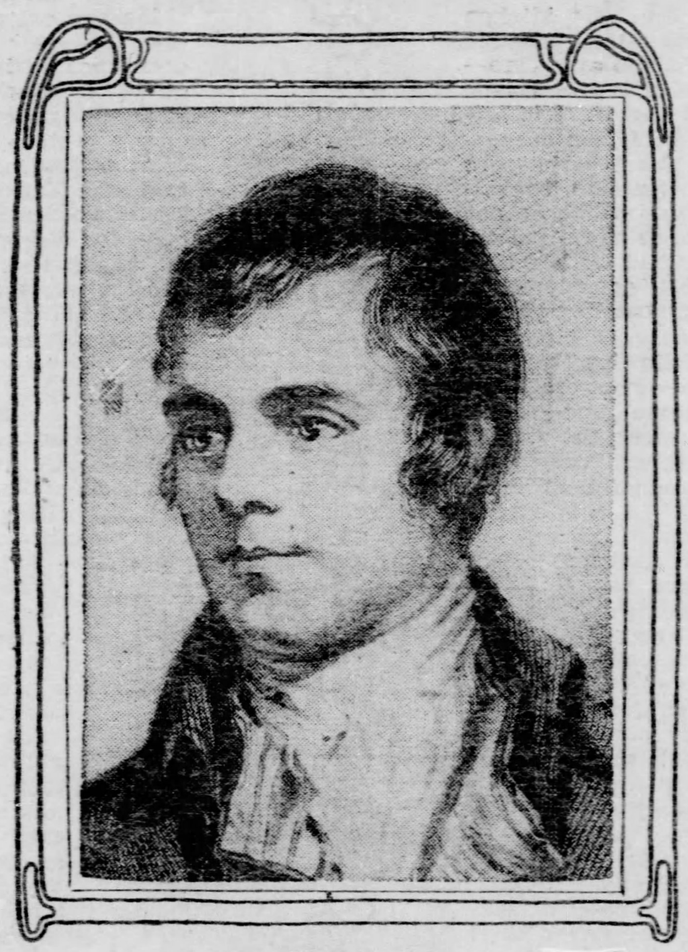
By MARTHA L. ROOT.

SHE hath the eyes of Burns," they say of his great granddaughter, Miss Jean Armour Burns Brown, who less than a year ago moved with her parents into the world-famed Burns house in Burns street, Dumfries, Scotland. Visiting her and her mother, Mrs. Jane Emma Brown, granddaughter of the poet, the daughter of Robert Burns, Jr., the eldest son of the bard, the story of Scotia's greatest genius was interpreted to the writer as simply as only the Scotch can tell it in their quaint, concise, forceful speech.

One might think there is little to be said about Robert Burns, whose name has become such a household word with old and young in every American family. With the Burns societies throughout the United States, and the jubilee school celebrations on the poet's birthday, January 25, there are few individuals who do not know the ploughman's poetry by heart. "By heart" is the expression, for he wrote to men so directly that through his songs people interpret their own blisses and sorrows. He is a born poet, whose songs spring into being as effortless as the mountain moors send heather up and paint it purple.

On a summer's evening, a few months past, the writer, presenting a letter of introduction from Mr. William R. Smith, America's distinguished Burns scholar, of Washington, D. C., was hospitably received at Burns house by the granddaughter and the great-granddaughter of the poet. Mrs. Jane Emma Brown, who strikingly resembles bonnie Jean, the ploughman's wife, proved to be a keen, sweet, high-souled Scotchwoman of some seventy-three years. Her daughter, Miss Jean Armour Burns Brown, looked so much like the pictures of the poet himself, that one could only gaze searchingly into those full orbs of brown and whisper "She hath his eyes!". Lord Rosebery, who also saw her that day, said "Though there are other descendants, in the living there is no one so like the poet." And as he added proof of the likeness a Scotch peasant woman had come down from beyond Edinburgh to visit her poet's house. Being shown by Miss Brown into Robert Burns' room, where several pictures of him are hanging, the old lady raised her hands and exclaimed: "Ye're like him! The poet!" "Someone's been telling you," laughed Robin's descendant. "I dinna ken naethin' who ye be, girl, but ye're like him!"

This young woman, as genuine and unaffected as if she had never been told of her matchless eyes, showed her visitors through the house where Burns had lived and written hundreds of his poems. The house is a small, well-built, four-roomed cottage, the best building in which the poet ever lived. A kitchen and sitting room comprise the ground floor, while upstairs is the poet's room, a bedroom with a good-sized closet opening off; in this windowed closet, really a tiny study, Burns wrote many of his celebrated pieces. The bed on which the poet passed away is still standing; it was there where he died in desolation, leaving his wife and four children. Across the hall was Jean Armour's room, a small plain little chamber in which, on the very day of her husband's funeral, the wife gave birth to a fifth son, but the infant died soon after. Such is the house where the poet



ROBERT BURNS.
From the Painting by Alexander Nasmyth, National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

of Scotland worked and suffered, and did not complain. In this house Jean Armour, the widow, lived for thirty-eight years, and there reared her children. Two of the sons went into the army, but the eldest son, Robert, was near-sighted. This defect unfitting him for military service, he took a course in Glasgow university, later accepting a government position in London. He inherited in a great degree his father's temperament, but the mantle of Elijah did not descend upon Elisha, and poetic genius came not as an inheritance to any of the family.

The eldest daughter of Robert Burns, Jr., Mrs. Jane Emma Brown, who has now moved into the old homestead, is an upright, stanch Scotchwoman, as fond and as kind to every living soul and animal as was her celebrated grandfather. Her daughter, Miss Jean Armour Burns Brown, lives with the old father and mother as simply and joyously as at the cotter's hearth. This great-granddaughter of Robert Burns has an unusually sweet voice, and could make a fortune singing the poet's songs in American drawing rooms, but she "bides at hame," singing rather to her own people.

When the family and visitors gathered in that little sitting room on that summer's evening, the father and mother sitting side by side, "Jeanie" sat down at the piano to sing her great-grandfather's songs. No conception for an artist could have been more inspiring than that simple family group, with the satisfied love-light beaming on every face. The younger woman touched the keyboard of the mellow-toned instrument and began to croon the lullaby, "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton." As one listened to the sweet strains, the picture seemed to transform itself until one heard the murmur of the Afton and saw Robert Burns beside the stream. The poet found his themes not abroad, but in the Afton, the Doon, the Ayr—rivers in his own district, and his paradise at home. "A Man's a Man for a' That," the Scottish Declaration of Independence, was the next song the great-granddaughter poured forth, and every admirer of the grand old poem would rejoice to hear her sing it. One really never hears the Scotch ballads sung perfectly until they listen to them sung by a native voice; the purity of accent and the sweet beauty of soul are something indescribable. After

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that,"

the daughter persuaded her mother to sing the grandmother's winsome love song (the poet's monody to his newly-wedded wife when he had to be absent from her at Mauchline). The dear old lady, with her sweetly broken, but clear voice, sang the melody:

"O' a' the airts the wind can blaw,
I dearly lo'e the west,
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best;
There wild woods grow, and rivers flow,
And mony a hill between,
But day and night my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean."

This song, sung a century later by the fair old descendant, dressed in a shining black gown, with her white cap set primly over her beautiful snowy locks, seemed like the delicate fragrance of withered Ayrshire posies or the echo of a Mauchline bird's song far away.

But the spirit of fun is quite as pronounced in the great-granddaughter as was found in the poet's veins long ago, and "Robin Was a Rovin' Boy" was galloped off in such a madcap, rollicking way that every member of the family joined in the chorus. "Yes, girl, my grandfather wrote this song aboot himsel'. When he was only a wee thing a gipsy came and foretold his future, and the prophecy of him in this stanza:

"'He'll hae misfortunes great and sma',
But aye a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit to us a',
We'll a' be proud o' Robin.'

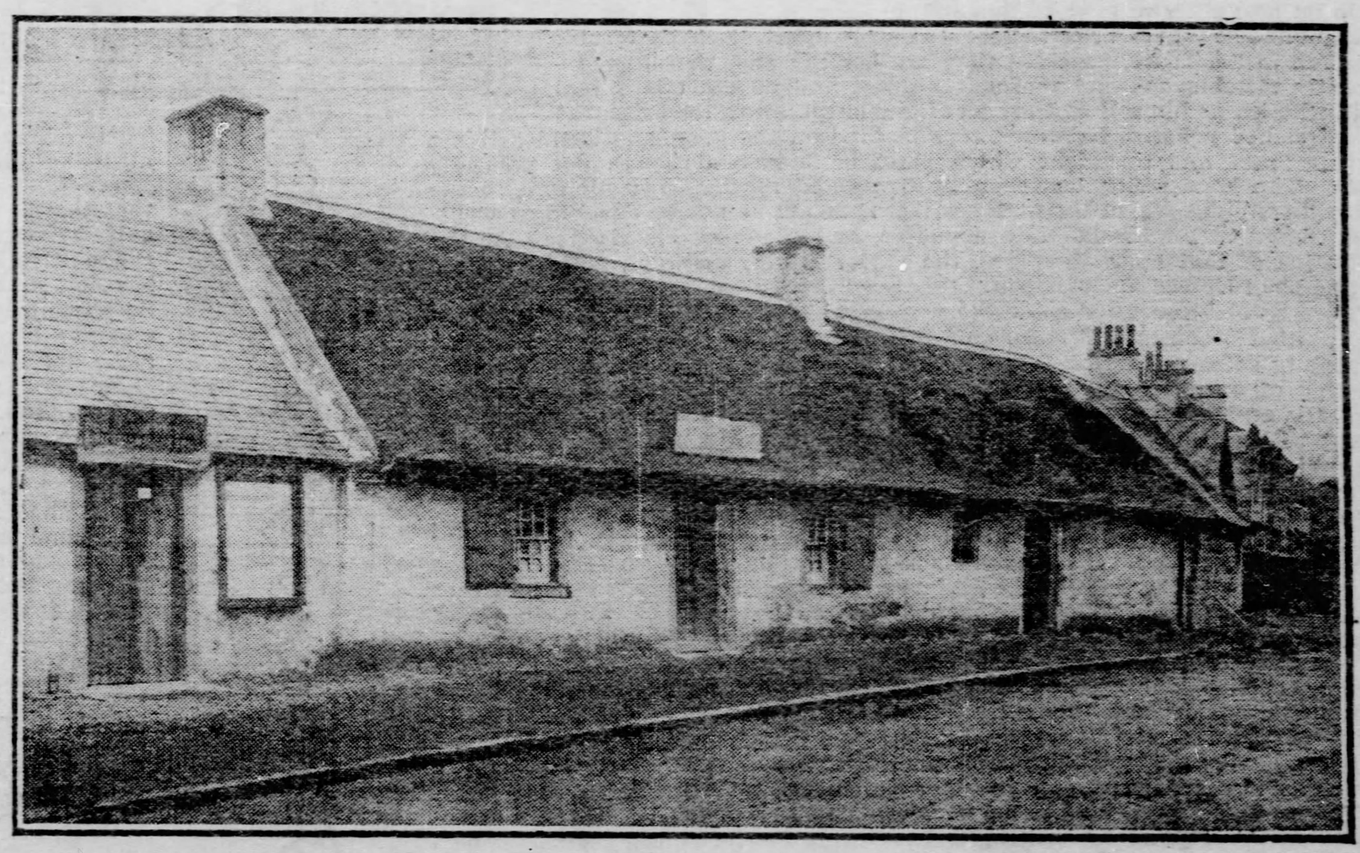
The gipsy's prophecy of him has been a' fulfilled."

So the evening was spent in song and in listening to little incidents about the origin of each. The peaceful evening in the Burns house is typical of the love inheritance the great-hearted poet has left to Scottish posterity. Other cottagers gather about their hearths in the biggins and sing these same songs, unconsciously feeling the quiet joy and unbroken contentment of their lot. The last song was "Auld Lang Syne," and when its notes were struck the little company rose and clasped hands during the last stanza:

"An' there's a hand, my trusty freen,
And gie's a hand o' thine;
An' we'll tak' a right good willie-waught,
For Auld Lang Syne."

It is a universal custom to close all Scotch merry-makings with "Auld Lang Syne," clasping hands in this fashion. To bequeath a parting song like this, which has been in the hearts of the people for over a century and become a household penate, is something to be spoken of with deep reverence. Robert Burns is our heart poet; his songs live because they thrill with human pleasure, joy and pain, like unto our own.

Accompanied by the great-granddaughter of the poet, the writer visited Alloway hamlet the next day, going direct to the 'auld clay biggin' where Robin was born. In this deeply thatched small white hut, with its little checkered windows filtering in the light of day, is a lowly bedchamber. There, in a meagre alcove, which just fits an old-fashioned four-poster bed, is the niche where the babe of genius was brought by the Stork on that cold January night in 1759. Next this sacred room is a peas-



BURNS' BIRTHPLACE IN ALLOWAY.

EARLY HOME OF ROBERT BURNS

ant's "but," or kitchen, while beyond, but still under the same thatched roof, are the stables for the cattle; only a room removed from a manger was the birth-bed of the poet. All who cherish Burns tread softly in this hut, which seems to breathe the spirit of the poet's songs—humble, tender, homely, fine, appealing to every heart.

A little beyond this home, which, by the way, is rudely desecrated by great signs, "Alight here for Burns' Cottage," is auld Alloway kirk. What a pity that Auld Nick in his winnock bunker seat, who so frightened Tam o' Shanter long ago, cannot now keep off the enterprising electric trams! The roofless old kirk does not appear to have been a very commodious stage for the witches to perform their revels, but the mullioned window seat in the east is quite large enough for the awful musician of the party to do his commanding.

To the visitor who wishes to see the real scenes of Tam o' Shanter it is easy to follow the old road somewhat to the west of the present roadway. In a field a quarter of a mile to the west of the kirk is a tree, the last of the group which covered

"The cairn
Where hunters found the murdered bairn."

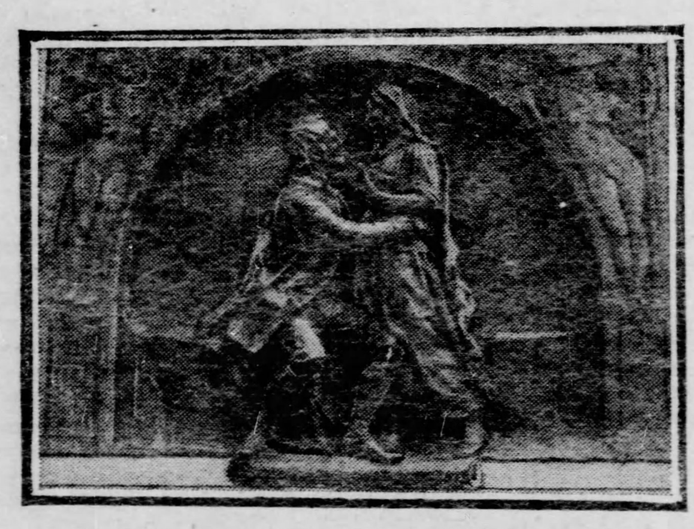
Then comes the ford—

"The ford
Whare the snaw the chapman smoored."

This is a little stream which adjoins the Doon; then the road leads to the west on to the old-fashioned bridge, which, thanks to lovers of Burns, is still preserved.

"Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,
And win the keystone o' the brig;
There at them thou thy tail may toss,
A running stream they darena' cross."

The brig is narrow and high; its structure of an antiquity unknown, but peculiarly interesting, because genius has described it. Beyond this bridge the road, old and partially heather-grown, leads to the Shanter farm. It is easy to understand the conception of the poem when the great-granddaughter explains that during a heavy storm Robert Burns took shelter in this farmhouse and found the good man absent at Ayr market, some 13 miles distant. Kate, the wife, received the young fellow and poured forth to him her troubles about her husband's habits—his toping with the miller and the souter, his late home-coming, and how he dreaded to pass the auld kirk at night, but still he would stay



PANEL ON BURNS' MONUMENT AT AYR.
This Panel Was Given by Americans and Represents Burns and Highland Mary.

on. The poet's subjects were thus chosen from life in his own neighborhood, and one needs only to wander in bonnie Ayreshire to walk where he has walked and thought.

Leaving the Shanter road, the poet's great-granddaughter took her visitor to Auchendrane, at which place is one of the three famous Nasmyth's portraits of Robert Burns. There are only three celebrated portraits of the poet, and all are by the same artist—Nasmyth. He painted one which is now in the Museum in London;

STATUE OF TAM O'SHANTER AND SOUTER JOHNNY NOW IN ALLOWAY.

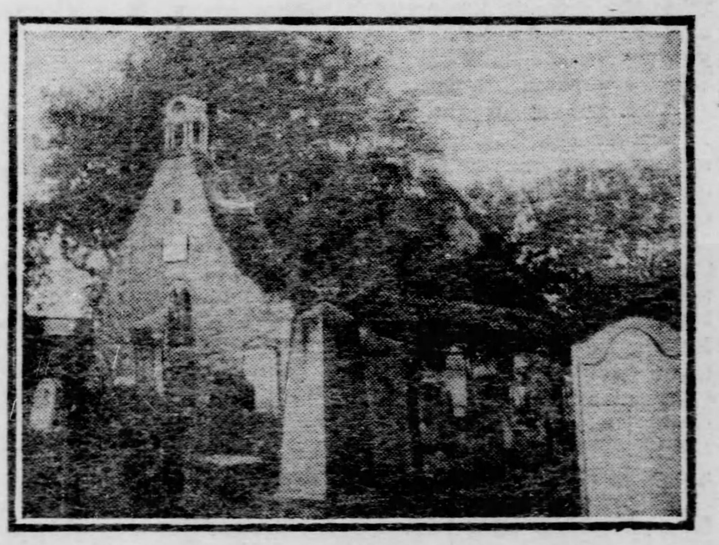
another in the National Portrait gallery in Edinburgh, and the last was bought by one of his favorite pupils, whose descendants still have it in their possession at Auchendrane. Nasmyth painted it for himself and would have parted with it to none but this pupil.

Sir Walter Scott said of this picture: "I think his countenance was more massive than it looks in Mr. Nasmyth's portrait. I would have taken the poet, had I not known what he was, for a very sagacious country farmer. There was a strong expression of strength and shrewdness in all his lineaments; the eye alone, I think, indicated the poetical character and temperament. It was large and of a dark cast, which glowed (I say literally glowed!) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another type of eye in a head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time."

Very few are invited to see this masterpiece, and only on two or three occasions has permission been granted to photograph it. An American picture dealer called at the castle and offered the aristocratic owner, Miss Cathcart, $50,000 for the portrait. She drew herself up proudly and with flashing eyes informed the picture merchant that the painting was not for sale, neither would it ever leave Scotland. Miss Cathcart has arranged that at her death the portrait is to be presented to the Scotch nation.

Passing again through Alloway from Auchendrane, one must stop and see the Burns monument, built on property given by Miss Cathcart's father, Lord Alloway. Two-pence is charged as an admission fee to this monument, and the money goes toward beautifying the grounds and purchasing Burns relics. It seems incredible the number of people who visit the monument, and the writer's ticket made 4,002 who had that day entered the turnstile.

In an enclosure at the right of the gate is an inimitably fine statue of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny—the remembrance of it will furnish mirth for a month. In the high monument proper are some first editions of Burns' volumes and Jean Armour's wedding ring. Here, too, are the Bibles solemnly exchanged between Highland Mary and Robert Burns on the banks of the Ayr, where they exchanged vows of love and said their last farewell before the Highland lassie went to the west country to arrange her marriage matters. It will be remembered that at the close of the autumn following she crossed the sea to meet her poet lover at Greenock, but was taken ill and died immediately after arrival. He never forgot his early love, and years afterward, when "To Mary In Heaven" was once sung in his presence, he begged the singer to cease, and himself rushed from the house inconsolable. She was in a way his Beatrice, though Jean Armour was his loved wife.



ALLOWAY KIRK.

Standing looking at these relics of the two sweethearts, an Ayreshire gentleman spoke at some length about Burns' "lo'ed lassies," but expressed himself that Jean Armour was after all a very superior woman. "We wouldna' hae the poems of the bard which we have today had it not been for her care o' him, and her singin' his songs to help him."

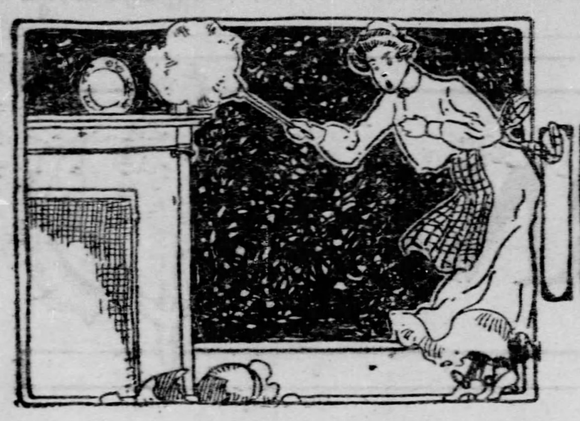
After saying goodby to the loyal countryman, there was a quick tram ride back to Ayr, where the statue of the poet stands, and on this best of all statues which are placed throughout Scotland is a panel of Highland Mary and her lover, which Americans gave in tribute to the world poet.

It would not do not to visit Tam o' Shanter's inn and have a drink out of Burns' little "luggie," a little wooden cup, silver mounted, and sit in his three-cornered chair. After this and a few more visits to historic ground, the railway train took the visitors leisurely through the valley of the Aye in the sunset hour. Over Mauchline, Mossgiel, Kilmarnock and Ellisland the western orb had thrown his mantle of the cloth of gold and hung it there for a moment, somewhat as one imagines the Muse of Song gloriously threw her mantle over the ploughman, fancy a century ago.

The next day, arm in arm with these descendants of the bard, the last walk through the poet's town was taken. Passing from the church, where the great funeral was held, down High street, past the laureate's monument, then through the market square, past the door of the Globe tavern and Burns' house, the St. Michael's cemetery was reached, where, in a beautiful mausoleum, the poet's remains lie at rest.

On every landscape round about that spot was seen a place that he had loved—the land that had given him birth, the walls that had sheltered him, the rivers by which he had roamed, the woods where he had sung, and on the lot which sacredly held his tomb grew a few Scotch thistles and many sprays of white heather. How fitting they should grow together! Emblems of his character! Like the voice of a prophecy, the fine Scotchwoman said in a low, reverent tone: "We'll no touch the Scotch thistles, lassie, but tak' a spray of the white heather wi' ye." When the world becomes broad enough to fully grasp Robert Burns' life, his faults will seem as inevitable as the thistle above his grave, but the full white heather of his inspired thought will bring more and more true luck to the world as the years roll on.

ROOM IN WHICH THE POET WAS BORN.



Practical Household Topics

Chafing Dish Recipes.

AT the informal Sunday evening supper, where the hostess entertaining chance guests must prepare her own evening meal, there is possibly no greater convenience than the chafing dish. The many dainty dishes prepared with its assistance make it a fair rival of the cook stove proper, while for the preparation of the midnight supper it is unequaled.

The chafing dish supper, of course, has its etiquette, though it is naturally one of the most informal of entertainments. We have been told that the piece de resistance of informal suppers at Newport was the chafing dish, and we have heard that those who cluster about the "dish" on these occasions should not only be informal and act informally, but look informal. The center setting of such a feast should bear the hall-mark of unconventionality. Who has not noticed the incongruity of the host of a chafing dish supper in full evening dress—he looks so much like the waiter one might hire for the occasion that the position is ridiculous. Therefore, nothing more "dressy" than a Tuxedo is permissible, not even the frock coat.

Those who are able to make summer last until spring by visits to milder climates have found in our winter resorts all of the accessories for the enjoyment of this fad. One worthy of mention at a famous hotel, a delightful breathing spot not far from New York, has a most fitting snuggery below stairs. It is patterned after an old English kitchen with age-darkened beams, deal tables, backless benches, old lanterns and shadeless candles, with a fine collection of steins on the broad plate rail around the room underneath which is a motley display of tin mugs and cups, all of which suggests a jolly good time for the congenial few gathered together for a midnight spree. There are four or five real chafing dishes on broad, low shelves with bottles and boxes of condiments and seasoning for the few who wish to show their skill, but for the majority who don't there is a little side room, low and dark, quite like a photographer's developing closet, but completely equipped with an electric apparatus under each of the half dozen dishes, and a chef to man them. This chef and his comestibles surreptitiously emerge from the secret underground passage from the kitchen larder upon the slightest hint that such assistance is needed. These accessories, together with a gas broiler for toast making, are thrown into the bargain when the room is engaged.

The charm of the whole scheme is, of course, its Bohemianism, and when you see men and girls roaming around after dinner in golf togs, or in morning costume and an air of mystery, you may be sure that something delightful is up for the region below.

We are specially concerned in the food, other than the accustomed threadbare rarebit, which is served at some of these midnight revels, and a few incantations by the sorceress who haunts the place revealed the following tid-bits, and a trial of them will prove that they are thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the revelers. One must remember that although there are many elaborate recipes which can be applied to the chafing dish they never should be on such occasions, for they are quite as incompatible as the "dressy" clothes.

The most successful of these efforts was a dish one host called a glorified rarebit, for the rarebit must appear, but this one was rendered harmless and digestible in the following manner:

Glorified Rarebit.

Put one teaspoonful of butter in the hot blazer, without the hot water pan, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika and the same of mustard. When hot add one cup of cream or rich milk, then add one cup of soft bread crumbs; when this boils add one cup of fresh dairy cheese cut into bits and let it just melt, then add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, stir for a moment and then fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Pour immediately over hot buttered toast, not too hard, and eat while it is still "souffle." Some others were:

Crabs a la Creole.

Cut three pieces of bacon in small pieces, put them in the hot dish, add two cups of crab meat cut into dice, then one green pepper denuded of its interior and chopped fine, one cup of tomatoes, pulp and juice, and when boiling add one cup of fresh mushrooms (the canned ones are a makeshift), cut into small pieces, cook for a few moments, then serve in tiny nappies or stew pans. The latter are the most popular.

Liver a la Bechamel.

Make a bechamel sauce in the blazer, add a seasoning of Worcestershire sauce and mushroom catsup, one-fourth teaspoonful paprika and two cups of cooked calf's liver cut in small pieces. When boiling add one teaspoonful of Madeira and serve on toast. The bechamel sauce is made of two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, one cup of stock, one cup of cream, salt, a dash of nutmeg, one egg yolk and one tablespoonful of lemon juice.

Boston Oysters.

Turn into the hot water pan one quart of oysters. When just boiling skim carefully, season with salt, pepper and butter, and when the oysters are plump and curled at the edges lift out and serve on well-browned squares of toasted graham bread.

Delmonico Stew.

Cook four slices of bacon slowly, removing the fat as fast as possible. When the bacon is done and dry, dry it more by keeping it warm on a piece of brown wrapping paper. Put back into the blazer a little of the fat and add two cups of the meat of frogs' legs scraped from the bones, and add one cup of oyster crabs. Cook until tender, then add the bacon cut in small pieces and serve. For those who can afford oyster crabs and are not too squeamish to eat them, this dish is most acceptable. But here is something more plebeian and yet good enough for anybody:

Liver and Bacon.

Soak six slices of bacon in hot water a few moments, then dry and put in the hot chafing dish. Put some thin slices of calf's liver in the water, until the bacon is cooked, drain the bacon on paper, wipe the liver and dust it slightly with flour, and fry it in the bacon fat until brown on both sides. Serve with the bacon and a little of the fat from pan poured around.

To cook fish in water, do not boil it. Plunge it into boiling water to sear the surface and retain the juices, then reduce the heat, so as to keep the water below the boiling point—180 degrees Fahrenheit is the desired temperature if one uses a thermometer in cooking.

MENUS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, January 25.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes. Cereal with Cream.
Eggs and Bacon. Corn Cake. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Fishballs. Chili Sauce.
Brown Bread. Orange Marmalade. Wafers.
DINNER.
Cream of Asparagus Soup.
Cold Roast Beef. Sweet Potatoes. Turkish Pilaf.
Dressed Lettuce. Ladyfingers. Egg Cream.
Coffee.

TUESDAY, January 26.

BREAKFAST.
Canned Pears. Cereal with Cream.
Frankfurt Sausages in White Sauce. Baked Potatoes.
Graham Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Beef Croquettes with Olive Sauce.
Boiled Rice. Lemon Jelly.
DINNER.
Clear Soup. Pan Broiled Ham.
Sugared Sweet Potatoes. Creamed Celery.
Potato Salad. Macaroon Custard. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

BREAKFAST.
Baked Bananas. Cereal with Cream.
Ham Omelet. Corn Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Oyster Stew. Oyster Crackers. Pickles. Fig Cake.
DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Pork Steak (Pan Broiled). White Potatoes.
Baked Squash. Apple Sauce. Dressed Lettuce.
Danish Pudding with Cream. Coffee.

THURSDAY, January 28.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges. Cereal with Cream.
Creamy Egg on Toast. Buckwheat Cakes with Syrup.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Dried Beef with Cream Sauce. Baked Potatoes.
Crackers and Jelly.
DINNER.
Split Pea Soup. Lamb Croquettes. Potato Souffle.
Peas. Tomato Salad. Apple Fritters. Coffee.

FRIDAY, January 29.

BREAKFAST.
Apples. Cereal with Cream.
Croquettes Warmed Over. Fried Potatoes.
Hominy Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Cheese Fondu on Toast.
Baked Sweet Apples and Cream. Sponge Cake.
DINNER.
Celery Soup. Baked Haddock with Oyster Sauce.
Boiled Potatoes. Parsnip Croquettes. Beet Salad.
Apricot Shortcake with Whipped Cream. Coffee.

SATURDAY, January 30.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes. Cereal with Cream.
Egg Vermicelli on Toast. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Fish au Gratin. French Fried Potatoes.
Lemon Tarts. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Scotch Broth. Hamburg Steak.
Baked Sweet Potatoes. Creamed Onions. Celery Salad.
Gingerbread with Whipped Cream. Coffee.

SUNDAY, January 31.

BREAKFAST.
Grape Fruit. Cereal with Cream.
Fried Scallops. Brown Bread. Coffee.
DINNER.
Cream of Pea Soup. Roast Turkey.
Mashed Potatoes. Escalloped Celery. Cranberry Jelly.
Dressed Lettuce. Snow Pudding. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Bouillon. Shrimp Salad. Olives.
Brown Bread Sandwiches. Charlotte Russe.

An Effective Method of Fumigation.

In localities where exist no health officers to attend to the processes of fumigation, the following rules are enjoined: After thorough disinfection of convalescent and attendants, allow no piece of furniture, etc., to be removed from the room, but strew the articles around so that the fumes of the burning disinfectant may best penetrate them; in the center of the room, place a tub with some water in the bottom, then a few bricks upon which to set a pan containing sulphur. For every thousand cubic feet of air space about three pounds of rolled sulphur will be required. Pour a little alcohol over this and apply a live coal. Leave the room quickly, close the door and seal it as you did the windows. The room should not be opened until about eight hours after burning has ceased; and when entering it for the first time afterward hold a wet cloth over the nose and mouth, and open the nearest window as quickly as possible. When used in such quantities that the sulphur fumes would be dangerous to life, it must be arranged to open a window from the outside of the house. The room must be thoroughly aired for several days.

Diphtheria germs linger for a long time after in the throat of the convalescent, and as they may also remain in the throat of even the healthy nurse, it is obvious that kissing should not be indulged in by the occupants of the sick room for perhaps months. The patient should be prohibited from using any undue exertion for many weeks after, as it is claimed heart paralysis is even more liable later on than in the initial illness.

No complaint of sore throat should be neglected, particularly in the case of children, for early treatment may do much toward modifying what might prove a serious disease.

One of the most healthful of deodorizers is burning sugar. Sprinkle the sugar on a shovel of live coals and leave in the sick room a few minutes.

A Plea for Home-Prepared Food.

"American cookery is undergoing a change," says a young woman of our acquaintance, who has attended cooking school, "and a change, not for the better, in my opinion. The newer books and methods are producing pretty looking dishes and dainty service at the cost of the quality which old-fashioned cooks called 'tastiness;' at the cost, I should say, of individuality. The cook of the old school had her own, individual touch, and I miss it nearly everywhere."

For the progress of a science which renders badly cooked, unwholesome food almost an impossibility, let us be thankful; on the other hand, the loss of the individual impress, the magic touch of personality which the old freedom of method encouraged is felt more or less consciously, and the feeling finds expression in various ways from women and from men. One of the cardinal principles of the housewife is to give expression to individual methods, which can be done, and is being done to an increasing degree, within the rules of modern science. This principle governs the New England School of Cookery and the choice of recipes printed in our columns and in many cook books published. "Tasty" food, as our mothers and grandmothers described it, carried its own pepsin, the zest of relish, without which the most scientific food preparations are but a wearisome drug to the palate and stomach.

The Family Market Basket.

More than 40 per cent of the income of the average workingman's family is expended for food. This fact has been demonstrated by a special inquiry of the United States labor bureau into conditions prevailing in 2,500 families in 23 states.

That so large a proportion of the income is required for sustenance again emphasizes the tremendous importance of diet and nutrition. Another fact always brought out in such inquiries is that the more intelligent and well-to-do housekeepers are, the more economical they are in the purchase of food supplies. Many a mechanic's wife insists upon having the best sirloin steak, while the wife of a man who has many times the mechanic's income may be satisfied with cheaper cuts. It is a singular fact, especially pertaining to meats of all kinds, that the price per pound has little, if any, relation to the nutritive value. A pound of steak costing 25 cents contains no more nutritive elements than 10 cents' worth of a cheaper cut, and if the latter is intelligently cooked it will be quite as appetizing and equally effective.

A harmless and rather beneficial method which may be tried for making the eyes bright for some special occasion, or for resting them when overtired from reading or fancywork, is recommended by a former beauty doctor. Moisten small bits of absorbent cotton or pieces of soft old linen with witch hazel, and, placing them over the closed eyelids, lie perfectly still in a darkened room for about half an hour, thinking of nothing in the world but the beautiful rest that is being taken.

"I always give each of my children a large tablespoonful of the best olive oil at the end of their noon dinner," writes a correspondent, "and I believe it has improved their health to a marked degree. They were pale and thin and subjct to colds; now, since a prominent specialist in children's diseases recommended this addition to their daily diet, they have become plump and rosy and never have a cold. I wish other mothers would try it.

A dentist advises all who have very sensitive teeth to eat with the greatest of care for 24 hours before keeping an appointment for teeth-filling. Candy and fruit are prohibited, also anything particularly acid. By following his instructions you will find the hours spent in the "agony chair" less agonizing.

CHARMING FROCKS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS

The Promised Popularity of the Long Coat. Children's Every-Day and Dressy Gowns.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially drawn and designed for and used exclusively in The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal.

SIMPLICITY should be the keynote of all gowns designed for young girls, therefore, it is well to guard against too much elaboration of design in the making of such frocks. Indeed the most attractive costumes for young girls are of extreme plainness, yet never before have they been so smart, so well made and so comfortable. The vogue for the styles of 1830, so marked in the fashions for grown women, is also shown in these frocks for younger girls, but only the most sensible features of these quaint old styles are used, the modes being adjusted to the need of the athletic young people of today. The loose sleeves, broad shouldered effects and full, graceful skirts are seen on all the new gowns and a really tight-fitting frock is a rarity. Indeed, waists are two sizes larger than they were last year and skirts are full at the belt and tucked or pleated or gored and left to hang in easy, graceful folds.

Coats are worn both in long and short styles, though it is predicted that later on a variety of long coats will supersede the pretty, full half coats, so popular at present. These little wraps are all in loose effects, yet are cleverly contrived to look trim with their neatly tailored capes and collarettes and rows of stitching.

As to gown material for young girls, the most noticeable fabrics shown are the zibelines, plain, striped or figured, the Scotch tweed in vivid stripes and colors and bright plaids in brilliant combinations such as military blue and scarlet, peacock green and blue, seal brown and light blue or orange, and black plaided with color and white.

For more dressy occasions the light-weight soft finished cloths such as camel's hair lansdowne, or wool crepe, are very pretty in soft shades of cream white, blue or pink, and for those to whom they are becoming, costumes of bright red, are also much in vogue.

ILLUSTRATIONS NOS. 1, 2, 3.

The thinner silks, such as Louisine or the new soft finished taffeta and the silk voiles and etamines, also make lovely gowns. Accordion pleated India or China silks, trimmed very simply by a collar of lace or yoke of faggotted bands are also very smart, and are certainly most graceful when worn. Checked silks, in red and white, blue and white, or brown and green, are also fashionable, and are frequently trimmed by pipings of silk in a plain color to match.

Among the illustrations are shown some designs for gowns for different occasions. The figure to the left in the larger cut shows a pretty and simple fashion for a cloth gown, the model being of biscuit-color cheviot, trimmed with velvet of the same color, but in a shade darker than the cloth. The waist is made in jacket fashion, with little rounded fronts, tailor stitched. The little inner vest is of the velvet braided in soutache and a little gold. The two rounded velvet bands put on about the shoulders in the shape of a deep round yoke, are finished in front by round gold buttons, the middle portion of the yoke being of the cloth laid in inch tucks. The sleeves are quite full and are finished off just below the elbow by being draped into a band of the velvet, which is also decorated with gilt buttons. The under sleeves and collar are of ecru lace and the girdle is of the velvet. The skirt is of the plain gored variety, slightly pleated over the hips at the sides, to give the required fullness.

The middle figure in the sketch shows a coat of dark blue cloth, cut on the fashionable full, straight model. The cape is quite deep, falling well over the sleeves, and is simply stitched by way of finish. The material is arranged in a box pleat on each side of the front, the upper part of the pleats having a row of gilt buttons on each side. The sleeves are very full at the lower part, but plain at the armhole, and are pleated into a turn-back cuff. The collar and cuffs are of plain blue broadcloth, matching the coat in shade, and are trimmed by inset squares of blue velvet, braided about with silk braid in blue and green. The coat is lined with green silk.

The third sketch shows a handsome little street gown of brown velvet, very simply trimmed by strappings of brown cloth. The coat bodice is intended to be worn over a blouse of silk or mull, and is laid in stitched pleats on each side of the front to the bust line. The upper part of the sleeves has a cap of velvet, finished by a band of stitched cloth, to which the lower sleeve is gathered. This lower sleeve has a turn-back cuff of the velvet, with little puffed under sleeves beneath. A peplum is attached to the blouse at the waist line, which is belted in by a girdle of cloth and velvet, formed by a strip of velvet with cloth bands on each side. The skirt is laid in box pleats all around, the upper part being stitched down a few inches below the belt in the front and part way around to the sides.

The fourth design shows a simple little school frock of gray Scotch wool. The coat is cut on the square box shape, and is finished by strappings of cloth of a darker shade, which edges the collarette and extends down the edges of the stole fronts. The skirt is in two sections and is simply stitched by way of trimming.

The fifth sketch shows a frock of white wool, trimmed with white cluny lace and bands of pale green velvet. The waist is gathered to a round yoke of the lace, which is finished by bands of the green, and the skirt is very full and gathered at the sides and across the back, and is trimmed with an inserted piece of the lace edged with the green velvet. Below this wide band the matrial is gathered and simply hemmed.

Children's furs are exact duplicates of those worn by their grown-up sisters and much the same furs, with the exception of the very handsome varieties, such as sable or Persian lamb are used. Squirrel and moleskin are especially popular and are seen made up in flat fitted tippets or scarfs that tie in ascot fashion. The muffs are all of the large flat kind, most of them shaped in smaller at the upper part. Hats for every-day wear are trim and stiff, of fur, felt or beaver, and are usually trimmed with pompoms of feathers or ribbon or stiff tailor bows of velvet. Some of the most stylish models seen are of the large crowned and wide brimmed variety; an exaggerated sailor model, with a rolled-up edge.

For more dressy wear many of the hats are of velvet or shirred ribbon, with elaborately knotted ends.

Kilted coats are probably the newest idea in such garments, and are really most picturesque and attractive as well as comfortable and useful. One very smart model was made up in dark blue taffeta trimmed with bands of oriental embroidery and having a wide 1830 collarette. The sleeves as well as the coat were pleated and were caught into a wide cuff that was fulled into a band of the embroidery. One of the newest sleeve models for cloth coats is cut to go into the armhole without fullness, then flaring out very wide from elbow to wrist and ending in a deep cuff. Long coats for school wear are plain in cut and trimming, but are carefully tailored and in the good materials used have a charming distinction of style.

For little girls of 10 or 12 a fuller style of garment is worn, but cut on the same simple lines and quite tailor-made in effect.

One very smart little coat seen was of rough gray cloth, made in box-pleated fashion, and having a double shoulder cape, lined with scarlet silk, the lining of the little wrap being also of the scarlet.

Modish little school frocks are made of cravenetted suitings in gray, dull blue or green.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.

THE LATEST WINTER STYLES IN NEW YORK

Striking Models for Carriage, Opera and Ball Room Wear.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

OPERA CLOAKS of delicate colors are gaining daily in popularity and are now worn almost as much as those of white. Cloth, silk, satin, brocade and velvet are all used for these garments, and although some very smart coats are simply trimmed, the majority are elaborately ornamented with laces, furs, spangles, etc.

A superb cloak seen recently was of rose pink peau de soie appliqued all over with lace figures of a deep cream color. It was made with a shirred yoke which extended well over the shoulders and the shirring continued for a couple of inches on the upper part of the very full puffed sleeves. These, as well as the coat, were appliqued with lace, smaller motifs being used on the upper portion and large bold designs at the bottom. The neck was finished with a flat ermine collar and the sleeves with wide cuffs of the same.

Another stunning cloak is shown by illustration No. 1. It is of pale yellow panne velvet lined with a two-toned yellow brocade and trimmed with cluny lace, which is used for the round collar, cuffs and bands down the front. Edging the collar is a fringe fully ten inches in depth, of heavy knotted yellow silk, and on either side are frog-like ornaments of yellow silk cord.

The long shoulder seam of the regular 1830 period is not becoming to many figures, as it has a tendency to make the shoulders round, which is naturally a result not to be desired; therefore, the actual seam stops at the extreme outer edge of the shoulder in most cases, and the longer drooping effect is obtained by trimming the upper part of the sleeve in the same way as the yoke portion of the bodice, or by capes, berthas, fichus, epaulets, etc.

Another point to be considered in the present style of sleeves is the cuff, which is close fitting and reaches in many cases nearly to the elbow, where the greatest amount of fullness now is. In the bishop sleeve this puff is accomplished more by shaping than by plaits or gathers, but in other styles the fullness is formed by draping, tucks or shirring, which are covered by the cuffs. Besides the puffed sleeves now in vogue many tight-fitting elbow sleeves are worn on evening or house gowns. These are made plain when of handsome materials, or

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

are formed of tiny horizontal puffs if of a soft or diaphanous fabric, and are finished in both cases with deep lace ruffles. A striking sleeve of novel cut is shown on the gown illustrated in No. 2.

This costume is of champagne-colored cloth and is made with a full skirt tucked on the sides and trimmed with a front panel of all-over coffee-colored lace bordered by Bulgarian embroidered bands of delicate tones. The bodice has a corresponding front of lace bordered by oddly shaped revers of cloth, which broaden out at the shoulders and fall over the sleeves to the elbow, and are edged all around by the Bulgarian embroidery. The sleeves are medium size puffs finished with deep cuffs of lace, and the belt is of coral panne velvet.

One of the most lovely of these tulle frocks is shown by illustration No. 3. It is of several shades of light rose pink over a slightly deeper pink taffeta foundation. The main skirt is made of two layers of tulle of different shades, which are gathered together to form a narrow hip yoke, and on the lower half of the skirt are appliqued three bands of deep cream-colored point applique lace, with full fluffy ruffles between of the shaded tulle. On the lace insertions are sewed at frequent intervals small pink roses made of chiffon, which dance about in the most charming manner when the wearer moves.

The bodice is also formed on two layers of tulle shirred to form soft puffs, and is trimmed with a bertha of the most delicate shade of pink chiffon velvet, cut in scallops on the edge and in long points both back and front. This is beautifully embroidered with a rose design, the tiny flowers being made of pink chiffon. The sleeves are entirely made of tulle ruffles, so arranged as to form a graceful jabot on top of the arm.

Another equally charming gown is illustrated in No. 4. It is of white satin-faced crepe de chine and honiton lace, and is also made over a taffeta (white) foundation

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

finished with a very deep flounce, which is veiled with chiffon. The skirt is quite full and is gathered to the belt, so that it hangs in soft clinging folds, and half way down it is joined to the lace flounce by a puff of crepe, shirred on either side so as to have a tiny quilling on the edge. This puff is arranged to form loops in front and at the back, as is shown by the drawing.

The bodice is lined throughout with silk and chiffon and is made with a very deep lace yoke and tight lace sleeves, terminating at the elbows in full lace ruffles. The lower part of the bodice and the belt is of crepe and the yoke and sleeves are trimmed with crepe puffs like that on the skirt.

The smart costume illustrated in No. 5 is of a soft, leathery shade of brown cloth, with warm plum tones showing in certain lights. It is one of those useful medium weight suits that may be worn on mild days.

The skirt is three-pieced and is made with finely tucked sides and is finished with two shaped flounces at the bottom which are edged and headed by three rows of dark brown braid. The short blouse jacket is tucked across the bust and on the upper part of the sleeves, and is trimmed with a brown suede collar inset with brown woolen lace and cut in pointed tabs at the lower edge. The leather is stitched on all its edges and the tabs are ornamented with small leather balls and little buttons.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.

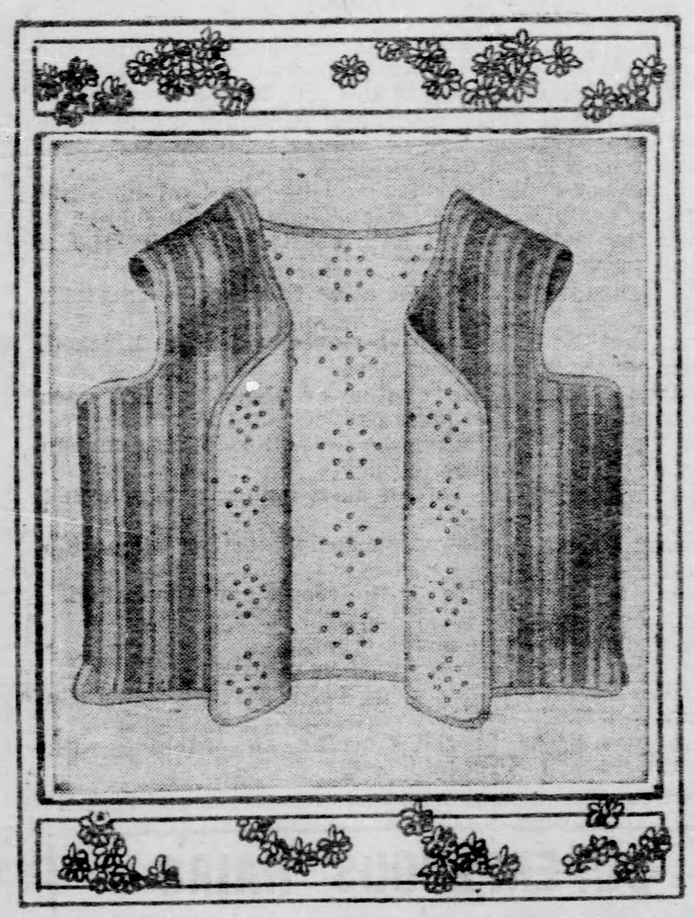
Correct Styles for Men

Some Accepted Accessories in Evening Attire.

IT IS NOW the time for bargains in winter overcoats. All the ready-made clothing shops are clearing out their stocks preparatory to the spring trade, and even the best of them are advertising all the styles of this season's vogue at prices but little more than half what they were in the autumn. For from $14 to $18 one may buy garments that were marked at figures ranging from $20 to $30 early in the winter, and the man who still imagines it is impossible to get a thoroughly good-looking coat at a ready-made shop for $30 is away behind the times.

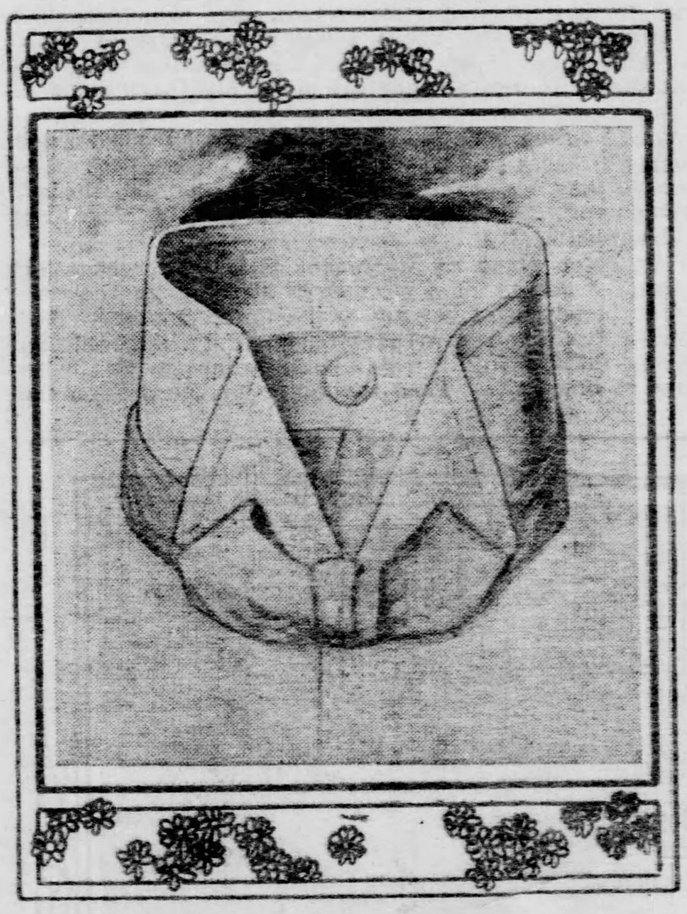
There has been a tremendous improvement in the materials, cut and workmanship of ready-made clothes during the past half dozen years, and the old-fashioned

idea that no gentleman should wear anything not made to order, if not entirely out of date, is certainly entirely absurd. The styles turned out by the smart tailors are so closely followed that they do not long remain distinctive, and, as a matter of fact, most of the good clothing establishments have custom departments which rival the work done at the fashionable, strictly made-to-measure shops, both in actual tailor work and design, so that in their ready-made departments they are pretty well



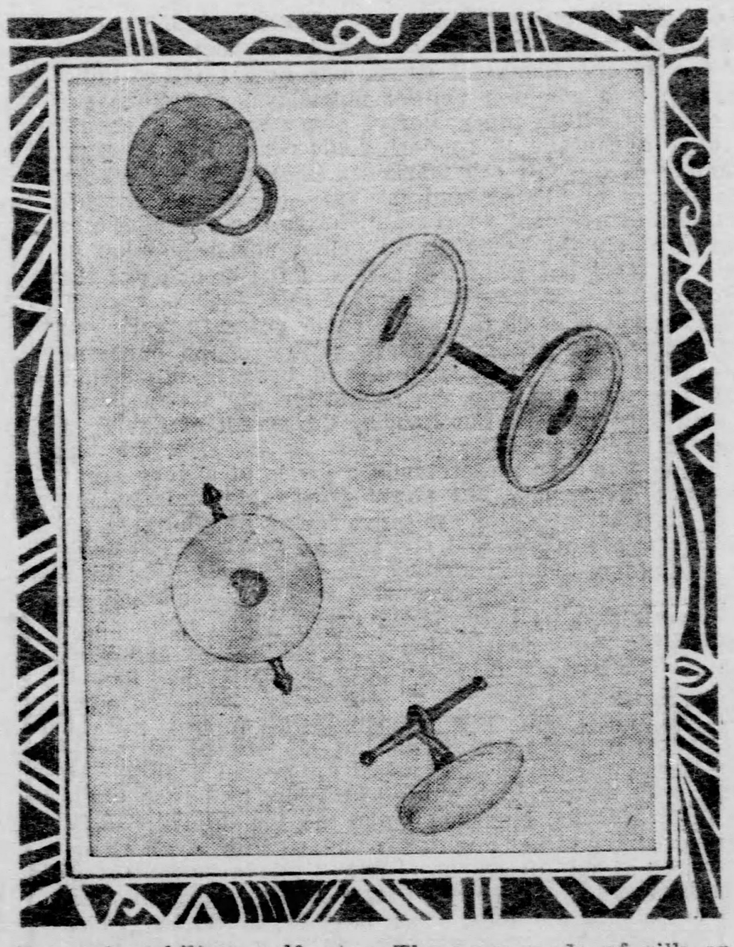
posted as to what is what. Indeed, it is fast coming to a time when it will be only in the matter of material that expensive clothes can be distinguished from the inexpensive.

Perhaps one may be deterred from saving money by buying coats now that will be needed next winter, because of the uncertainty of next winter's styles, but the experience of the past few years has shown that at least so far as overcoats and sack suits are concerned little apprehension need be felt on that score. Since the short military jacket went out of fashion three or four years ago there has scarcely been a change worthy of the name in the cut of sack suits, and in overcoats the newer designs, as well as some of the older, are almost certain to remain in vogue for years to come. Take the dress overcoat, illustrated by the drawing published herewith, for instance; it has been worn for the past five years at least, and yet it is as fashionable this winter as it ever was and will be just as fashionable next. Details may change a bit, perhaps (indeed, there seems to be a tendency against turned-back cuffs), but with styles as broad as they are one need not feel bound to follow exact rule down to the precise size of a button. The silk or satin



facing on the lapels is the distinguishing feature of the coat, which is, by the way, a model for full evening, or, at least, formal afternoon dress, and whether it be of black or dark gray material and made with flap or vertical pockets, matters little as regards its fashion. The Chesterfield is another standard style; the Newmarket or paddock coat will surely remain in vogue for next year; the belt coat is good for another season, especially if made very long and of mixed tweed or heavy homespun, in order to give it a distinct ulster effect; and as for the fur-lined coats, there is no question about their continued smartness. At some of the good shops the latter may now be had at a great discount; indeed, there were a number of styles shown in the windows of one of the New York department stores a few days ago varying in price from $40 to $100. They were not the expensive furs, of course, even considering the reduction at which marked, but they were, nevertheless, exceedingly good-looking and a bargain at the price. Certainly this is the time to buy.

Several of the leading haberdashers are showing undervests, similar to that illustrated above, for wear under the shirt with evening dress, but it is questionable if they are to be advised for such a purpose, although perhaps a good protection for outdoors—that is, for driv-



ing, automobiling, golf, etc. They are made of silk or thin flannel and lined with chamois, perforated in order to admit the air. Among the other new things for evening dress is the white tie shown by the accompanying illustration; a style as yet quite exclusive. It is cut on a curve in such a way that when tied the ends have a distinct turn-up instead of being straight, and the effect is decidedly novel. That it is to be any more swell than the ordinary shapes can hardly be determined as yet, but it is the latest wrinkle of one of the most fashionable haberdashers in the country, and that should go for something at this time, when there is so little that may be called new.

The same shop shows a number of cuff links and waistcoat buttons for evening wear, of which a few designs are herewith illustrated. One button is of white enamel with gold shank and bar; another of pearl with gold thread in center and gold shank and bar, and another of plain pearl with ring which twists through a looped shank, in order to hold it in place in the vest. The cuff button is of pearl with gold link, which shows at the center of each disk and is intended to match the pearl waistcoat button. More or less fancy buttons for white evening vests are in vogue, but jeweled designs are questionable form and comparatively little worn.

According to the old saw, "man wants but little here below;" be that as it may, one of the things that he wants and wants badly is an umbrella, or preferably umbrellas, for, with the almost animate ability which they show for getting out of the way when needed, there is more safety in numbers. Furthermore, in even such prosaic things variety is a pleasure, and in this era of fads each umbrella handle may be made to express some individual taste or pet fancy of the owner. Catering to this idea, the smartest shops are showing handles that for artistic beauty and originality of design might grace a curio cabinet. There are fine old ivories with rich carvings embodying unique conceptions of Japanese art. One of these shows a spirited cock fight, with monkeys acting as seconds; and one which makes special appeal to brokers and financiers of the stock exchange represents a combat between bull and bear.

Most of the handles described apply as well to canes as to umbrellas. In the former sticks show several new ideas in the way of notched woods and unusual colorings, and a recent development sure of a tremendous vogue with the "smart set" is the paddock stick of stitched pigskin, to be carried upon all occasions permitting informal dress. A new style of silver trim is known as the "patch" design, which places bits of silver here and there on the stick or handle, with wide spaces of wood between.

THE FADED LILAC BLOOM

(Continued from Page 2.)

than the girl's was to her. Otherwise what was the use in her having it at all? She might just as well have had something more simple that would have been of greater value to her. But she had had an experience that I knew she would never forget, and of that I felt sure when she looked at me again and then got up and crossed the room, leaving me lying on the window sill. When she came back she held a book in her hand. What it was for I couldn't imagine, but in a moment I found out. The girl picked me up, and opening the book, she placed me between the leaves and slowly and thoughtfully she closed the covers, shutting me in from the stars and the moonlight, from herself and the whole world. As long as I stayed there the girl came every day and looked at me, and that was for a long time, for there was snow on the ground when she took me out and put me in a box with a picture of the man who had caused all the trouble and a few notes. We were all tied up with a blue ribbon and put away where no one could see us, not even the girl herself, for I heard a key turn in the lock. I often wondered why the girl would come and look at me each day when I was in the book, and why she seemed to think so much of me. But one day it came to me that it was because the man had kept me so long that evening that something of his personality seemed to be a part of me. The more I thought about it the more firmly convinced did I become that I had reached the right conclusion and the reason why the girl had kept me instead of throwing me away. Then I knew that I reminded her of that evening when she had pulled me from the bush, though why she wanted to remember that occasion was more than I could understand. I don't think she had given him up entirely until the day she came and locked me away with the other things. Then her last hope must have been quite gone, and all she wanted was to put away from her and out of her sight all the things that would ever remind her of the man. After I had learned all these things I felt sorry and wished that I did not know them, for somehow, hard as I fought against it, my opinion of the girl gradually changed and at last I have come to the conclusion that she was very, very foolish, and if girls are all like that, I am glad that I do not know any more of them, and hope I shall never have the misfortune to meet them. Not that they would ever pay much attention to me in my present condition, for I am sadly changed from what I used to be. Yet perhaps for that very reason they might find something in me to interest them, and the fact that I had been and still was connected with a romance—such I am sure it is, for the girl has never married—might make them look upon me with great interest. Perhaps even more than they would take in me if I were still swaying back and forth in the spring winds on Mother Bush. Ah, me, the very mention of those good old times makes me feel sad and lonely, and if I could only have one wee small wish come true I should wish that—but there, what is the use of wishing? If it were any use at all things would be changed and the girl and I should have what we want and both be happy. As it is there is nothing to do but exist and hope. And in hope, so they say, there is happiness.

The Quest of Beauty

The Functions and Care of the Teeth—An Exercise for Developing the Neck—Sensible Suggestions for the Preservation of Health.

By ELEANOR DODGE.

ONE VERY conspicuous point in personal appearance, and one too often neglected is the teeth. "That woman is beautiful until she opens her mouth" we sometimes say, and this is true. Therefore, some authoritative remarks on the functions of the teeth, and the care of them, may save many a woman's beauty and health and many a dentist's bill.

It is interesting to note that dyspepsia in elderly people is ofttimes due to loss of teeth, since one of the two principal functions of the teeth is for mastication of food, the other being for articulation, and, therefore, the restoration of the missing teeth will often bring about the cure of dyspeptic troubles which diet and drugs have failed to influence. We are told that elaborate cooking frequently requires too little mastication and remains in the mouth too short a time for the action of the salivary ferments to be complete, and, furthermore, has the effect of giving the teeth too little work for their well being, while on the contrary, not a commonly known fact tending toward the preservation of the teeth is the mastication of hard and fibrous element in food. Many diseases of teeth are due to disuse, and the mastication of hard food conduces to the cleansing of the teeth, because it diminishes the remnant of food left in the crevices, and these remnants when allowed to remain are the chief cause of decay. This is shown by the clean and healthy condition of the teeth in wild animals and in the lower races of man. Civilized people, however, consume much soft food and require, therefore, the use of the tooth brush and of some antiseptic wash or tooth powder. The hygiene of the mouth is most important for the welfare of the teeth. It should be kept perfectly clean and as pure as possible. A tooth powder should contain some soap and a little polishing powder, and where the teeth are formed so that food lodges easily between them, then a bit of dental silk should be run between, or a fine quill tooth pick used. On no account should the least particle of food be allowed to remain in the spaces between the teeth, and washes or powders fail to reach these spots or to cleanse them thoroughly. Dentists lay more and more stress on the importance of the care of the teeth during illness, and nurses should be instructed to use a soft brush on the patient's teeth and use a mouth wash regularly whenever it is practicable. Many nervous disorders come from the teeth we are told, although no unpleasant sensation may be felt in any tooth. Pain may be felt in the eye, or ear, or even in the neck or arm—the upper part—and may be relieved by a meal or by a nap, having been brought on perhaps by extra fatigue, or it may show all signs of neuralgia and be helped by the use of quinine, nevertheless, the pain may be entirely due to some trouble with the teeth and the advice of a dentist should be sought. The teeth should be brushed after meals, but when one is away from home most of the day, it is not always possible to follow out such a rule, but most important for the health, as well as the beauty of the teeth, is a thorough cleansing before retiring, for it is during sleeping hours that the greatest fermentation goes on and the microscopic germ is allowed uninterrupted sway. Children's teeth are not infrequently injured for life by the pernicious habit of going to sleep with a piece of candy in the mouth. Sweets, of all things, are the most deadly in their effect upon the enamel of the teeth, and are also extremely bad for the stomach, therefore mothers should deal them out most sparingly and—preferably—as part of the dessert of a meal. I know a family of children who are allowed access to a box of candy whenever the appetite dictates, and that is very often—before meals—after meals—any time—all the time—until at table no substantial food is taken, nor required to be, on the part of the parents, for breakfast, syrup on bread; for luncheon, sugar on bread, and for dinner, jelly on bread, with a goodly quantity of whatever sweets the dessert offers. Consequently they are a puny, undersized, colorless set of children, with the most repellant mouths, because their teeth are discolored and unhealthy. This picture may seem exaggerated, but it is not, I can assure you.

In summing up these remarks concerning the teeth, then let me repeat that they are founded on the best authorities on the subject, that aften so-called neuralgia and dyspepsia are due entirely to the conditions of the teeth, and that quite the most important duty of the boudoir should be the cleansing of them with good brush, purest mouth wash or powder, and last, but by no means least, the dental floss.

The care of the clothes is largely responsible for the making or marring of a woman's appearance. The French woman appreciates this fact and offers some helpful suggestions on the subject. She applies what she calls a "rest cure" to her gowns, shoes and gloves, which she claims is a real bit of economy in the end, tho' it requires a greater quantity of clothing in the beginning. When her gowns are "tailorable" she sends them for a pressing after the third wearing, while the same pair of shoes is never worn all day or even on two consecutive days, but are laid aside to rest on shoe trees. Kerosene oil poured on the furry side of Canton flannel she recommends for softening up shoes which have been drenched by the rain, and she keeps a half-dozen pairs of white glace kid gloves in continual use, maintaining that frequent dimes to the cleaner are a paying investment in the end.

When I asked madame how it was that elderly French women were as a rule so well preserved, she replied, "the reason is that my country women have mastered the art of remembering only pleasant things and of forgetting the disagreeable."

That color plays an important part in accentuating the natural beauty of a woman is attested by the harmonious blendings of hat and gown, or the reverse. Red is always becoming to a brunette, is rarely agreeable on a blonde, unless it is of a peculiarly geranium tint, with a tinge of blue in it. Then the reflection plays upon the pale complexion and produces a charming rosiness there.

Some shades of yellow suit a certain blonde type as well as a brunette, tho' it is generally conceded to be peculiarly the prerogative of the latter. Pale blue, as a rule "the color" for blonde women, is perfectly charming on some brunettes, and often enhanced by the addition of a touch of jacqueminot red. It is very important, therefore, that the value of colors and shades of color should be studied by those who seek to appear at their best.

"A perfectly beautiful gown, but how terribly unbecoming," is a common verdict nowadays, and since the remedy lies within the power of every women, it should be taken advantage of, rendering the general effect of an assembly of the fair sex markedly improved as a whole. This theory of "becomingness" may be carried outside the realm of personal adornment, for in the papering of a room care should be taken to select not only what is pretty in itself, but what will best suit the coloring of the fair occupant.

Do not put pink on the walls if it is going to make you look sallow, nor recline against yellow couch cushions unless that shade is becoming, and bear in mind that many a woman has won the reputation of "always looking well" because she has learned the secret of having a becoming background.

The woman who understands color is at a very great advantage concerning her street gowns particularly, for broad daylight is quite the most trying of all lights on beauty. On the other hand, the woman who does not have this advantage, but appears by gas or electric light in a "doubtful shade," may have the redeeming quality of plump neck and well developed arms, which quite compensates for the lack of color-taste, but the woman who combines the two stands peerless in the estimation of her admirers.

To comparatively few women is given the gift of "good taste in self-adornment," but all women may cultivate the development of physical grace and beauty. "If I could only wear a high stock like yours and such stunning fluffy sleeves, but they make me too dumpy," says the round sister to her angular friend, as they stroll along the avenue in the afternoon. "Thank goodness for these dog collars and broad velvets" later replies Miss Angular while dressing for dinner, "they save my neck, but what can I do with my poor scrawny arms, especially here above my gloves?"

The three photographs this week illustrate one of the most efficacious methods for developing the muscles of the upper arm. A cane is used for this exercise.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

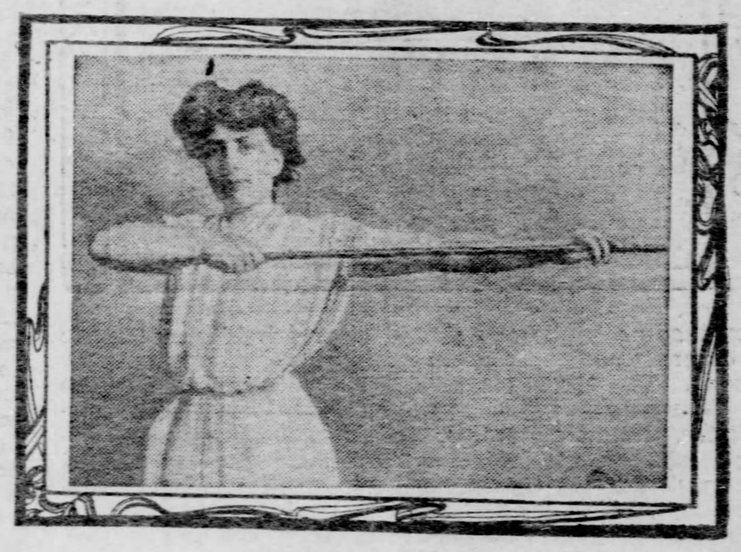


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

No. 1 represents the first position.

Having grasped the cane with both hands about six inches from either end, assume position No. 2 by thrusting the right arm out full length and bringing the left hand up on the chest on a line with the chin and forming an angle as depicted in the figure. Hold the cane firmly with right hand and rest assured you are not performing the exercise correctly unless you can feel a somewhat uncomfortable strain in the muscles of the upper (right) arm.

After pausing in this position, shift the cane to a position represented in figure No. 3, which is just the reverse of No. 2 and designed to develop the muscles of the left upper arm. The exercise is completed by resuming position No. 1. In order that the movements be taken slowly and deliberately the following methods of counting is recommended to be practiced in an even swinging rhythmic manner.

Take first position, then raising the cane, count one, two, the cane should now be in position No. 2, with the right arm fully extended, firm and steady. Then proceeding, count three as the cane is shifted to position No. 3, and four while that attitude is held, the left arm stretched its full limit, taut and strong, and count number five drops the arms and six finds position No. 1 again. The exercise should consume at least 10 seconds and should be timed by the watch until accurately acquired.

This exercise, like all similar ones, depends upon perseverance for its successful result, and must be practiced diligently and regularly. Since it entails no strain on any but the muscles of the upper arm, for which it is intended, it may be practiced as often as one wishes with perfect safety.

Massage of the arms is another splendid developer, and sweet oil thoroughly rubbed in as a skin food is most efficacious.

Developing of the neck and fore arm will be considered in a later paper, with appropriate illustrations of the necessary exercises, but let it be stated here at the outset that all developing exercises are enhanced just so much by the supplementary treatment of massage.

At this season of the year, more than at any other, we are confronted with the problem of health as acted upon by the weather. Colds in head and chest are often the fore runners of more serious maladies, while the "bete noir" of the whole season is the dreaded pneumonia. It would be well to read, mark and inwardly digest some special cold weather hints as set forth for the benefit of the public by a board of health.

To prevent colds rub lard oil or sweet oil into, not merely on the skin. Two tablespoonfuls of oil rubbed in all over the body after its bath nourishes a child and is the best preventive of colds.

Oils rubbed into the skin after the bath is excellent for adults.

Don't wet the hair with water every time it is brushed. It often causes colds and catarrh.

Always change damp clothes or shoes for dry ones as soon as possible and have children do the same.

Don't put on thin clothes the first mild day nor change weight of clothing during the day.

Don't muffle up the throat, as it makes it tender and causes colds.

Always have a window open an inch or two at the top even on the coldest nights.

Open windows wide to air the rooms every morning.

Don't heat your rooms too hot.

Don't sit or sleep in direct draught.

Eat more fat and starchy food in winter.

Always wear warm stockings and heavy soled shoes in winter.

Cold foot baths in the morning and rubbing with rough towels will cure cold feet.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS

My responsibility and guarantee of satisfactory treatment in the removal of superfluous hairs by means of the electric needle, are backed by many years of successful practice in Pittsburgh. The electric needle is the only sure and permanent method of removing these unpleasant blemishes. Many have tried different depilatories, and the use of tweezers, only to find that either practiec increased the evil. My terms are the lowest consistent with scientific treatment. It will pay you to investigate. **Facial Massage, Treatment of the scalp and hair a specialty. Warts, moles and all facial blemishes removed. Call or send for booklet, 4c by mail. Trial treatment free. ADDRESS**

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Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.

Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care Sunday Gazette.

Q. We have three rooms on the first floor, and the front room we have to use as a bedroom and sitting room. It faces due west. There are two ordinary windows (large panes), inside blinds; the woodwork is cherry, a plain mantel in black. Our furniture is golden oak—mantel style folding bed, three large chairs done in leather. We are to have a new rug on floor and repaper room. This room opens on a small hall with woodwork in cherry. Would like to know if you would paper the two alike? The size of the room is 14x11 feet and 9½ feet high. The dining room is done in cherry, the carpet is blue velvet with pink and brown flowers. The room faces south and east, one window south and one east. The room is 14 feet square and 9½ feet high. Please state in next Sunday's Gazette the best way to paper and what color would be most suitable. The ordinary lace curtains are used on the windows, full length. We also have a small bookcase in the front room. Would it be best to cover the glass front or not?—P. H. A.

A. As your walls are not very high, possibly it would be well to use a plain or narrow stripe paper without a border. A very effective finish for the top would be a picture mold in dull gold, or, if you prefer cherry, to match your woodwork. The gold, however, would be more available later. Do not get a dark shade. There is a gray shade of green, something on the sage-green tone, that would be effective. Use pale green shades on the windows; sash curtains of raw silk strung on brass rods across the lower sash will improve the windows. For these try to get about one shade darker than the paper, but keep to the gray tone. Have your ceiling tinted ivory in preference to pure white. Your mantel should be cherry also. Is there any way you could stain it to match your woodwork? You would have to take off most of the black paint or put a light coat of cherry paint over the black, and then use cherry stain. Stain the edge of your floor cherry, as near as possible matching your woodwork, and use a rug showing gray-green and brown tones in order to harmonize the color of your furniture. Stain the floor in your hallway and use a carpet runner or one small rug. The walls would look well done in a slightly deeper shade of gray-green, either plain or with an indefinite figure, or you could use one-third way up a heavily figured base in tones of brown and green and a plain upper wall. If your dining room rug is pronouncedly blue, with brown tones in it, this will harmonize with your furniture, which I presume is oak. The walls would look well papered in satin stripe paper in tan-brown shades with a cream flowered ceiling dropped about four inches to a picture molding. A dining room should be cheerful, and few city houses have sufficient light to admit of dark colorings. Have the edge of the floor to match the woodwork as closely as may be. If your bookcase contains books, or even magazines, do not cover the glass. Books are always a dignified ornament to a room. If your space will permit a student lamp, or any style of lamp that will give a satisfactory light without objectionable odor, would look well on a low reading table.

Q. Please give me a few hints as to my lunches this time of year.—SCHOOL GIRL.

A. There could not possibly be a more satisfactory luncheon than sandwiches and fruit. Cold meats are always good, cold roast especially; many relish cold broiled beefsteak, if not overcooked. Salmon sandwiches made from canned salmon with mayonnaise dressing and chopped pickle are appetizing, also sardines treated the same way with the addition of lemon juice. Deviled eggs are attractive for lunch baskets. A custard baked in a teacup is also a welcome addition, but always give the preference to fruits, either fresh or stewed, apricots, peaches, prunes or the variety offered by the preserve pantry. A bottle of milk might be relished, or, if this is not palatable, a bottle of lemonade. The Home Journal published two or three weeks ago an article on sandwiches for luncheons and teas that might be of assistance to you.

Q. Can you suggest something to use on my hair to make it less oily? I wash it every two weeks, but at the end of that time it is so bad that I can scarcely make a pompadour.—WORRIED.

A. Have you tried using just a dash of ammonia in the water in which you wash your hair? Ammonia has a tendency to bleach the hair, and care must be used not to get too much. A wash once in two weeks should certainly be frequent enough to keep the hair clean unless you are careless about covering your hair when sweeping or cooking. Always wear a cap at such times. Maybe if you tried loosening your hair in your bedroom and allowing it to float about your shoulders this would help you. Plenty of air is good for the hair.

Q. Will you kindly give me a recipe for making candied fruits, such as cherries, pears and pineapple? I believe this is called fruit glace, but am not sure.—B. J. R.

A. I give you below recipe for crystallized fruit, which possibly is what you wish. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar and a gill of water. Boil without stirring until a drop put into iced water becomes immediately brittle. Remove the saucepan from the fire and set it at once in an outer pan of boiling water. Add to the syrup the juice of a quarter lemon. Run the prongs of a sharp pickle fork through each piece of fruit to be candied and dip it in the hot syrup. Lay on buttered or waxed paper to dry.

Q. I have taken great pleasure in reading the questions and answers in your column of The Gazette, and would like to ask you a question. It is a simple one, and is as follows: Is there any meaning in winking eyes when friends meet each other, or is there any harm in it? —CURIOSITY.

A. Any grimace is unsightly, whether it is performed intentionally or otherwise. If you have allowed yourself to fall into the habit of winking the eyes, by all means use every effort to cease from it. Your intentions might be misconstrued in the first place, and in the second such things are very bad form.

Q. I have read your column every Sunday for a long time, but have never seen this question answered: I would like to know what is good to whiten the teeth. My teeth are very yellow, and I do not know what kind of tooth powder to use or what kind of chalk to use, if chalk should be used. Does salt make the gums sore?—MRS. SMITH.

A. There is possibly no better way of cleaning the teeth than by the use of prepared chalk and some soft, blunt piece of wood, like a match stick. Enough prepared chalk can be had for 5 cents to last years. Soften the end of the wood in water and then rub each tooth carefully, using the chalk as a scourer. This treatment twice weekly will do more to keep the teeth white and clean than many dollars spent in perfumed tooth powders. Morning and nightly brushing is, of course, necessary. Ivory soap is good to use with the brush, but for the yellowish tint that a bad stomach gives to the teeth there is nothing better than chalk rubbed on with a blunt polisher.

Q. Through your column in the Sunday Journal of the Gazette will you kindly give me some remedy for porcelain bathtubs that have a sort of yellow rust on them? I have tried everything I can think of, such as pearline, washing powder, carbon oil, and met with no success. Will you kindly suggest something?—KIT.

A. Nothing will keep a new tub so well in order as gasoline. Scrub it first with ordinary laundry soap, then use gasoline and your porcelain tub will always be bright and pretty. For a tub that has been scoured with a sand soap and on which the original polish has been broken, the effect will not be so good, but you will possibly find it the best thing to use. Have you tried a naphtha soap? If the tub is an old one, possibly you would be safer in scouring it with sapolio, when you could be sure it was clean, at any rate, but a new tub can be kept in perfect order with the use of gasoline.

Q. A party of young girls are going to attend a hockey game at the garden. Please tell me if you consider a golden-brown dress, hat and gloves, with squirrel furs and a tan coat, good taste for evening wear. Is brown considered a very somber color for evening?—ALLEGHENY GIRL.

A. Brown is certainly a very popular color for street wear this year, and the suit you describe, with tan coat and squirrel furs, would look well and be in perfect taste. If you are buying a new suit, some of the shades of gray or blue are considered more in harmony with the coloring of the squirrel, but I have seen this fur worn with brown and the effect was perfectly correct. If the gown is for evening wear exclusively, I would not advise brown for a young girl. Grays are good for both street and evening wear, also some of the shades of pongee tans and grass linen shades verging to ivory-gray, but a brown cloth skirt with a white blouse is in excellent taste.

Q. I am a constant reader of your Sunday column and like your advice very well. I would like to ask you a few questions to be answered in next Sunday's paper. How would I write to a lady friend who has just been married to a gentleman I met once? Do you think a girl ought to be married when she is 24? There is but one gentleman here whom I care anything about. I would like to become better acquainted with him, but do not want him to know that I care for him, and on this account treat him very coolly. The young people think me very proud, and I am very much worried, as I do not want to be proud.—ANXIOUS ONE.

A. You do not make quite clear what you mean by writing to your lady friend. If you have not seen her since her marriage, of course you should write and wish her happiness in her marriage, and the fact that you do not know her husband would make no difference whatever. Certainly 24 is a very sensible age at which to marry; many marry younger. If you wish to become better acquainted with the gentleman you mention, you assuredly are taking a strange way to accomplish it. Why not be just as agreeable as possible when in his company? That would seem to me the sensible course to pursue. Very few men are attracted by anxiety for their company, but certainly still fewer would pursue an acquaintance that is apparently not desired. Possibly you think too much of the impression you make on your young friends. Try to forget yourself and be more natural and sympathetic. Such behavior usually meets a like return from most healthy-minded young people.

Q. Will you kindly answer in next Sunday's Gazette the following questions: I have been engaged to a young man in the south for three months. He is a very poor and tardy correspondent. He professes to love me, but at Christmas he did not even write and wish me a merry Christmas. What I wish to know is, was it my place to send him a remembrance, or his to send me one? He wrote after Christmas and asked me what I received. It seems so queer being engaged and receiving no remembrance. I have tried to study it out and cannot. I have about decided that the less the girls have to do with the men the better. I believe them all false and that they are not painted black enough.—MAUDE.

A. If you are engaged to this man, you are certainly justified in feeling hurt at his neglect at Christmas time. It may be he has had some misfortune financially and has been unable to send you a Christmas gift, but he certainly could have written you a Christmas letter. With the English the habit of sending gifts is less prevalent than it is with Americans, but it is the almost invariable rule to send Christmas cards and a Christmas letter. You are hardly justified in your wholesale condemnation of the sex from this one incident, however. Most probably men are about the same as women—some very nice and some just the opposite, and it is a matter for individual decision just what sort your friend may be.

Q. I would thank you very much to answer the questions I give below, and please do not publish my whole letter.—WORRIED.

A. For a young girl and a boy friend, I should certainly think the behavior you mention very silly. Schoolgirls and boys had best let alone such questions as you suggest until more mature in years and judgment. As to your giving him your ring to wear or even taking a ring from him, I would not advise anything of the sort. Most probably if you talk to him in a sensible manner and impress upon him the fact that you are willing to be friends, but do not like foolishness, he will discover that you have taken the right view of the matter and acquiesce in your decision.

Q. Being a reader of your valuable paper, also the Sunday Home Journal, which contains some good recipes, I wish you would favor me with a recipe for taking tea stains out of linen. Also a good recipe for making plain cookies.—DAISY.

A. If you will wet the tea stains in glycerin, allow it to stand for two or three hours, then wash with cold water and soap you will be able to remove the stain. If the stain does not all disappear upon the first application, repeat the process. A good recipe for sponge cookies follows: Beat the yolks of two eggs light with one cupful of sugar. When smooth add the whites beaten to a standing froth, the juice of half a lemon, and, with quick, light strokes a cupful of flour sifted twice with one teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt. Work in more flour until you have a rollable dough. Cut into shapes and bake in a floured, shallow pan. If you wish to use three eggs, the following is good: Cream two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, add three beaten eggs and flavor with lemon juice. Sift into the mixture sufficient flour to make the dough stiff enough to handle, roll thin, cut out and bake. Cookies made from either recipe will keep very well if put away in a stone crock.

Q. I have seen my letter and also your answer, but wish to ask you a second question for which I shall be glad of an answer.—ALBERT D.

A. There is really nothing more that anyone can say to you. You know you are not doing what is right, and I have told you if you persist in it you will surely have cause for regret. No amount of advice is going to help a girl who will not try to follow suggestions.

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At Story-telling Time

The Royal Turnip.

THERE were once two brothers who had both served in the war as soldiers; one was rich, the other poor. The poor brother was determined to work for his living, so he took off his soldier's uniform and became a farmer. In one of his fields, after he had dug and plowed it well, he sowed turnip seed. After a time, when the grains sprang up, one of them grew to such an enormous size,and continued to increase, and became so thick and large, that it almost seemed as if it would never stop growing at all.

People called it the prince of turnips, for none had ever been seen like it before, nor ever would again. At last it grew so big that it would have quite filled a wagon, and would have required two oxen to draw it. The farmer hardly knew what to do with it, or whether it would bring him luck or misfortune.

At last he thought to himself, "Suppose I sell it. I should not get much certainly for such a great thing, and why should I eat it myself when little turnips would do just as well? No. I think the best thing I can do is to carry it to the king, and make him a present of it."

So he laid the turnip on his wagon, harnessed the oxen to it, carried it to the castle, and presented it to the king.

"What a strang-looking thing!" said the king, when he saw it. "Many most wonderful things have passed before my eyes, but never such a monster as this. From what kind of seed did you grow it, or has it come to you as a favorite of fortune?"

"Ah, no!" replied the farmer. "I am no child of fortune, only a poor soldier."

Then the king felt so much sympathy for the poor man that he promised to present him with enough, not only to overcome his poverty, but to make him as rich as his brother.

When the brother heard of these riches, and that they had all been acquired through a large turnip, he was envious, and thought over every possible way in which he might be able to obtain such luck. He decided at last to present to the king fine horses and gold, and thought that, of course, he would give him pure, really valuable presents in return. If the king had given so much to his brother for a turnip, what might he not expect for these beautiful things?

The king accepted the presents, and said he could think of nothing better or more uncommon to offer him in return than the large turnip. So the rich brother was obliged to hire a wagon and oxen, lay his brother's turnip on it, and drive the wagon home.

In his anger and rage at the king's treatment he knew not what to do, till at last his wicked thoughts excited him to go and shoot his brother.

To effect this he found it necessary to have recourse to stratagem; and so he went to him, and said, "Dear brother, I have discovered a hidden treasure not far from here. Shall we go together to dig it up and divide it?"

Without the least suspicion of wrong the brother agreed to go with him, and they went out together and walked on till they approached a stream of water. At the most lonely part the wicked man suddenly overpowered his brother, bound him hand and foot, and was about to hang him on a tree. He had almost accomplished his wicked intention when there sounded in the distance a voice singing merrily, and the clatter of a horse's hoofs.

In great terror the intending murderer unfastened the string from the branch of the tree, pushed the bound body of his brother into a sack, and took to flight. The brother, however, struggled till he worked a hole in the sack, through which he could push his head. Just as he had done so there came walking his horse along the road a traveling scholar, a young fellow full of life and joy. As he came near the sack where the poor farmer lay, a prisoner bound, the farmer called out, "I wish you good day, traveler."

The scholar looked about in every direction to see where the sound came from. At last he said, "Who calls me?"

"Raise your eyes," cried the voice from above. "Here sits Wisdom in a sack! I have in a very little while learned great things, in comparison to which all scholars are vanity; and I have ascertained also that every one who climbs up here may quickly become wiser than other men. Were you once in my position you would feel how gloriously wisdom flows out of a sack."

The scholar, when he heard all this, was astonished, and cried, "Blessed be the hour that we have met! Cannot I come into the sack for a little while, now?"

This was just what he up above wanted: so he said, "I will let you stay here for a little while presently, as a reward for your kind words; but you can remain only an hour. I have learned all I know in less time than that."

The scholar waited; but the time appeared so long to him that he begged to be allowed to go into the sack at once—his thirst for wisdom was so great.

The man in the sack hesitated a little longer, and at last said, "Well, then, let me down and unbind me, and you shall get in."

The scholar lowered the sack and set him free. "Now, then," he cried, "draw me up quickly!" and prepared to step into the sack.

"Stop, stop!" cried the other, "not so fast!" He seized him by the head as he spoke, stuck him into the sack head foremost, drew the string tight, and raised the searcher after wisdom to the bough of the tree till he swung in mid air. Then he said to him, "Stay there, my dear fellow, for awhile. Do you not already feel something of the wisdom that comes from experience? Sit there and rest till you become clever."

Thereupon he mounted the scholar's horse and rode away, with the determination, however, that he would send some one in an hour to let him down and release him.

The Musterious Disappearance of the Jellu.

ON THE highest shelf of the pantry there sat sedately a glass of clear, shining jeliy. It was amber color, with a piece of lemon peel at the very top, and a cover of white paper was neatly tied over it. Apple jelly is good, very good, indeed, so the twins thought. Dan and Dot eyed the glass of jelly wishfully. Only once in a long time did such dainties appear at the nursery tea table, and when they did they were highly esteemed by the two. They were only five years old, and so beautifully roly-poly that one wondered how they managed to walk, for they looked as though they would have been so much more comfortable had they rolled. This delicious plumpness of theirs, my dears, was because they ate their bread and milk and oatmeal like good children, and did not cry after cakes and candies, which are so very, very bad for little girls and boys. Still, they had a most wonderful wishful feeling for that jelly.

They stood below it and gazed at it. It was a long way up to that shelf. Not even on a chair could a five-year-old reach it. Dan sighed. Dot sighed. Then they looked at each other. "Grandma made it," said Dot at last, with another sigh.

"Down at the farm," agreed Dan mournfully.

"I 'spect the apples came off the tree that we have our play house under," suggested Dot.

"Yes, or maybe that one where we saw the birds' nest," said Dan.

"I wish I was grown up, and I wish you were grown up, and then we could reach the jelly in a minute," burst forth Dot, a moment later.

"But if we took it now, do you suppose mamma would spank us?" questioned Dan, his mind on the present.

"Yes, or make us go to bed," said Dot mournfully. "But let's get it anyway, for even if we get punished we will have the jelly, and punishings are never more than a day."

Then began a great conspiracy. Out in the yard fled the two, on jelly-capture thoughts intent. Guided instinctively to that which might aid them, they found at one side, near the fence, a long stick with a crooked end. Dan pounced on it with a shriek of joy. "This is just the thing," he cried. "You can hold your apron and I'll knock it off the shelf with this stick. We can do it in a minute."

With the stick in his hand he entered the house, followed by Dot, whose heart beat wildly with the daring of the deed.

They safely eluded the cook, and nurse, and Aunt Mame, and once more gained the quiet and seclusion of the pantry. Boldly they advanced; they raised their eyes—when—oh, horror! oh, despair—THE JELLY HAD DISAPPEARED!

They looked at each other wildly. "Where is it?" said Dot hoarsely, her eyes searching every shelf.

"Gone," said Dan. "Gone!"

"Yes, but where?" said Dot, still searching. Alas, they did not know. For a long time they stood thus, eagerly gazing in an attempt to find that which they had sought so boldly. But all was in vain. There was no jelly to be seen. Dot wanted to cry, for the disappointment was indeed great. She bravely swallowed her tears, however, and then, with downcast faces the twins came from the pantry, Dan dragging behind him the wonderful stick which was to have helped them.

But just as they started out again, this time to throw the stick away, a voice fell upon their ears. It was their mother's voice, and it said: "Come, Dan and Dot, and get your faces and hands washed and some clean frocks for tea. Mother is going to let you each have some of grandma's jelly if you're prompt."

In a perfect rapture of happiness and joy they rushed to the ministrations of nurse. "I'm glad we didn't steal the jelly," whispered Dot, as nurse curled her hair, to Dan, who stood waiting for his necktie. "So'm I," he whispered back.

The Land of Somedau.

By MARY CHASE.

There's a wonderful land far away, away,
The blissful, blissful land of Someday.
We watch for it always, and wonder why
It keeps slipping off to the sweet bye and bye.

'Tis a very strange land, this land of Someday,
Which we're sure we will find just over the way;
When we think it quite near, it will fly
Without ever stopping to tell us good-by.

Oh, a very queer land is the land of Someday!
And we're sure 'tis crammed full of all that is gay;
When we find it our work will be wonderful fun,
And we'll never, no never, leave one thing undone.

I wish, oh, I wish I could reach in some way
The beautiful, beautiful land of Someday,
For there, I am sure, we never would find
The work we should do so far, far behind.

In this wonderful land, the land of Someday,
The children who live there, I've heard people say,
Have the loveliest time, I've even been told,
Their papas and mammas don't know how to scold.

And the boys and the girls in the sweet Someday land,
Just hurry right off, at the word of command,
And do all they're told, and are never heard say,
"I'll not do it now, I'll do it some day."

The Miller Bou and His Cat.

A MILLER once lived in an old mill; he had neither wife nor children, and three miller's apprentices worked for him in the house and in his business. When they had been with him some years, he said to them one day: "I am getting old and I shall soon want to sit in the chimney corner without work. Whichever of you, therefore, brings me the best horse shall have the mill, and only have to support me till my death."

The youngest of these apprentices was quite a boy, and the others considered him silly; they were also envious at the thought that he might have the mill, so they determined to prevent him from trying for it. They started, however, together on their expedition, but when they got outside the town the two said to him: "Silly Hans, you had better stay here, you will never find a horse if you were to try for your whole life."

Hans, however, would go with them, and as night came on they arrived at a cave, in which they laid themselves down to sleep. The two elder youths waited till Hans was asleep, and then rose up and ran away as fast as they could, leaving him behind alone.

Hans awoke with the sun, and found himself lying in a deep hole, and after looking all about him and seeing no one near he exclaimed: "Oh, dear! where am I?" Then he roused himself and scrambled out of the hole, and wandered into the wood.

As he walked on in deep thought a little tabby cat met him and said to him in a most friendly manner: "Hans, what can I do for you?"

"Ah," he replied, "you can't help me, puss."

"Well," she said, "I know exactly what you are longing for: you want a beautiful horse. Come with me, then, and be my true knight for seven years, and I will give you one more beautiful that you have ever seen in all your life."

Then she took him with her to a little enchanted castle, in which there were nothing but cats as servants.

In the evening, while the mistress and Hans sat at supper, three of them came in and performed music. When supper was ended the other cats cleared the table and moved it away.

Then said the mistress cat: "Come, Hans, we will have a dance; will you dance with me?"

"No!" he replied; "I could not dance with a pussy-cat—I never did such a thing in my life."

"Oh, well, never mind," she said, and told the other cats to take him to bed.

At first Hans did very little; he remained in the house, had plenty of good eating and drinking, and saw no one but the tabby cat and her domestics.

At last one day she said to him: "Go out into my meadow, Hans, and mow the grass and make it into hay." Away went Hans, and soon accomplished his task.

"Am I to have my reward now?" he asked.

"No," she replied; "you must do something else for me first. You will find timber outside, and carpenter's tools, and everything necessary for building, so I want you to build me a house."

Hans set to work and soon built the house, and when it was finished, he said: "I have done all you told me, but still there is no horse for me."

By this time the seven years had really gone by, so the cat asked him if he would like to see his horse.

"Yes, indeed," he replied.

So she led him out to the door, and when it was opened, he saw standing before it twelve horses.

After he had admired them the cat took him into the castle, gave him a good dinner, and said: "I shall not give you the horse yet; but you must go home, and in three days I will come myself and bring it to you."

When he reached home he found the two other lads had returned and brought their horses with them; but although they looked sleek and fine, one was lame and the other blind.

"Well, Hans," they said when they saw him, "where is your horse?"

"It will be here in three days," he replied.

They laughed at him, and said, "Ah, that is very likely; just catch any fine horses coming here for you."

Hans said nothing, but went into the room; and when the miller saw him, he cried, "You shall not sit at the table with us in such a torn and ragged condition; if any one should come in I should be ashamed to see you here."

The third morning came, and very early, not long after they were all up, a splendid carriage, drawn by six horses drove to the door. But with the carriage were several servants, and one of them led a most beautiful horse, which was for the miller's poor boy.

The carriage stopped, and a beautiful princess alighted, who was no other than the tabby cat whom Hans had released from enchantment by serving her willingly for seven years. She entered the mill and asked the miller where his youngest apprentice was.

"We cannot have him in the mill now," he replied, "he is so torn and ragged; he is outside."

"I will fetch him myself, then," said the princess.

So she called her servants, and they followed her with new and elegant clothes. She told them to lead Hans to the house, and desire him to throw off the rags and the old smock frock, and wash and dress himself in the new attire.

Meanwhile the princess returned to the mill and asked to see the horses which the other apprentices had brought, and she found that one was blind and the other lame. Then she desired her servants to bring the horse which was intended for Hans; and when it was brought into the court, and the miller had looked at it, the princess said, "That horse is for your youngest apprentice."

"Then," said the miller, "he must have the mill."

"No," said the princess, "he will not need it; you may keep the mill and the horse also."

And then Hans appeared splendidly dressed, and she desired him to take a seat in her carriage, and they drove away together.